

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) Version 2.0, Rev. Date 30.04.2025

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier:

KPRO Crete Post 10
UFI No. H800-C0VQ-800D-T7D0

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

KPRO cement containing mixtures are used industrially by professionals as well as by consumers in building and construction work, indoor and outdoor. The identified uses of cement containing mixtures cover the dry products and the products in a wet suspension (paste). See section 16.2 for more information regarding use descriptors and categories. Any uses not mentioned above, are advised against.

Keep out of reach of children.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Kilsaran International

Piercetown
Dunboyne,
Co. Meath,
Republic of Ireland
A86 W820

Telephone: 01 8026300

E-mail info@kilsaran.ie

1.4 Emergency Telephone number:

National Poisons Information Centre Emergency Telephone (NPIC) number:

+353 (01) 809 2166. (8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 7 days a week)

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture:

2.1.1 According to regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Hazard Statements
Skin Irritant	2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Skin sensitisation	1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	H318: Causes serious eye damage

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STOT SE	3	H335: May cause respiratory irritation(Lung, bronchi, . . inhalation)
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2.2 Label elements:

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) Hazard Pictograms.



Signal Word:

Danger.

Hazard Statements:

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

Precautionary statements:

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P202: Do not use until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
- P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
- P280: Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
- P305+P351+P338+P310: **IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Get medical advice / attention.
- P302+P352+P333+P313: **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice / attention.
- P362: Take off contaminated clothing
- P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- P403+P233 Store in well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P501 Disposal: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

INGESTION: Swallowing small amounts of mortar is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. Larger amounts can cause irritation of the stomach and intestines.

2.3 Other hazards:

- This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances:

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures:

Chemical Name	Common Name	Cas No.	EC No.(s)	% (wt./wt.)	Classification according to (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	
Portland Cement (Grey Cement)	Cement	65997-15-1	266-043-44	15-20%	Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1B Eye Dam. 1	H315 H317 H318

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Calcium Aluminate	High Alumina Cement	65997-16-2	266-045-5	3% - 5%	STOT SE 3 Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 2	H335 H315 H318
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4 FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice: In all cases seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

CONTACT WITH EYES:

- Do not rub eyes to avoid possible cornea damage. 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.
- Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
- Avoid flushing particles into uninjured eye.

SKIN CONTACT:

- Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before re-use. Seek medical treatment in all cases of skin irritation (redness, rash, blistering) or burns.

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.

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

Eyes: Eye contact with cement products may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries.

Skin: Cement products 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 mortar products may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt.

4.3 Indication for Physicians:

When contacting a doctor/physician, take this SDS or the product label with you.

- If in Eyes:** Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist, preferably an ophthalmologist. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl).

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Mixture is incombustible. Select fire-fighting measures according to the surrounding conditions.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the mixture:

None

5.3 Advice for Firefighters:

As per surrounding conditions.

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6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Wear protective equipment as described under Section 8 (Exposure Controls / Personal Protection) and follow the advice for safe handling and use given under Section 7 (Handling & Storage).

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Emergency procedures are not required. However, respiratory protection is needed in situations with high dust levels.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Avoid release to the environment. Do not wash mortar down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams). Large spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Protection Agency, County Council or other appropriate regulatory body.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 Dry Cement

Use cleanup methods such as vacuum clean-up or vacuum extraction (Industrial portable units, equipped with high efficiency air 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 cement).

When wet cleaning or vacuum cleaning is not possible and only dry cleaning with brushes can be done, ensure that 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.

6.3.2 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:

See section 8 (Exposure Controls / Personal Protection) and section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for more details.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Protective Measures:

Follow the recommendations given under Section 8. To clean up dry cement, see Subsection 6.3.

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Information on General Occupation Hygiene:

Do not sweep. Use dry cleanup methods such as vacuum clean-up or vacuum extraction, which do not cause airborne dispersion. In dusty environment, wear dust mask and protective goggles. Use protective gloves to avoid skin contact. See section 8 for details on hand protection.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any compatibilities:

Wet mortar is normally used when mixed. However, the hardening process of mortar can be delayed by the use of additions and/or admixtures, extending the period during which the precautions given in this data sheet should continue to be taken and during which time access by unauthorised persons should be prevented.

