

**ERGELIT mortar****1. Name of material/ product and firm****1.1 Name of product:**

ERGELIT-V10	ERGELIT-V35	ERGELIT-V80
ERGELIT-fix 10	ERGELIT-fix 35	ERGELIT-fix 80
ERGELIT-FB35 fix		
ERGELIT-superfix 10	ERGELIT-superfix 35	ERGELIT-superfix 35 F
ERGELIT-rapid 10	ERGELIT-rapid 40	
ERGELIT-Kombina 10	ERGELIT-Kombina 10 S	ERGELIT-10S special
ERGELIT-10 SD	ERGELIT-10F rapid	
ERGELIT-Kombina 35	ERGELIT-Kombina 35 S	ERGELIT-KBF 40
ERGELIT-OED 10	ERGELIT-OED 35	
ERGELIT-KS 1	ERGELIT-KS 2	
ERGELIT-KSP		
ERGELIT-KT 10	ERGELIT-KT 40	
ERGELIT-KBi		
ERGELIT-iV		
ERGELIT-TWM 10		
ERGELIT-SBM	ERGELIT-S100	ERGELIT-PM35
ERGELIT-DS		
ERGELIT-NUM		
ERGELIT-FM flex		

1.2 Application of product

Dry mortar to be mixed with water

1.3 Name of manufacturer**ERGELIT TROCKENMÖRTEL UND FEUERFEST GMBH**

Wolfsweg 10 – 11

D-36304 Alsfeld

Tel: 0049 66 31 96 46 0

Fax: 0049 66 31 96 46 55

Information: Contact laboratory: Tel 0049 66 31 96 46-0

1.4 Emergency telephone number

-/-



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2. Possible hazards

2.1 Product classification

2.1.1 Classification as per EU Regulation n° 1272/2008 [CLP]

Irritating to skin 2, H315.

Risk of damage to eyes 1, H318.

STOT single exposure 3, H335

2.1.2 Classification as per Directive 1999/45/EU

Irritant Xi, R37/38

Irritant Xi, R41

2.1.3 Other indications

Full text of R-phrases, hazard information and EU hazard information in §16

If cement/ binding agents come into contact with water or become damp, a strongly alkaline solution is produced.

Because of their high alkalinity, damp cement/binding agents can cause skin and eye irritation.

2.2 Labelling elements

2.2.1 Labelling as per EU Regulation n° 1272/2008

Hazard pictogram		
Signal word	Danger	
Hazard warning	H315 H318 H335	Causes skin irritation Causes serious eye damage May cause respiratory irritation

Safety information	P102 P280 P305+P351+P338 and P310 P302+P352 and P332+P313 P261 and P304+ P340 and P312 P362 P501	Keep out of the reach of children. Wear protective gloves and eye protection. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Avoid breathing dust. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Dispose of contents/ packaging at the appropriate waste collection point.
Additional information	This preparation is low chromate. Additives in the cement component reduce its soluble chromium-(VI)-compounds to below 2ppm. The effectiveness of the chromate reduction depends on correct storage and observing the use-by date.	

2.3 Other hazards

The product contains chromate reducing agents, which bring down the water-soluble chromium (VI) content to less than 0.0002%. Incorrect storage (ingress of moisture) or overlong storage the chromate reducers in the product can lose their effectiveness prematurely and the cement/binding agent may produce a sensitising effect on contact with the skin (R43 or H317 or EU H203).

**ERGELIT mortar****3. Composition/ Information on ingredients****3.2 Mix (chemical characterisation)**

Preparation/ mix of: mineral binding agents, aggregates and additives.

Hazardous ingredients:

EC n°	Designation	Proportion [M %]
CAS n°	Classification as per EEC Directive 67/548	
REACH n°	Classification as per EC Regulation n° 1272/2008 (CLP)	
266-043-4	Portland cement	
65997-15-1	Xi- irritant 38/41	25-60
(a)	Skin irritant 2, Skin sens. 1B, Risk of eye damage 1, STOT SE3; H315, H317, H318, H335	
270-659-9	Flue dust (b)	
68475-76-3	Xi – irritant 38/41	
01-2119486767-17	Skin irritant 2, Skin sens. 1B, Risk of eye damage 1, STOT SE3; H315, H317, H318, H335	0-5

(a) Portland cement clinker is exempt from registration under Article 2.7(b) and Annex V.10 of EC Regulation n° 1907/2006 (REACH).

(b) 'Flue Dust' is a UVCB substance that occurs during cement clinker production. Other common names are cement kiln dust, bypass dust, filter dust, EGR dust and clinker dust.

