

SAFETY DATA SHEET GROUT POWDER

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product name GROUT POWDER
Product No. 5285
REACH Registration notes Registration number is not applicable as this is a mixture.

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

Identified uses A powdered grout for use on ceramic wall tiles.
Uses advised against Not to be used for making casts of body parts, because during setting the product may heat up causing skin burns.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Bartoline limited
Barmston Close
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 0LW
01482 678710
01482 872606
HSE MANAGER
www.bartoline.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

01482 678727 0800-1700 Monday to Friday NHS Direct (General Public & Workers) 0845 4647

National Emergency Telephone Number

National Poisons Information Service (24hours) 0844 892 0111

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical and Chemical Hazards	Not classified.
Human health	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315; Eye Dam. 1 - H318; Skin Sens. 1 - H317; STOT SE 3 - H335
Environment	Not classified.

Classification (1999/45/EEC) Xi; R37/38, R41. R43.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

2.2. Label elements

Contains PORTLAND CEMENT

Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements

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

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Precautionary Statements	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
	P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
	P102	Keep out of reach of children.
	P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
	P261	Avoid breathing dust or mist.
	P280	Wear protective gloves, eye and face protection.
	P302+352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
	P304+340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	P305+351+338	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 or doctor/physician.
Supplementary Precautionary Statements	P332+313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P333+313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P405	Store locked up.
Supplemental label information		
	EUH203	Contains chromium (VI). May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3. Other hazards**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****3.2. Mixtures**

PORTLAND CEMENT		30-60%
CAS-No.: 65997-15-1	EC No.:	
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 STOT SE 3 - H335	Classification (67/548/EEC) Xi;R41,R37/38. R43.	
VINYL ACETATE		< 1%
CAS-No.: 108-05-4	EC No.: 203-545-4	
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	Classification (67/548/EEC) F;R11	

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

REACH Registration notes Registration number is not applicable as this is a mixture.

Composition Comments

Contains Portland Cement which also contains chromium VI

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1. Description of first aid measures****Inhalation**

Move the person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms persist.

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Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Get immediate medical attention or contact the NHS Direct.

Skin contact

For dry cement, remove and rinse abundantly with water.

For wet cement, wash skin with plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before re-using them.

Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.

Eye contact

Do not rub eyes in order to avoid possible cornea damage as a result of mechanical stress.

Remove contact lenses if any. Incline head to injured eye, open the eyelid(s) widely and flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 30 minutes to remove all particles. Avoid flushing particles into uninjured eye. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Immediately transport to hospital or eye specialist.

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

General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependant of the concentration and the length of exposure. Wet portland cement can cause caustic burns, sometimes referred to as cement burns. Cement burns may result in blisters, dead or hardened skin, or black or green skin. In severe cases, these burns may extend to the bone and cause disfiguring scars or disability.

Employees cannot rely on pain or discomfort to alert them to cement burns because cement burns may not cause immediate pain or discomfort. By the time an employee becomes aware of a cement burn, much damage has already been done. Cement burns can get worse even after skin contact with cement has ended. Any employee experiencing a cement burn is advised to see a health care professional immediately.

Inhalation.

Congestion of the lungs may occur producing severe shortness of breath. Irritation of nose, throat and airway.

Ingestion

May cause chemical burns in mouth and throat.

Skin contact

Reddened skin if chemical is not removed by washing. Later, white and wrinkled skin without pain, often with delayed skin burns. May cause serious chemical burns to the skin. Skin contact with wet portland cement can cause inflammation of the skin, referred to as dermatitis. Signs and symptoms of dermatitis can include itching, redness, swelling, blisters, scaling, and other changes in the normal condition of the skin.

Eye contact

Extreme irritation of eyes and mucous membranes, including burning and tearing.

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

SPEED IS ESSENTIAL, BURNS MAY NOT BE APPARENT IMMEDIATELY.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media

This product is not flammable. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

None

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products

No hazardous decomposition products.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

Specific hazards

Not relevant

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

No specific fire fighting procedure given.

Protective equipment for fire-fighters

Selection of respiratory protection for fire fighting: follow the general fire precautions indicated in the workplace.

