

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)

Trade name: MC40

Version: 1.3 / EN

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Print date: 29.11.2016

Revision date: 13.10.2016

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

1.1 Product identifier:

An odourless grey powder mixture, containing cement, mainly insoluble in water. Supplied dry and premixed. This datasheet applies to the following product:

- MC40
-

1.2. Use of the substance/preparation

Product may be used as a premixed magnetizable material.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

MAGMENT UG
Leonhardsweg 4
82008 Unterhaching
Germany

Technical help:
Tel +49 89 6328 6064
info@magment.de

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

Emergency telephone number available during office hours: Tel +49 89 6328 6064

Emergency telephone number available outside office hours: No

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

When the product reacts with water, for instance when making concrete or mortar, or when the product becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture:

The principal constituents of the cement are calcium silicates, calcium aluminates and sulfates. Small amounts of alkalis, lime and chlorides are also present together with trace amounts of chromium compounds.

Aggregates consist of manganese-zinc ferrites. The components contain no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

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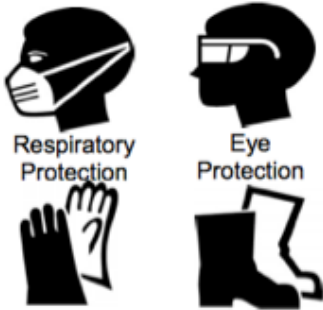
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2.2 Hazard identification

	WARNING	
	Corrosive – Causes severe burns Toxic – Harmful by inhalation Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to wet or dry product.	

Emergency Overview:

Cement is a solid, grey, off white, or white odorless powder. It is not combustible or explosive. A single, short-term exposure to the dry powder presents little or no hazard. Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin, eye, respiratory tract) damage due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact:

Airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact with large amounts of dry powder or with wet cement can cause moderate eye irritation, chemical burns and blindness. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Skin Contact:

Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis.

Burns:

Exposure of sufficient duration to wet cement, or to dry cement on moist areas of the body, can cause serious, potentially irreversible damage to skin, eye, respiratory and digestive tracts due to chemical (caustic) burns, including third degree burns. A skin exposure may be hazardous even if there is no pain or discomfort.

Dermatitis:

Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by irritation and allergy. Skin affected by dermatitis may include symptoms such as, redness, itching, rash, scaling, and cracking.

Irritant dermatitis is caused by the physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion.

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Section 2: Hazard identification continued)

Allergic contact dermatitis is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

Inhalation (acute): Breathing cement dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation, including choking, depending on the degree of exposure. Inhalation of high levels of dust can cause chemical burns to the nose, throat and lungs.

Inhalation (chronic): Risk of injury depends on duration and level of exposure.

Carcinogenicity: Cement and ferrite are not listed as carcinogen by IARC or NTP; however, cement contains trace amounts of crystalline silica and hexavalent chromium which are classified by IARC and NTP as known human carcinogens.

Ingestion: Do not ingest cement mortar. Although ingestion of small quantities of cement is not known to be harmful, large quantities can cause chemical burns in the mouth, throat, stomach, and digestive tract.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with lung disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, pulmonary disease) or sensitivity to hexavalent chromium can be aggravated by exposure.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention for discomfort or if coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

Skin Contact: Wash with cool water and a pH neutral soap or a mild skin detergent. Seek medical attention for rash, burns, irritation, dermatitis, and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement mortar or liquids from wet cement.

Eye Contact: Rinse eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles. Seek medical attention for abrasions and burns.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have person drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact poison control center immediately.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Flashpoint & Method: Non-combustible

Firefighting Equipment: Cement mortar poses no fire- related hazard. A SCBA is recommended to limit exposures to combustion products when fighting any fire.

General Hazard: Avoid breathing dust. Wet cement is caustic.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Combustion Products: None.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

General: Place spilled material into a container. Avoid actions that cause the cement mortar to become airborne. Avoid inhalation of cement and contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment as described in Section 8. Scrape wet cement and place in container. Allow material to dry or solidify before disposal. Do not wash cement down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of Cement according to Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General: Keep bulk and bagged cement mortar dry until used. Stack bagged material in a secure manner to prevent falling. Bagged cement mortar is heavy and poses risks such as sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs during lifting and mixing. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures.

Engulfment hazard. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement mortar. Cement mortar can buildup or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement mortar can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

Properly ground all pneumatic conveyance systems. The potential exists for static build-up and static discharge when moving cement mortars through a plastic, non-conductive, or non-grounded pneumatic conveyance system. The static discharge may result in damage to equipment and injury to workers.

Usage: Cutting, crushing or grinding hardened cement concrete will release respirable crystalline silica. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) described in Section 8 below.

Housekeeping: Avoid actions that cause the cement mortar to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8 below.

Storage Temperature: Unlimited.

Storage Pressure: Unlimited.

Clothing: Promptly remove and launder clothing that is dusty or wet with cement. Thoroughly wash skin after exposure to dust or wet cement.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection: Under ordinary conditions no respiratory protection is required. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator that is properly fitted and is in good condition

when exposed to dust above exposure limits.

Eye Protection: Wear ANSI approved glasses or safety goggles when handling dust or wet cement mortar to prevent contact with eyes. Wearing contact lenses when using cement, under dusty conditions, is not recommended.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves, boot covers and protective clothing impervious to water to prevent skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams, in place of impervious gloves. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with wet cement and immediately wash exposed areas.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State:	Solid (powder).	Evaporation Rate:	NA
Appearance:	Grey	pH (in water):	10 - 12
Odor:	None	Boiling Point:	> 1000°C
Vapor Pressure:	NA	Freezing Point:	None, solid
Vapor Density:	NA	Viscosity:	None, solid
Specific Gravity:	2.0 g/cm ³	Solubility in Water:	Slightly (0.1 - 1.0%)

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Stability: Stable. Keep dry until use. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility: Wet cement is alkaline and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: None.

Hazardous Decomposition: None.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

For questions regarding toxicological information refer to contact information in Section 1.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

For questions regarding ecological information refer to contact information in Section 1.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Dispose of waste and containers in compliance with applicable Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

This product is not classified as a Hazardous Material under U.S. DOT or Canadian TDG regulations.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

OSHA/MSHA Hazard Communication: This product is considered by OSHA/MSHA to be a hazardous chemical and should be included in the employer's hazard communication program.

CERCLA/SUPERFUND: This product is not listed as a CERCLA hazardous substance.

EPCRA SARA Title III: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and is considered a hazardous chemical and a delayed health hazard.

EPRCA SARA Section 313: This product contains none of the substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

RCRA: If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

TSCA: Portland cement and ferrite are exempt from reporting under the inventory update rule.

California Proposition 65: Chromium (hexavalent compounds) are substances known by the State of California to cause cancer.

WHMIS/DSL: Products containing calcium carbonate are classified as D2A, E and are subject to WHMIS requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

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