4. First aid measures**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

General advice: First aiders do not require any special personal protective equipment. However, first aiders should avoid contact with wet cement/binding agents.

Eye contact: Do not rub eyes dry, as this may cause further damage to the cornea. If necessary, remove contact lenses and immediately raised eyelid and rinse eye under running water for at least 20 mins in order to remove all particles. Whenever possible use isotonic eyewash solution (0.9% NaCl). Always seek specialist advice from occupational health practitioner or ophthalmologist.

Skin contact: Remove dry cement/binding agent and wash with plenty of water. Rinse off wet cement/binding agent thoroughly with water. Remove sodden clothing, shoes, watches etc and clean these thoroughly before reusing. Consult a doctor if skin is inflamed.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Dust should be quickly removed from throat and nose. Consult a doctor if the subject feels unwell or if coughing or irritation persists.

Ingestion: If subject is conscious, rinse the mouth and give copious quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Consult a doctor.

4.2 Most important acute or delayed symptoms and effects

Eyes: Cement/ binding agents (dry or wet) can cause serious and potentially chronic damage if they come in contact with the eyes.

Skin: Prolonged contact with cement/binding agents can cause irritation to skin that is moist (from sweat or atmospheric humidity). Contact between cement/binding agents and moist skin can provoke skin irritation, dermatitis or serious skin problems. For further information see §16.3 (1).

Breathing: Repeated inhalation of large quantities of cement/binding agents over a long period increases the risk of lung disorders.

Environment: In normal use, cement/binding agents do not present any danger to the environment.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention or special treatment required

If a doctor is consulted, please produce this safety data sheet.

5. Measures in case of fire

5.1 Suitable extinguishing agents: The product is neither flammable nor explosive. Choice of extinguishing agents and fire-fighting methods will depend on the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards caused by the product, its combustion products or gases produced: The product itself is not flammable.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters: In case of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus



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5.4 Additional instructions: Water used by the fire brigade in fighting a fire, or other products that have been diluted with water, must not be released into surface water or the drinking water system. Contaminated fire-fighting water and soil must be disposed of in line with official regulations.

6. Measures in case of accidental spillage:

6.1 Personal precautions: Do not breathe in dust. Wear personal protective clothing (See §8.2).
Observe instructions for safe handling as in §7.1

6.2 Environmental precautions: Do not allow to come into contact with drains, surface water or groundwater.

6.3 Cleaning procedures: Collect material when dry, using approved industrial vacuum cleaner. (EPA/HEPA filter, EN 1822-1:2009). Avoid build up of dust. Take steps to protect breathing.

Alternatively:

Remove material when wet. Allow to harden, and collect up mechanically. Dispose of as per §13.

6.4 Additional advice:

Observe recommendations given in §8

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

7.1.1 Recommendations for safe handling:

Please follow recommendations given in §8.

For the removal of dry cement/binding agent, please take note of §6.3

Fire prevention measures

Not applicable.

Measures for prevention of aerosol and dust formation.

Do not sweep up. To clean up, use driest possible method such as vacuum suction that does not generate dust.

Environmental precautions

No special precautions are necessary.

7.1.2 General hygiene measures

Do not eat, drink or smoke while working. Wear breathing mask and safety glasses in dusty atmosphere. Wear protective gloves in order to avoid contact with skin.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Dry mortar should always be stored in dry, waterproof conditions (with internal condensation kept to a minimum), clean and protected against contamination.

Do not use aluminium containers, as this interacts with the product.

Please note that where the product is incorrectly stored (humid conditions) or has been stored for too long, the chromate reducer contained may lose its efficacy and sensitive reactions on contact with skin cannot be excluded (see §2.3).

Storage class: VCI-13 (non-flammable solid materials).

7.3 Specific end uses

This product is categorised as GISCODE ZP 1 (low chromate cement based products) (see §15). Further information on safe handling, precautionary measures and codes of conduct can be found in GISCODE ZP 1. It is available as part of the hazardous substances information system of the building industry's trade association at www.gisbau.de.

8. Exposure control and personal safety equipment

8.1 Control parameters

(Germany)

Type of assessment	Assessment value	Peak limit	Source	Monitoring procedure, eg.
General dust exposure limit value				
Occupational exposure limit value	8h	1.25 mg/m ³ (A) 10 mg/m ³ (E)	2 (II) 15 min 20 (E)	TRGS 900 TRGS 402
Water soluble chromium (VI)				
Conditions of restriction		2 ppm in the cement	not specified	EU Regulation n° 1907/2006 EN 196-10

**ERGELIT mortar****8.2 Controlling and monitoring exposure****8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls**

Measures for avoiding build up and spread of dust, e.g. appropriate ventilation equipment and cleaning methods that do not raise dust.