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into drains.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the spillage in a dry state if possible.

Dry cement

Use cleanup methods such as vacuum clean-up or vacuum extraction (Industrial portable units, equipped with high efficiency air filters (EPA and HEPA filters, EN 1822-1:2009) or equivalent technique) which do not cause airborne dispersion. Never use compressed air. Alternatively, wipe-up the dust by mopping, wet brushing or by using water sprays or hoses (fine mist to avoid that the dust becomes airborne) and remove slurry. If not possible, remove by slurrying with water (see wet cement). When wet cleaning or vacuum cleaning is not possible and only dry cleaning with brushes can be done, ensure that the workers wear the appropriate personal protective equipment and prevent dust from spreading. Avoid inhalation of cement and contact with skin. Place spilled materials into a container. Solidify before disposal as described under Section 13.

Wet cement

Clean up wet cement and place in a container. Allow material to dry and solidify before disposal as described under Section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. See section 11 for additional information on health hazards.

Collect and dispose of spillage as indicated in section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Follow the recommendations given under Section 8

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Packed products should be stored in unopened bags clear of the ground in cool, dry conditions and protected from excessive draught in order to avoid degradation of quality.

Storage Class

Miscellaneous hazardous material storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

Usage Description

Ensure adequate ventilation of work area and prevent build up of dust. If this is not possible then suitable extraction should be employed near to the emission point.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Name	STD	TWA - 8 Hrs		STEL - 15 Min		Notes
PORTLAND CEMENT			10 mg/m ³			
VINYL ACETATE	WEL	10 ppm	36 mg/m ³	20 ppm	72 mg/m ³	

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Ingredient Comments

This data applies to the MAIN hazardous ingredient.

The DNEL refers to respirable dust. In contrast, the tool used for the risk assessment (MEASE) works with the inhalable fraction. Therefore, an additional safety margin is inherently included in the outcome of the assessment and the derived risk management measures. For workers, no DNEL for dermal exposure are available, neither from human hazard studies nor from human experience. Since cements are classified as irritating to skin and eyes, dermal exposure has to be minimised as far as technically feasible. No PNEC data available for this substance.

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PORTLAND CEMENT (CAS: 65997-15-1)

No DNEL data available for this substance.

No PNEC data available for this substance.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of dust.

Respiratory equipment

In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of dust, use suitable respiratory equipment with particle filter (type P2).

Hand protection

Use suitable protective gloves if risk of skin contact.

Eye protection

Wear dust resistant safety goggles where there is danger of eye contact.

Hygiene measures

During work avoid kneeling in fresh grout wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary then appropriate waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth. Before starting to work with grout, apply a barrier creme and reapply it at regular intervals.

Immediately after working with cement or cement-containing materials, workers should wash or shower or use skin moisturisers.

Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before re-using them.

Environmental Exposure Controls

Environmental exposure control for the emission of cement particles into air has to be in accordance with the available technology and regulations for the emission of general dust particles. Environmental exposure control is relevant for the aquatic environment as emissions of cements in the different life-cycle stages (production and use) mainly apply to ground and waste water. The aquatic effect and risk assessment cover the effect on organisms/ecosystems due to possible pH changes related to hydroxide discharges. The toxicity of other dissolved inorganic ions is expected to be negligible compared to the potential pH effect.

Any effects that might occur during production and use would be expected to take place on a local scale. The pH of effluent and surface water should not exceed 9. Otherwise it could have an impact on municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs) and industrial waste water treatment plants (WWTPs). For that assessment of the exposure, a stepwise approach is recommended:

Tier 1: Retrieve information on effluent pH and the contribution of the cement on the resulting pH. Should the pH be above 9 and be predominantly attributable to cement, then further actions are required to demonstrate safe use.

Tier 2: Retrieve information on receiving water pH after the discharge point. The pH of the receiving water shall not exceed the value of 9.

