



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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : SikaCem®-133S Gunite

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

Product use : Cement / Mortar

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name of supplier : Sika Limited
Watchmead Welwyn Garden City
Hertfordshire. AL7 1BQ
Telephone : +44 (0)1707 394444
Telefax : +44 (0)1707 329129
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : EHS@uk.sika.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0)1707 363899 (available during office hours).

SECTION 2: Hazards identification


2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage, Category 1 H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.



Precautionary statements	<p>Prevention:</p> <p>P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.</p> <p>P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 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/doctor.</p> <p>Storage:</p> <p>P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p>
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Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Cement (chromium reduced)

2.3 Other hazards

The content of soluble Chromium (VI) is not greater than 0,0002% in accordance with Annex XVII, Paragraph 47 of the EU Regulation 1907/2006.
 The product reacts highly alkaline with water.

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Cement (chromium reduced)	65997-15-1 266-043-4	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 20 - < 25
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
Limestone Contains: Quartz (SiO ₂) <5µm >= 0,1 %	1317-65-3 215-279-6		>= 60 - < 80



Fumes, silica	69012-64-2 273-761-1 01-2119486866-17-XXXX	>= 1 - < 2,5
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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
- If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Consult a physician after significant exposure.
- In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of eye contact : Small amounts splashed into eyes can cause irreversible tissue damage and blindness.
In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital.
Remove contact lenses.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
- If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.
Rinse mouth with water.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms : Cough
Respiratory disorder
Excessive lachrymation
Erythema
Dermatitis
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.
- Risks : irritant effects

Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treatment : Treat symptomatically.



SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : In case of fire, use water/water spray/water jet/carbon dioxide/sand/foam/alcohol resistant foam/chemical powder for extinction.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Avoid breathing dust.
Deny access to unprotected persons.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses.
No special environmental precautions required.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours/dust.
Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8).
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
For personal protection see section 8.



Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
 Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Avoid dust formation. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in original container. Keep in a well-ventilated place. Observe label precautions. Store in accordance with local regulations.

Further information on storage stability : Keep in a dry place. No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Consult most current local Product Data Sheet prior to any use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters *	Basis *
Limestone	1317-65-3	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3.,			

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	Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
Cement (chromium reduced)	65997-15-1	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is			



	<p>undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
Fumes, silica	69012-64-2	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m ³ (Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	2,4 mg/m ³ (Silica)	GB EH40
Further information	<p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with</p>			



	<p>the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p>
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*The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this safety data sheet.

general dust value

Form of exposure	Value type	Control parameters	Basis
Inhalable	TWA	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Respirable	TWA	4 mg/m3	GB EH40

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

- Eye protection : Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166
Eye wash bottle with pure water

- Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manufacturer specifications.

Recommended: Butyl rubber/nitrile rubber gloves.
Contaminated gloves should be removed.

- Skin and body protection : Dust impervious protective suit
Protective clothing (e.g. Safety shoes acc. to EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved working clothing, long trousers). Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionally recommended for mixing and stirring work.

- Respiratory protection : In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
particulate filter P
P1: Inert material; P2, P3: hazardous substances
Ensure adequate ventilation. This can be achieved by local exhaust extraction or by general ventilation. (EN 689 - Methods for determining inhalation exposure). This applies in particular to the mixing / stirring area. In case this is not sufficient to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure



limits then respiration protection measures must be used.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses.
No special environmental precautions required.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : powder

Colour : grey

Odour : odourless

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/range / Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Density : ca. 1,420 g/cm³ (20 °C)

Solubility(ies)

 Water solubility : No data available

 Solubility in other solvents : insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available

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Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No hazards to be specially mentioned.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.



Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : There is no data available for this product.



SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Product : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.
Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.
Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Contaminated packaging : 15 01 10* packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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 for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) : Not applicable
Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High : None of the components are listed

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- Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). (=> 0.1 %).
- REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable
- Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable
- Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : Not applicable
- Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable
- REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Cement (chromium reduced)
(Number on list 47)
- REACH Information: All substances contained in our Products are
- registered by our upstream suppliers, and/or
- registered by us, and/or
- excluded from the regulation, and/or
- exempted from the registration.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Not applicable

- || Volatile organic compounds : Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds (VOCV)
no VOC duties
- Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: < 0,01 %

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in the Safety Data Sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

- Health, safety and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture: : Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Subsidiary Regulations
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 & Subsidiary Regulations
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH)
May be subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH), and amendments.

Other regulations:

This product contains cement. Wet cement or mortar may cause alkali burns if in direct and/or prolonged contact with the skin. Wear protective clothing at all times when working with cement based products.



15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

- H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.

Full text of other abbreviations

- Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
ADR : European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

CAS : Chemical Abstracts Service
DNEL : Derived no-effect level
EC50 : Half maximal effective concentration
GHS : Globally Harmonized System
IATA : International Air Transport Association
IMDG : International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
LD50 : Median lethal dose (the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals)

LC50 : Median lethal concentration (concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period)

MARPOL : International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978

OEL : Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT : Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PNEC : Predicted no effect concentration
REACH : 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

SVHC : Substances of Very High Concern
vPvB : Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

- Skin Irrit. 2 H315
Eye Dam. 1 H318
STOT SE 3 H335

Classification procedure:

- Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

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The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the product data sheet prior to any use and processing.

|| Changes as compared to previous version !

GB / EN