



CEMENT SAFETY DATA SHEET

NATURAL RÁPIDO TIGRE

Date of last update: 11/24/2015

The reproduction of this document is only authorized if it is done Page 1 of 12 in its entirety.

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. identifier

ProductProduct: Fast natural cement.

EINECS: 266-043-4

CAS: 65997-15-1

Fast natural cement, known as CNR (fast natural cement) to the Spanish standard UNE 80309: 2006.

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

Hydraulic binder. Use for all types of fast-paced masonry jobs. It cannot be used for structural purposes in any case.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Company

Contact details:

name:

ANNA CARULLA BECH

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Information of the legal

representative: Anna Carulla Bech

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www.cementonaturaltigre.com

DNI: 40866956-G

1.4. Emergency telephone number

In case of emergency, call the local medical emergency telephone number or the 112 emergency number to provide the information related to the product reproduced in this file.



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II. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1. According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

class category



ocular 1 H318: Causes eye damage

Hazard Hazard

serious Eye damage /irritation

serious

Skin sensitizer 1B H317: may cause an allergic skin reaction

Specific Systemic Toxicity Target Organ (single exposure)	3	H335: may irritate the respiratory tract
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2.1.2. According to Directive 1999/45 / CE



Irritant.

R37 / 38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R41: Risk of very serious damage to eyes.

R43: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

2.2. Hazard characterization





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IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Move the person to a place where they can breathe fresh air. Drink water to clear your throat and blow your nose to remove dust. Seek medical assistance if symptoms persist. (The “inhalation” of large quantities of rapid natural cement requires immediate medical attention).

Contact with the skin: If the natural quick cement is dry, remove as much as possible and then wash thoroughly with water. If the rapid natural cement is wet, wash thoroughly with water. Remove and thoroughly wash stained clothing, footwear, watches, etc., before reuse. Obtain medical assistance whenever irritation or caustic burn occurs.

Contact with the eyes: Do not rub the eyes to avoid damage to the cornea. Rinse immediately with plenty of water (if possible use 0.9% NaCl saline), to remove all particles and consult an ophthalmologist.

Accidental ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, rinse mouth to remove material or dust, give plenty of water to drink, and consult a physician immediately.

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

Eye: contact direct contact with rapid natural cement dust (wet or dry) can cause serious, potentially irreversible injuries.

Skin Contact: Quick Natural Cement may have an irritant effect on damp skin (due to sweat or moisture) after prolonged contact or may cause contact dermatitis after repeated contact without adequate protection. Contact between fast natural cement powder and wet skin can cause irritation, dermatitis or burns.

Inhalation: Repeated inhalation of rapid natural cement dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

Environment: with normal use of the product, rapid natural cement does not present any particular risk to the environment.

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

Take this safety data sheet with you when you contact a doctor.



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V. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Natural rapid cement is not flammable.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Rapid natural cement is non-flammable, non-explosive and neither facilitates nor fuels the combustion of other materials.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Natural quick cement does not pose a fire-related hazard. The use of special protective equipment by firefighters is not necessary.

SAW. MEASURES IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For personnel who are not part of the emergency services

Wear the protective equipment described in section VIII and follow the advice for safe handling given in section VII.

6.1.2. For emergency personnel

No procedures are required.

However, in situations with high levels of dust concentration, it is necessary to wear respiratory protection equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not pour natural quick cement into sewage systems or surface waters (eg streams).

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect spilled material.

Use dry cleaning media that do not raise dust, such as aspiration or extraction systems (portable



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High efficiency (EPA and HEPA filters, UNE-EN 1822-1: 2010) or technical equivalent. Never use compressed air.

Make sure that all workers wear the appropriate protective equipment and prevent the dispersion of the dust.

Avoid inhalation of rapid natural cement dust and contact with eyes and skin. Put the collected material in a container

6.4 References to other sections

For more information see sections VIII and XIII

VII HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for a to safe handling

7.1.1. Protective measures

Follow the recommendations given in section VIII.

To clean quick dry natural cement, see section 6.3.

Bulk rapid natural cement should be stored in dry, clean and protected waterproof silos.

To prevent the risk of burial or suffocation, do not enter confined spaces such as silos, containers, vats or other containers that are used to store or contain rapid natural cement without adopting the appropriate safety measures. Fast natural cement can build up or stick to the walls of confined spaces, causing it to come loose, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

The bags should be stored off the ground, in a cool and dry place and protected from excessive drafts that can affect the quality of the natural cement quickly.

Do not store for more than 6 months to optimally preserve its properties.

7.1.2. Fire prevention measures:

Not applicable.

7.1.3. Measures to prevent the formation of suspended particles and dust

Do not sweep, use dry cleaning agents that do not raise dust, such as extraction or extraction systems.



7.1.4. Measures to protect the environment

No special measures required.

7.1.5. General hygiene measures at work

Avoid dust clouds during handling. If it cannot be avoided, wear goggles and a dust mask.

Avoid direct contact of the rapid natural cement with the skin and mucous membranes.

Handle bags with care and use mechanical aids whenever possible.

VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSON PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limit values should not exceed the following values: VLA-ED Inhalable

fraction: $10 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$

VLA-ED Respirable fraction: $4 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$.