8.2.2 Individual protective measures, e.g. personal protective equipment

General health and safety measures: Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Change soaked clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working. Wash hands at the start of breaks and on finishing work. Take shower or bath on finishing work.

Protection of eyes or face: Where dust is produced or there is danger of spray, wear close-fitting protective glasses as per EN 166.

Breathing protection:

When exceeding exposure limits (e.g. when handling loose powdery product), use an appropriate respirator mask (e.g. as per EN149, EN140, EN14387, EN1827). In general, particle-filtering half-masks of the type FFP1 or FFP2 should be used (see Table). General information is to be found in the German trade association's regulation BGR/GUV-R 190).

Skin protection:

Wear waterproof abrasion resistant and alkali resistant protective gloves, such as nitrile impregnated cotton gloves with CE mark of conformity: see BRG leaflet 195. Observe maximum recommended period of wear. Leather gloves are not appropriate, since not waterproof, and may not block chromate-containing compounds.

Wear boots and long-sleeved clothing as well as skin protectant.

8.2.3 Control and monitoring of environmental exposure

Do not release product into the environment. Observe official regulations. The product may be released into a biological treatment plant with due regard for local official regulations. Water: Do not allow cement/binding agent into the groundwater or into the wastewater system. Such exposure may cause a rise in pH value. A pH greater than 9 may cause ecotoxicological effects.

9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1 General indications**

Appearance/ form/ smell: grey, hard-grained powder, odourless

9.2 Important indications for health & safety and protection of the environment

Parameter	Value	Unit/ Method/ Remark
pH value (at 23°C)	11 – 13.5	when mixed and used according to specifications
boiling point/ range	n/a	
flashpoint	n/a	solids not flammable
danger of explosion:	no danger of explosion	
fire-propagating properties:	none	
bulk density (at 20°C)	0.9 – 1.5	g/cm ³
solubility in water (at 20°C)	slight	

No further physical/ chemical parameters as per Annex II of the EU directive 1907/2006 have been given, since these do not apply.

10. Stability and reactivity:**10.1 Reactivity**

Dry mortar is stable as long as it is stored correctly (§7). Mortar which has been mixed with water as per instructions hardens and forms a solid mass which does not react with the environment.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Humidity during storage may lead to formation of lumps and loss of quality.

10.5 Materials to avoid:

As these are ready-mixed products, ERGELIT mortars must not be mixed with other products or materials without first consulting the manufacturer. The quality of the product may be affected.
Product attacks base metals.

10.6 Dangerous decomposition by-products: None when stored and used correctly.



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11. Toxicological information:

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

Effects of the Portland cement contained in the mix (≥ 20 M.%)

Acute toxicity

No data is available for the product itself.

Lengthy exposure at concentrations above the occupational exposure limit (OEL) can lead to health problems. Product dust can irritate eyes, skin and respiratory organs. Risk of lung damage from prolonged inhalation of dust, which can irritate eyes, nose and throat. Dust irritates eyes, skin and mucous membranes and can lead to toxic pulmonary oedema. Ingesting large quantities can damage health. Ingestion leads to irritation of the upper airways and gastro-intestinal disorders.

Toxicity on contact with skin:
LD50/skin/rabbits: 2000 mg/kg (24h)

Irritation and corrosivity:

The product causes irritation of eyes, skin and mucous membranes.

On contact with eyes:

Causes eye irritation. Like other inert materials, the granular particles cause mechanical irritation. In high concentrations, the product causes serious inflammation of conjunctiva and cornea. Can cause irreversible damage to eyes. Risk of blinding

On contact with skin:

Repeated or prolonged exposure:

The product can cause localised skin irritation, especially in skin-folds or if close-fitting clothing is worn. Can cause redness, skin irritation and/or dermatitis. For some individuals, contact with the wet product may result in eczema. (References: 4, 11, 12)

Sensitising effects:

Skin eczema can be triggered either by the pH value (irritative contact dermatitis) or by immune system reactions to water-soluble chromium VI compounds (allergic contact dermatitis). (References: 1, 5, 13)

Severe effects of repeated or prolonged exposure:

Breathing in dust can lead to breathlessness, a feeling of tightness in the chest, a sore throat and coughing. Repeated or prolonged contact with the skin can cause skin changes. The product is a skin irritant, and repeated contact can increase this effect. Repeated or prolonged exposure causes sensitisation, asthma and eczema. Excessive exposure can worsen existing asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways disease).