Tier 3: Measure the pH in the receiving water after the discharge point. If pH is below 9, safe use is reasonably demonstrated. If pH is found to be above 9, risk management measures have to be implemented: the effluent has to undergo neutralisation, thus ensuring safe use of cement during production or use phase.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Powder, dust
Colour	White / off-white.
Odour	No characteristic odour.
Solubility	Soluble in water.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	
Not applicable.	
Melting point (°C)	
Not applicable.	
Relative density	
Not applicable.	
Vapour density (air=1)	
Not applicable.	

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Vapour pressure

Not applicable.

pH-Value, Diluted Solution

11.5 - 12.5

Mix ratio 340g powder to 115g water

Flash point

Not applicable.

Comments

Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be justified for enabling proper control measures to be taken.

9.2. Other information**Particle Size (Micron)**

5-30um

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

The product will harden into a hard mass in contact with water and moisture.

10.2. Chemical stability

Dry grouts are stable as long as they are properly stored (see Section 7) and compatible with most other building materials. They should be kept dry.

Contact with incompatible materials should be avoided.

Wet grout is alkaline and incompatible with acids, with ammonium salts, with aluminium or other non-noble metals. Cement element of this product dissolves in hydrofluoric acid to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates in cement react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not applicable.

Hazardous Polymerisation

Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Will set hard when combined with moisture.

10.5. Incompatible materials**Materials To Avoid**

Acids, ammonium salts, aluminium or other non-noble metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

There are no anticipated hazardous decomposition products associated with this material.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects**Other Health Effects**

High repeated exposure in excess of the WEL have been linked to rhinitis and coughing. Skin exposure has been linked to allergic dermatitis. Allergic dermatitis more commonly arises through contact with hydrated mixtures than dry grout.

Inhalation

Dust in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system.

Ingestion

May cause discomfort if swallowed.

Skin contact

Irritating to skin.

Eye contact

Irritating to eyes.

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Toxicological information on ingredients.

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PORTLAND CEMENT (CAS: 65997-15-1)

Toxicological information

Apart from skin sensitisation, Portland cement clinker and common cements have the same toxicological and eco-toxicological properties.

Acute toxicity:

Irritation of the digestive system may occur if you swallow large amounts of cement.

Limit test, rabbit, 24 hours contact, 2,000 mg/kg body weight - no lethality.

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

Cement in contact with wet skin may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion may cause severe burns.

Skin corrosion/irritation cat 2:

Cement dust may irritate the throat and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits.

No acute toxicity by inhalation observed.

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

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Portland cement clinker caused a mixed picture of corneal effects and the calculated irritation index was 128.

Common cements contain varying quantities of Portland cement clinker, fly ash, blast furnace slag, gypsum, natural pozzolans, burnt shale, silica fume and limestone. Serious eye damage/irritation-cat 1:

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Some individuals may develop eczema upon exposure to wet cement dust, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis after prolonged contact, or 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 and is a combination of the two above mentioned mechanisms.

Skin sensitisation-Cat 1:

Carcinogenicity:

No causal association has been established between Portland cement exposure and cancer. The epidemiological literature does not support the designation of Portland cement as a suspected human carcinogen. Portland cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen (According to ACGIH A4: Agents that cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data. In vitro or animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity that are sufficient to classify the agent with one of the other notations.). Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

No evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Reproductive Toxicity:

This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

Cat. 3. Cement dust may irritate the throat and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits. Overall, the pattern of evidence clearly indicates that occupational exposure to cement dust has produced deficits in respiratory function. However, evidence available at the present time is insufficient to establish with any confidence the dose-response relationship for these effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

There is an indication of COPD. The effects are acute and due to high exposures. No chronic effects or effects at low concentration have been observed.

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

Aspiration hazard:

Not relevant, due to the form of the product.

Inhalation

Inhalation of cement powder may cause inflammation of mucous membranes.

Ingestion

The swallowing of small amounts of cement or any cement/water mixtures is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. Larger doses may result in irritation to the gastrointestinal tract.

Skin contact

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Cement powder or any cement/water mixture may cause chemical burns and/or irritant contact dermatitis. There may be risk of allergic dermatitis.

Eye contact

Cement is a severe eye irritant. Mild exposure can cause soreness. Gross exposures or untreated mild exposures can lead to chemical burning and ulceration of the eye.

Inhaling cement dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or medical conditions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin and/or eye conditions.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.

