



SAFETY DATA SHEET

BARTOLINE - Wall Tile Grout Powder

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name BARTOLINE - Wall Tile Grout Powder

REACH registration notes No REACH registration number required as this product is a mixture.

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

Identified uses SU 3 - INDUSTRIAL USES SU 21 - CONSUMER USES SU 22 - PROFESSIONAL USES
PC9 - Coatings
and Paints, Fillers, Putties, Thinners

Uses advised against Not to be used for making casts of body parts, 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
info@bartoline.co.uk

Contact person Regulatory Compliance Manager

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone 01482 678710 (8.30am - 4.45pm Monday to Friday) or NHS 111 (General Public) (24 Hour service)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 STOT SE 3 - H335

Environmental hazards Not Classified

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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

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

Precautionary statements

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
 P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P260 Do not breathe dust.
 P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
 P280 Wear Nitrile/PVC protective gloves and chemical resistant safety glasses with side shields.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
 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 Doctor/NHS 111.
 P405 Store locked up.
 P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous waste collection point.

Supplemental label information

Contains <0.0002% (2ppm) Chromium VI.

Contains

Portland Cement Clinker, Flue Dust

Supplementary precautionary statements

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

2.3. Other hazards

Skin contact with wet cement, cement based products may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns. May cause damage to products made of aluminium or other non-noble metals.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit) | 30-60% |
| CAS number: 16389-88-1 | EC number: 240-440-2 |
| Classification | |
| Not Classified | |

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| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Portland Cement Clinker | 30-60% |
| CAS number: 65997-15-1 | EC number: 266-043-4 |
| Classification | |
| Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 | |
| Eye Dam. 1 - H318 | |
| Skin Sens. 1B - H317 | |
| STOT SE 3 - H335 | |
| Flue Dust | 1-5% |
| CAS number: 68475-76-3 | |
| Classification | |
| Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 | |
| Eye Dam. 1 - H318 | |
| Skin Sens. 1 - H317 | |
| STOT SE 3 - H335 | |

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

Composition comments A specially formulated powder grout containing cement, sand, Dolomite, plastisizer and rheology modifiers.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| General information | IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR THE NHS 111 SERVICE. First aid workers should avoid contact with wet mixtures containing cements. |
| Inhalation | Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. 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. |
| Ingestion | Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water if person is conscious. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Skin contact | For dry powder, remove and rinse abundantly with water. For wet mixture, 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 20 minutes to remove all particles. Avoid flushing particles into uninjured eye. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Seek medical advice. |

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

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Inhalation | Repeated inhalation of dust of common cements over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases. |
| Ingestion | May cause stomach pain or vomiting. There may be irritation of the throat. There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain. |

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| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Skin contact | The powder may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to sweat or humidity) after prolonged contact or may cause contact dermatitis after repeated contact. Prolonged skin contact with wet mixtures may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt. May cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact may cause severe burns. |
| Eye contact | Causes pain, twitching of the eyelids, tearing, inflammation, and severe burns. Redness, swelling and blurred vision Dust particles produced during sanding may cause irritation and smarting. Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries. |

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

Notes for the doctor SPEED IS ESSENTIAL, BURNS MAY NOT BE APPARENT IMMEDIATELY.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Suitable extinguishing media | This product is not flammable. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials. |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | None known. |

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Specific hazards | This product is non-combustible and non-explosive and will not facilitate or sustain the combustion of other materials. |
| Hazardous combustion products | None known. |

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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|--|---|
| Protective actions during firefighting | No specific firefighting precautions known. |
| Special protective equipment for firefighters | In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Use protective equipment appropriate for surrounding materials. |

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
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| For non-emergency personnel | Wear protective equipment as described under Section 8 and follow the advice for safe handling and use given under Section 7. |
| For emergency responders | Emergency procedures are not required. However, respiratory protection is needed in situations with high dust levels. Contact should be avoided with wet mixtures. |

6.2. Environmental precautions

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|----------------------------------|--|
| Environmental precautions | Do not wash product down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams). Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. |
|----------------------------------|--|

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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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|--------------------------------|---|
| Methods for cleaning up | Collect the spillage in a dry state if possible. Dry Powder Use clean up 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 slurring with water (see wet mixtures). 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 powder and contact with skin. Place spilled materials into a container. Solidify before disposal as described under Section 13. Wet Mixtures Scrape up wet mixtures and place in a container. Allow material to dry and solidify before disposal as described under Section 13. |
|--------------------------------|---|

6.4. Reference to other sections

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|------------------------------------|---|
| Reference to other sections | For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. |
|------------------------------------|---|