Effects that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction:

No data exist for this product. (References: 1,14,15,16)

Practical experience:

Other remarks

When the product is mixed with water, long-term contact can cause serious damage to eyes and skin. If the skin is subject to stress at the same time, this can exacerbate these effects.

12. Environmental indications

12.1 Toxicity: Cement/binding agents are not considered harmful for the environment. Ecotoxicological studies of the effects of Portland cement on *Daphnia magna* (U.S. EPA, 1994a) [Ref.(6)] and on *Selenastrum Coli* (U.S.EPA, 1993) [Ref (7)] have shown only slight toxic effect. The LC50 and EC50 values could therefore not be determined. [Ref (8)]. Nor could any toxic effects on sediments be established [Ref (9)]. However, releasing large quantities of cement into water can lead to a rise in pH value and may thus be toxic for aquatic life in certain circumstances.

12.2 Persistence and degradability:	Not applicable
12.3 Potential for bio-accumulation:	Not applicable
12.4 Mobility in soil:	Not applicable
12.5 Results of PBT/vPvB assessment	Not applicable
12.6 Other adverse effects:	Not applicable

**13. Recommendations for disposal****13.1 Procedures for treatment of waste****Recommendation**

Cured material: dispose of as per official regulations. Do not release into surface water or drainage system.

Disposal of product residue:

Uncured material – collect up while dry, avoiding causing dust. Proceed in accordance with waste disposal legislation.

Product waste code

170101 Construction and demolition waste (incl. spoil from contaminated sites); concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics; concrete.

Product residue waste code

101314 Waste from thermal processes; waste from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and from articles made from these; concrete waste and concrete sludge.

Contaminated packaging waste code

150110 Packaging waste, absorbents, wipes, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified; packaging (inc. separately collected municipal waste). Packaging containing residue of/ contaminated by dangerous substances is classified as hazardous waste.

Disposal of unclean packaging and recommended cleaning agents

Empty containers must be fully emptied as far as the latest technical standards allow, before being disposed of. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Recycle in the normal way.

14. Transport information

Cement/binding agents do not come under international hazardous materials regulations (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID). No hazardous materials classification is therefore required.

14.1	UN number:	Not applicable
14.2	UN proper shipping name:	Not applicable
14.3	Transport hazard class:	Not applicable
14.4	Packaging group:	Not applicable
14.5	Environmental hazard:	Not applicable
14.6	Special precautions for user:	Not applicable
14.7	Bulk transport in accordance with Annex II of MARPOL Convention 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable

15. Regulations**15.1 Health & safety regulations and environment-specific legislation for the product****EU regulations**

The dry mortars listed in §1.1 are mixes and thus do not have to comply with compulsory registration under EC Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH).

The Portland cement clinker they contain is excluded from compulsory registration in accordance with Art. 2.7(b) and Annex V.10 of EC Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH).

In accordance with Annex XVII para 47 of EU Regulation 1907/2006 there are certain prohibitions on the sale and use of cements and preparations containing cement.

1. Cement and preparations containing cement may not be marketed or used if their soluble chromium (VI) content after hydration is greater than 0.0002% of the dry mass of the cement.
2. If reduction agents are used, it must be indicated clearly, legibly and permanently on the packaging of cement or preparations containing cement (without prejudice to the applicability of other Community provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of hazardous materials) when the product was packaged and in what conditions, and how long it can be stored for before the effectiveness of the reduction agent deteriorates and the soluble chromium (VI) content exceeds the limit value stated in para 1.
3. However, paras 1 and 2 do not apply to the marketing for, and use in, monitored, controlled and fully automated processes in which cement and preparations containing cement come solely in contact with machines and there is no risk of contact with skin.

**ERGELIT mortar****National regulations**

Water hazard class: WGK 1 (slightly hazardous for water)
(self-classification in accordance with VwVwS [Administrative Regulation on Substances Hazardous to Waters] of 17.05.1999)

GISCODE: ZP 1 (cement-based products, low chromate)

Hazardous substances regulation (GefStoffV) , Chemical prohibition order (ChemVerbotsV)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment for the materials in these mixes has not been carried out.