7.3 Specific end uses:

No additional information for the specific end uses (see section 1.2, Relevant identified use of the substance or mixture and uses advised against)

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters:

Ingredient	OELV (8 hour TWA)	Legal Reference
Portland Cement	1mg/M3	Chemical agents CoP 2024

Portland Cement ACGIH TLV (United States and Canada) TWA: 1 mg/m³. Form: Respirable dust
 OSHA PEL (United States) PEL: 5 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction PEL: 15 mg/m³. Form: Total dust
 MSHA PEL (United States) PEL: 5 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction PEL: 10 mg/m³. Form: Total dust

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Appropriate Engineering controls:

Measures to reduce generation of dust and to avoid dust propagating in the environment such as dedusting, exhaust ventilation and dry clean-up methods which do not cause airborne dispersion.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

General:

During work avoid kneeling in fresh mortar or concrete wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary then appropriate waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth. Before starting to work with cement, 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.

Eye/face protection

Wear approved glasses or safety goggles according to EN 166 when handling dry or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes.

Skin Protection

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Wear watertight and alkali resistant protective gloves (e.g. nitrile dipped cotton gloves with CE marking) internally lined with cotton, boots, closed long-sleeved protective clothing as well as skin care products (e.g. barrier creams) to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement containing products. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet cement does not enter the boots. For the gloves, respect the maximum wearing time to avoid skin problems. In some circumstances, such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or kneepads are necessary

Respiratory Protection

The need for respiratory protection should be evaluated by a qualified industrial hygienist. The use of respirators for controlling exposures in excess of the occupational exposure limit must comply with regulatory requirements for medical surveillance, respiratory fit testing, repair and cleaning, and user training. In dusty areas, air monitoring for dust should be conducted regularly.

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, (EN 149) or national standard.

Thermal Hazards

None

8.2.3 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.

Air : 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.

Water : Do not wash cement into sewage systems or into bodies of water, to avoid increased pH loadings. Above pH 9, negative eco-toxicological impacts are possible.

Soil and terrestrial environment: No special emission control measures are necessary for the exposure to the terrestrial environment.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Physical State	Granular solid
Colour	Grey
Odour	None
Relative Density	1.6 to 1.7
Melting point / Freezing point	> 1250 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flammability	Non-Flammable
Lower and Upper Explosion Limit	No test available

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Flash Point	Not applicable
Auto -ignite Temperature	Not applicable (no pyrophoricity – no organo-metallic, organo-metalloid or organophosphine bindings or of their derivatives, and no other pyrophoric constituent in the composition)
Decomposition temperature	No test available
pH	11-13.5 in water
Viscosity	Not applicable
Solubility	Slightly soluble in Water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable as product is an inorganic mixture
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Density or Density	1.6 to 2.0
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable as no organic peroxide present
Explosive properties	Not applicable

9.2 Other information:

Not applicable.

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

Stable. Not reactive in normal environments.

10.2 Chemical stability:

This material is considered stable under recommended handling and storage conditions. Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, with ammonium salts, with aluminium or other non-noble metals.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Unintentional moisture. Keep dry until used. Avoid contact with incompatible compounds.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation..

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

None

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11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

HAZARD CLASS	CAT	HAZARD CODE	EFFECT
Skin corrosion/ irritation	2	H315	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	1	H318	Portland cement caused a mixed picture of corneal effects and the calculated irritation index was 128 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.
Skin sensitisation	1B	H317	Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement that irritate the skin mechanically. Some individuals may develop dermatitis upon exposure to wet cement, caused by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis after prolonged contact. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe dermatitis. Allergic dermatitis is caused by sensitisation to the hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The way this works is quite distinct from that of irritancy. Sensitisers penetrate the barrier layer of the skin and cause an allergic reaction. Hexavalent chromium is known to be the most common cause of allergic dermatitis in men. Research has shown that between 5% and 10% of construction workers may be sensitised to cement and that plasterers,concreters and bricklayers are particularly at risk. Once someone has become sensitised to hexavalent chromium, any future exposure may trigger dermatitis. If the mixture contains a soluble Cr (VI) reducing agent and as long as the mentioned period of effectiveness of the chromate reduction is not exceeded, a sensitising effect is not expected
STOT-single exposure	3	H335	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

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			available at the present time is insufficient to establish with any confidence the dose-response relationship for these effects.
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11.2 Medical conditions aggravated by exposure

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.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity:

Ecotoxicological tests with Portland cement on Daphnia magna and Selenastrum 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:

Not readily biodegradable..