PORTLAND CEMENT (CAS: 65997-15-1)

Ecotoxicity

The product is not hazardous to the environment. Ecotoxicological tests with Portland cement on *Daphnia magna* and *Selenastrum coli* have shown little toxicological impact. Therefore LC50 and EC50 values could not be determined. There is no indication of sediment phase toxicity.

The addition of large amounts of cement to water may, however, cause a rise in pH and may, therefore, be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute Fish Toxicity

The addition of large amounts into watercourses may cause the pH to rise and may therefore be harmful to aquatic life in some circumstances.

Ecological information on ingredients.

PORTLAND CEMENT (CAS: 65997-15-1)

LC50 aquatic toxicity rating not determined. The addition of cements to water will, however, cause the pH to rise and may therefore be toxic to aquatic life in some circumstances.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ecological information on ingredients.

PORTLAND CEMENT (CAS: 65997-15-1)

Not relevant as cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

Biological Oxygen Demand

Not applicable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ecological information on ingredients.

PORTLAND CEMENT (CAS: 65997-15-1)

Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant as cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ecological information on ingredients.

PORTLAND CEMENT (CAS: 65997-15-1)

Mobility:

Not relevant. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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Ecological information on ingredients.

PORTLAND CEMENT (CAS: 65997-15-1)

This product does not contain any PBT or vPvB substances.

12.6. Other adverse effects

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General information

When handling waste, consideration should be made to the safety precautions applying to handling of the product. The packaging should be collected for reuse.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product - unused residue or dry spillage

Pick up dry unused residue or dry spillage as is. Mark the containers.

Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose according to - Product after addition of water, hardened.

Product - slurries

Allow to harden, avoid entry in sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams) and dispose of as explained below under - Product - after addition of water, hardened.

Product - after addition of water, hardened.

Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not a dangerous waste.

Waste Class

EWG: 101314 waste concrete and concrete sludge Completely empty the packaging and process it according to local legislation.

EWG entry: 15 01 01 (waste paper and cardboard packaging).

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

General

The product is not covered by international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

14.2. UN proper shipping name

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

14.4. Packing group

14.5. Environmental hazards

14.6. Special precautions for user

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Statutory Instruments

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716).

Approved Code Of Practice

Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations. Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply.

Guidance Notes

CHIP for everyone HSG(108). Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

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EU Legislation

Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and 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, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 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 with amendments. The marketing and use of cement is subject to a restriction on the content of soluble Cr (VI) (REACH Annex XVII point 47 Chromium VI compounds):

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. This product contains less than 0.0002% soluble Cr (VI)

National Regulations

Users of this product are reminded of their duties under the current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and a suitable and sufficient assessment of all the risk should be undertaken before using this product. The guidelines given in the HSE publication COSHH ESSENTIALS - Easy Steps To Control Chemicals gives sound advice for deciding safe working control measures.

Authorisations (Title VII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific authorisations are noted for this product.

Restrictions (Title VIII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific restrictions of use are noted for this product.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Information Sources

- (1) Portland Cement Dust - Hazard assessment document EH75/7, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006. Available from: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/web/portlandcement.pdf>.
- (2) Observations on the effects of skin irritation caused by cement, Kietzman et al, Dermatosen, 47, 5, 184-189 (1999).
- (3) European Commission's Scientific Committee on Toxicology, Ecotoxicology and the Environment (SCTEE) opinion of the risks to health from Cr (VI) in cement (European Commission, 2002). http://ec.europa.eu/health/archive/ph_risk/committees/sct/documents/out158_en.pdf.
- (4) 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

Training Advice

The information on directions for use can be found on the product label. It is important to ensure that anyone using this product in the workplace has been adequately trained and in particular: The use of personal protective equipment. methods of cleaning up and disposal of waste. The basic first aid arrangements.

Revision Date 16/07/2013

Revision 5

Supersedes date 10/07/2013

Risk Phrases In Full

R11	Highly flammable
R37/38	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.

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Hazard Statements In Full

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1.2. As the specific conditions of use are outside the suppliers control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with. The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present knowledge and the current EC and Uk Legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be taken as a product specification.