16. Further particulars**16.1 Changes to previous version**

In Section 8.1 the new occupational exposure limit value for the A fraction of general dust is given. The MAC for Portland cement is no longer included, as it is no longer listed in TRGS 900 (technical regulation for dangerous substances)

16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR/RID:	European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway
BGR:	[German health & safety regulations]
CAS:	Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP:	Classification, Labelling & Packaging (EC Regulation n° 1272/2008)
EC50:	Half maximal effective concentration
ECHA:	European Chemicals Agency
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
EPA:	Type of high efficiency air filter
HEPA:	Type of high efficiency air filter
IATA:	International Air Transport Association
IMDG:	International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Goods
IUPAC:	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LC50:	Median lethal dose
MAC:	Maximum acceptable concentration
REACH:	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (EC Regulation 1907/2006)
SDB:	[Germany: safety data sheet]
STOT:	Specific target organ toxicity
TRGS:	[Germany: technical regulations for hazardous substances]
UVCB:	Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials
VCI:	[Germany: Chemical industries association]
vPvB:	Very persistent, very bio-accumulative
VwVwS:	[German administrative regulation regarding water pollutants]
n.a.	not applicable

16.3 Bibliography and sources of data

- (1) *Portland Cement Dust - Hazard assessment document EH75/7*, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/web/portlandcement.pdf>.
- (2) *Technische Regel für Gefahrstoffe „Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte“, Ausgabe: Januar 2006 BArBI Heft 1/2006 S. 41-55 zuletzt geändert und ergänzt: GMBI 2014 S. 271-274 v. 2.4.2014 [Nr. 12]*.
- (3) 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>.
- (4) *Observations on the effects of skin irritation caused by cement*, Kietzman et al, *Dermatosen*, 47, 5, 184-189 (1999).
- (5) *Epidemiological assessment of the occurrence of allergic dermatitis in workers in the construction industry related to the content of Cr (VI) in cement*, NIOH, Page 11, 2003.
- (6) 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).
- (7) 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).
- (8) *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.
- (9) *Final report Sediment Phase Toxicity Test Results with Corophium volutator for Portland clinker* prepared for Norcem A.S. by AnalyCen Ecotox AS, 2007.

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- (10) TNO report V8801/02, *An acute (4-hour) inhalation toxicity study with Portland Cement Clinker CLP/GHS 03-2010-fine in rats*, August 2010.
- (11) TNO report V8815/09, *Evaluation of eye irritation potential of cement clinker G in vitro using the isolated chicken eye test*, April 2010.
- (12) TNO report V8815/10, *Evaluation of eye irritation potential of cement clinker W in vitro using the isolated chicken eye test*, April 2010.
- (13) *European Commission's Scientific Committee on Toxicology, Ecotoxicology and the Environment (SCTEE) opinion of the risks to health from Cr(VI) in cement* (Europäische Kommission, 2002):
http://ec.europa.eu/health/archive/ph_risk/committees/sct/documents/out158_en.pdf.
- (14) *Investigation of the cytotoxic and proinflammatory effects of cement dusts in rat alveolar macrophages*, Van Berlo et al, *Chem. Res. Toxicol.*, 2009 Sept; 22(9):1548-58
- (15) *Cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of cement dusts in A549 human epithelial lung cells in vitro*; Gminski et al, Abstract DGPT conference Mainz, 2008.
- (16) *Comments on a recommendation from the American Conference of governmental industrial Hygienists to change the threshold limit value for Portland cement*, Patrick A. Hessel and John F. Gamble, EpiLung Consulting, June 2008.
- (17) *Exposure to thoracic dust, airway symptoms and lung function in cement production workers*; Nordby, K.-C., et al; *Eur Respir J*, 2011. 38(6).

16.4 Methods for evaluating information for the purposes of classification, in accordance with CLP-Regulation (EC) 1272/2008:

(The data for hazardous ingredients were taken in each case from the supplier's latest safety data sheet)

16.5 Wording of R- und H- und EUH-phrases:

H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
R37/38	Irritates respiratory system and skin
R41	Risk of serious eye damage
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
EUR203	Contains chromium (VI). May produce an allergic reaction.

16.6 Training advice:

In addition to training programmes for employees on health, safety and the environment, it is up to firms to ensure that their employees read and understand the safety data sheet and can implement its requirements.

16.7 Further details:

All details given are based on our present knowledge and are designed to describe our product with regard to health & safety requirements. However, they are not intended to guarantee particular properties of the product. It is the responsibility of the user of our product to comply with existing laws, regulations and standards, including such as are not specified in this data sheet.

Modifications to the previous version are marked at side.

In the event of a new edition, the present version will no longer apply.