12.3 Bio-accumulative potential:

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil:

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and uPvB assessment:

No data available.

12.6 Other adverse effects:

Contact with water forms an alkaline solution. Avoid release to the environment..

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods:

Do not dispose of into sewage systems or surface waters.

Product - cement that has exceeded its shelf life

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

Product - unused residue or dry spillage

EWC entry: 10 13 06 (Other particulates and dust)
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

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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. EWC entries: 10 13 14 (waste from manufacturing of cement – waste concrete or concrete sludge) or 17 01 01 (construction and demolition wastes - concrete).

Packaging

Completely empty the packaging and process it according to local legislation.

EWC entry: 15 01 01 (waste paper and cardboard packaging)

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Concrete is not covered by the international regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID). No special precautions are needed apart from those mentioned under Section 8.

14.1 UN number:

Not applicable.

14.2 UN proper shipping name:

Not applicable.

14.3 Transport hazard classes:

Not applicable.

14.4 Packing group:

Not applicable.

14.5 Environmental hazards:

Not applicable.

14.6 Special precautions for user:

Not applicable.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73778 and the IBC code:

Not applicable.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This product is a mixture according to REACH and is not subject to registration. Cement is exempt from registration (Art 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH).

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.

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3. By way of derogation, paragraphs 1 and 2 above 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.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment:

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Indication of Changes

Version 2. Safety Data Sheet updated according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended by Regulation 453/2010.

16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms:

ACGIH American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
ADR/RID European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway
APF Assigned protection factor
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP Classification, labelling and packaging (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)
COPD Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
DNEL Derived no-effect level
EC50 Half maximal effective concentration
ECHA European Chemicals Agency
EINECS European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
EPA Type of high efficiency air filter
ES Exposure scenario
EWC European Waste Catalogue
FF P Filtering facepiece against particles (disposable)
FM P Filtering mask against particles with filter cartridge
HEPA Type of high efficiency air filter
H&S Health and Safety
IATA International Air Transport Association
IMDG International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Goods
LC50 Median lethal dose
MEASE Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure, EBRC Consulting GmbH for
Eurometaux, <http://www.ebrc.de/ebrc/ebrc-mease.php>
MS Member State
OELV Occupational exposure limit value
PBT Persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic
PNEC Predicted no-effect concentration
PROC Process category
RE Repeated exposure
REACH Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals
RPE Respiratory protective equipment
SCOEL Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limit Values
SDS Safety Data Sheet
SE Single exposure
STP Sewage treatment plant
STOT Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV-TWA Threshold Limit Value-Time-Weighted Average
TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe

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VLE-MP Exposure limit value-weighted average in mg by cubic meter of air

vPvB Very persistent, very bio-accumulative

w/w Weight by weight

WWTP Waste water treatment plant

16.3 Key Literature and sources of data

1. Portland Cement Dust - Hazard assessment document EH75/7, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006. Available from <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/web/portlandcement.pdf>
2. 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). https://ec.europa.eu/health/archive/ph_risk/committees/sct/documents/out158_en.pdf
3. 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. https://stami.brage.unit.no/stamixmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/288424/stamirapporter_49.pdf?sequence=1
4. Environmental Impact of Construction and Repair Materials on Surface and Ground Waters. Summary of Methodology, Laboratory Results, and Model Development. NCHRP report 448, National Academy Press, https://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp_rpt_448.pdf Washington, D.C., 2001.

16.4 Training Advice

In addition to health, safety and environmental training programs for their workers, companies must ensure that workers read, understand and apply the requirements of this SDS.

16.5 Evaluating Information

The data and test methods used for the purpose of classification of common cements, are given or referred to in section 11.1

16.6 Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 127/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008	Classification procedure
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	On basis of test data
Eye Dam. 1, H318	On basis of test data
Skin sens. 1B, H317	Human experience
STOT SE. 3, H335	Human experience

16.7 Disclaimer

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is considered to be correct at the time of issue. However, no warranty is made or implied as to the accuracy or completeness of this information. If you have purchased this product for supply to a third party for use at work, it is your duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees and others who may be affected by any hazards described in this sheet and any of the precautions which should be taken. This safety data

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sheet does not constitute the users own assessment of workplace risk and it is the users sole responsibility to take all necessary precautions when using this product.