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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| Usage precautions | Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid eating, drinking and smoking when using the product. Avoid inhalation of dust. If sanding is required the use of a disposable dust mask is recommended. |
| Advice on general occupational hygiene | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. |

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Storage precautions | No special restrictions on storage with other products. Store in a dry place. Store at temperatures between 5°C and 25°C. |
| Storage class | Miscellaneous hazardous material storage. |

7.3. Specific end use(s)

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Specific end use(s) | The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. |
| Usage description | The information quoted is taken from the main hazardous ingredients Exposure Scenario (ES). The exposure operational controls covers hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available, e.g. mixture of powder into a hydrated mixture and subsequent application. Duration is not restricted (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts per week). Always follow on pack instructions when using this product. Avoid all contact with skin and eyes. DO NOT use in confined spaces or in areas of poor ventilation. 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. When sanding cured product avoid prolonged inhalation of dust, if it is expected that sanding will be required for long period the use of a dust mask is recommended. |

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

There are no occupational exposure limits listed in EH40 for the product as a whole. See information below for ingredients with an workplace exposure limit..

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Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit)

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ inhalable dust

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

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Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ inhalable dust

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Ingredient comments There is no data for the product as a whole, see comments on individual constituents.

Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit) (CAS: 16389-88-1)

DNEL The available hazard data does not support the need for any DNEL's

PNEC No data available from supplier MSDS or REACH Registration portal.

Portland Cement Clinker (CAS: 65997-15-1)

DNEL No data available from supplier of the substances.

PNEC No data available from the substance supplier.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

The information quoted is taken from the main hazardous ingredients Exposure Scenario (ES). Protective engineering solutions should be implemented, and in use, before Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is considered. Duration is not restricted (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts per week). When handling the powder i.e. during mixing operations, ensure there is sufficient natural ventilation by opening doors or windows. If this is not possible then conduct all mixing operations outdoors or wear a P1 dust mask.

Eye/face protection

Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Wear tight-fitting, dust-resistant, chemical splash goggles if airborne dust is generated. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Use watertight, alkali resistant gloves (e.g. Nitrile coated gloves) internally lined with cotton.

Other skin and body protection

Given the identified use of the product additional skin and body protection should not be required.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Persons susceptible to allergic reactions should not handle this product. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Care should be taken to avoid contact with contaminants when removing contaminated clothing. Use appropriate hand lotion to prevent defatting and cracking of skin.

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| Respiratory protection | When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection. The type of respiratory protection should be adapted to the dust level and conform to the relevant EN standard. In most cases a particulate dust mask type P1, P2 or P3 will be suitable. The protection provided by any respirator relies on a tight face seal and will not provide the required protection unless they fit the contours of the face properly and securely. The employer and self-employed persons have legal responsibilities for the maintenance and issue of respiratory protective devices and the management of their correct use in the workplace. Therefore, they should define and document a suitable policy for a respiratory protective device programme including training of the workers. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Applicable |
| Environmental exposure controls | Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Do not dispose of product into sewage systems or into bodies of water, to avoid high pH as this could cause negative eco-toxicological impacts. |

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|--|
| Appearance | Powder. |
| Colour | Grey. White. |
| Odour | No characteristic odour. |
| Odour threshold | Not applicable. |
| pH | 11.5 - 12.5 Mix ratio 280g powder to 90g water. |
| Melting point | >1,250°C (Portland Cement) |
| Initial boiling point and range | Not applicable. |
| Flash point | Not applicable. |
| Evaporation rate | Not applicable. |
| Evaporation factor | Not applicable. |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not available. Non combustible and does not cause or contribute to fire through friction. |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Not applicable. |
| Vapour pressure | Not applicable. |
| Vapour density | Not applicable. |
| Relative density | Not applicable. |
| Partition coefficient | Not applicable as is inorganic mixture. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not applicable. (no pyrophoricity – no organo-metallic, organo-metalloid or organo-phosphine bindings or of their derivatives, and no other pyrophoric constituent in the composition) |
| Decomposition Temperature | Not applicable. |
| Viscosity | 3400 - 3900 (Lamy MS-R4). Mix ratio: 280g powder to 90g water. |
| Explosive properties | There are no chemical groups present in the product that are associated with explosive properties. |

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Oxidising properties The mixture itself has not been tested but none of the ingredient substances meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

Comments Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

9.2. Other information

Other information None.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product. When mixed with water, the powder will harden into a stable mass that is not reactive in normal environments.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions The product will harden into a solid mass in contact with water and moisture. No potentially hazardous reactions known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation. Humid conditions during storage may cause lump formation and loss of product quality.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products No known hazardous decomposition products.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects No data for the product as a whole. See the information on the relevant constituent substances.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit)

Toxicological effects The data below is taken from the suppliers MSDS. The severity of acute effects is such that significant repeated or prolonged exposure is unlikely.