* Ref. legal: "List of Professional Exhibition for Chemical agents of Spain" of the INSHT. 8.2.

Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Measures to reduce the formation of suspended particles and the spread of dust such as: dedusting, extraction systems and dry cleaning methods that do not raise dust.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal

protective equipment Respiratory protection: When exposed to possible dust clouds it is necessary to use appropriate and approved masks.

Skin protection: Wear suitable, impervious gloves for the type of work, boots, long-sleeved protective clothing and additional skin care products to protect the skin from prolonged contact with quick-dry or wet natural cement paste.

Special care must be taken to prevent the wet paste of fast natural cement from entering the boots, getting between clothing, watches, etc.

Avoid kneeling in contact with fast natural cement. Yes to perform



10.4. Conditions to avoid

Moisture can cause a loss of quality of the product as well as its setting.

10.5. Materials to avoid

Not observed.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Natural Rapid Cement does not decompose into hazardous products.

It is not capable of producing a self-sustaining exothermic chemical reaction. It neither causes nor facilitates the combustion of other substances.

10.7. Observations

During the rapid setting of natural cement, its temperature increases slightly.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation: Rapid natural cement can cause irritation in the respiratory tract and inflammation of the nasal mucosa. In extreme cases, erosions of the mucosa have been observed. Chronic exposure to concentrations of respirable dust in excess of occupational exposure limits can cause coughing, shortness of breath, and chronic obstructive lung disease .

Ingestion: In case of significant ingestion, the fast natural cement is caustic to the digestive tract; can cause burns to the mouth, esophagus, and stomach.

Eye contact: Rapid natural cement can irritate the eyelids (blepharitis) and cornea (conjunctivitis) and cause damage to the eyeballs.

Contact with the skin: The natural fast cement can irritate the wet skin because the natural fast cement pastes have a high pH. Unprotected skin contact with rapid natural cement pastes can cause dermis lesions such as cracking or caustic burns without prior symptoms appearing.

Chronic cutaneous pathology: Prolonged exposure without adequate protection (gloves) can cause irritative dermatitis. In people with a predisposition to allergies, these lesions can precede an allergy to certain elements present in a trace state in natural rapid cement (hexavalent chromium, cobalt, etc.). In the event of prolonged contact without protection, other injuries may occur. They generally appear on the fingers: Dermatitis with fissures, ulcerations, hyperkeratosis.

Carcinogenicity: No causal relationship has been established between exposure to natural rapid cement and the development of cancer.

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XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Ecotoxicity

The product is not considered dangerous for water (LC50 of aquatic toxicity not determined). In the event of accidental spillage of large quantities of rapid natural cement into the water, a slight rise in its pH can occur, which under certain circumstances could represent some toxicity to aquatic life.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Not relevant, as fast natural cement is an inorganic material.

Rapid natural cement, once set, is a stable material that fixes its compounds and makes them insoluble, so it does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant, as fast natural cement is an inorganic material.

Rapid natural cement, once set, is a stable material that fixes its compounds and makes them insoluble, so it does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Not relevant, as fast natural cement is an inorganic material.

Rapid natural cement, once set, is a stable material that fixes its compounds and makes them insoluble, so it does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant, as rapid natural cement is an inorganic material.

Rapid natural cement, once set, is a stable material that fixes its compounds and makes them insoluble, so it does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.3. Other adverse effects

Not relevant.

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

After setting, rapid natural cement can be disposed of just like the rest of construction waste and can be stored in suitable containers in accordance with the regulations in force in each case.



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XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Rapid natural cement is not affected by international legislation on the transport of dangerous goods. Not dangerous goods according to the transport regulations.

It is not necessary to take any special precautions other than those mentioned in section VIII.

14.1. UN number

Not relevant.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not relevant.

14.3. Transport hazard class (es)

Not relevant.

14.4. Packing group

Not relevant.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not relevant.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not relevant.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 Convention and the IBC Code

Not relevant.

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Rapid natural cement is exempt from registration.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

No has been carried out.



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XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1. Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service, is a division of the American Chemical Society

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

EPA Efficient air filter for particles

INSHT National Institute for Safety and Hygiene at Work HEPA High efficiency air filter for particles

LC50 Lethal concentration of a compound in air or water that kills 50% of the organisms studied under specific conditions

REACH Registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemical substances and preparations (Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006)

vPvB Very persistent and very bioaccumulable

VLA-ED Environmental limit value for daily occupational exposure 16.2. References

(1) Portland Cement Dust - Hazard assessment document EH75 / 7, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006.

(2) Observations on the effects of skin irritation caused by cement, Kietzman et al, Dermatosen, 47, 5, 184- 189 (1999).

(3) European Commission's Scientific Committee on Toxicology, Ecotoxicology and the Environment (SCTEE) opinion of the risks to health from Cr (VI) in Cement (European Commission, 2002).

The information provided in this sheet is based on the data that we have available on the date of its edition.

It is the responsibility of the user to take appropriate precautions and apply the recommendations described above. The information presented in this sheet cannot be considered exhaustive.

Any use of the product not specified in the indications on the package, our website or other documents provided by our company is the sole responsibility of the user.