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,001.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 5,001.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 2,000.01

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Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 5.01

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation Not irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

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Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 2,000.01

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 2,000.01

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 2,000.01

Acute toxicity - inhalation

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ATE inhalation 5.01
(dusts/mists mg/l)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation Based on human experience, 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.

Serious eye damage/irritation

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, blast furnace slag, gypsum and limestone. Direct contact with cement may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact by larger amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation There is no indication of sensitisation of the respiratory system. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

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.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

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.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Based on evidence from human experience.

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Based on evidence from human experience.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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| | |
|--|--|
| STOT - single exposure | 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. |
| Target organs | Respiratory system, lungs |
| <u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u> | |
| STOT - repeated exposure | There is an indication of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (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. |
| <u>Aspiration hazard</u> | |
| Aspiration hazard | Not anticipated to present an aspiration hazard, based on chemical structure. |
| <u>Medical considerations</u> | |
| Medical considerations | 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 There is no Ecotoxicity data for the product as a whole. See information on the main constituent below.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit)

Ecotoxicity Information taken from supplier MSDS. The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit)

Acute aquatic toxicity

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Acute toxicity - fish | Not considered toxic to fish. |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | No acute toxicity to Daphnia. |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic plants | No acute toxicity to Algae |
| Acute toxicity - microorganisms | No acute toxicity to bacteria. |

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Toxicity

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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit)

Persistence and degradability

The product is not biodegradable.

Portland Cement Clinker

Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient Not applicable as is inorganic mixture.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit)

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Portland Cement Clinker

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

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit)

Mobility

These minerals are dissolved in a natural state and indispensable part of the natural waters.

Portland Cement Clinker

Mobility

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

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dolomite (Substance with a workplace exposure limit)

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

Portland Cement Clinker

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not relevant. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

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12.6. Other adverse effects

Ecological information on ingredients.

Portland Cement Clinker

Other adverse effects Not relevant.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| General information | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. |
| Disposal methods | Product - unused residue or dry spillage: Possibly reuse depending upon contamination considerations. In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose of according to - Product after addition of water, hardened. Product - mixed but still wet. 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: Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as waste cement based composite materials. |
| Waste class | <p>Empty cardboard packets and paper sacks: 15 01 01 Paper and cardboard packaging. Empty plastic containers can be disposed of using EU Waste code 15 01 02 plastic packaging. It is usually obvious if a container is 'empty', for example a half empty tin of solidified paint is not empty, but where there is a small amount of residual material a container will not be empty if that residual material can be removed by physical or mechanical means by applying normal industry standards or processes.</p> <p>This means that all reasonable efforts must have been made to remove any left-over contents from the container. This may involve for example washing, draining or scraping. The method of emptying will depend on the container and the type of material it contains.</p> <p>Note: if the design of the packaging, its aperture, or the adherent nature of the material does not permit it to be emptied then it will not be a packaging waste.</p> <p>If a container is not 'empty' it is not packaging waste. It should be classified on the basis of its contents and the source or activity that produced it. Product - after addition of water, hardened. 10 13 11 - Wastes from cement based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10.</p> |

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

14.1. UN number

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No transport warning sign required.

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

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14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78

and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].

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EU legislation

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)

Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended by Decision 2001/118/EC establishing a list of wastes and hazardous waste pursuant to Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste with amendments.

Commission Directive 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (as amended).

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 (as amended).

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) (as amended).

Guidance

Labelling and Packaging in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37.
Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

Authorisations (Annex XIV Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific authorisations are known for this product.

BARTOLINE - Wall Tile Grout Powder

Restrictions (Annex XVII Regulation 1907/2006)

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).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

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| General information | When surfaces are to be prepared for painting account must be taken of the age of the property and the possibility that lead may be present. As a working rule you should assume that this will be the case if the age of the property is pre 1960. Where possible wet flattening or chemical stripping methods should be used with surfaces of this type to avoid the formation of lead dust. Only trained personnel should use this material. |
| 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 comments | DUE TO CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION DATABASE THE REVISION NUMBERING HAS BEEN RESET. You should therefore look at the revision date rather than the revision number to ensure you have the most up to date version. NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision. |
| Issued by | Regulatory Compliance Manager |
| Revision date | 22/05/2020 |
| Revision | 2 |
| Supersedes date | 07/07/2016 |
| SDS number | 5039 |
| Hazard statements in full | H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. |

BARTOLINE - Wall Tile Grout Powder

The information contained in this data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830 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 supplier's 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 EU and UK Legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be taken as a product specification. This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.