

According to Article 32 (non hazardous substance) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)

Material identification: StahLith® E Material number: 410
Date of issue: 24.07.1995 Revised: 25.01.2017 Printed: 25.01.2017 Page: 1 of 7

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company

1.1 Product identifier

Identification on the label / trade name: StahLith® E

Classification and Labelling Inventory (ECHA) Slag, steelmaking, EAF C (RFSC)

REACH registration number: 01-2119485979-09-0001

EC No: 932-275-6

CAS No:

Additional identification: Schlacken, Stahlerzeugung aus dem Elektroofen (aus Qualitäts-

und Massenstahlerzeugung)

EAF-C: Electrical arc furnace slag, carbon steel production

EOS: Elektroofenschlacke

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

1.2.1 Identified uses: Classifying and sieving of slag,

Raw material for formed (building) material,

Stone-wool and glass production,

Road, place, gravel covering layer constructions, Embankments fill, Earth work constructions,

Use in concrete grout and mortar (self levelling compounds),

Dumpsite constructions.

1.2.2 Uses advised against: none.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier (manufacturer): Peiner Träger GmbH

Street: Gerhard-Lucas-Meyer-Straße 10

 Postal code/city:
 31226 Peine

 Country:
 Germany

 Telephone:
 05171 / 91-01

 Telefax:
 05171 / 91-9441

Informing department: Hauptabteilung Arbeitssicherheit

Telephone: 05341 / 21-2201 Telefax: 05341 / 21-3921

E-mail (competent person): szfg.reach@salzgitter-ag.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number: 05341 / 21-112 (plant fire department)

2 <u>Hazards identification</u>

2.1 Classification of the substance: This substance does not meet the requirements for

classification as dangerous according to the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP)

regulations (EC 1272/2008).

2.2 Label elements: not applicable

2.3 Other hazards: Dust of slag can act as an irritant and cause mechanical

irritation to the eyes and respiration system.

The PBT-Criteria are not applicable for inorganic substances (not toxic and not bioaccumulative).

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3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substance related information: Slags, steelmaking, elec. furnace (carbon steel production)

EC-No.: 932-275-6 CAS-No.: -

Complex Ca-Mg-Fe-Al-Mn- silicate composition.

3.2 Further information: Electric arc furnace slag from carbon steel production is a

crystalline substance. The structure of the slag depends on

the temperature during controlled cooling.

4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

4.1.1 In case of inhalation: Move affected person into fresh air. Seek medical advice if

irritation persists.

4.1.2 In case of skin contact: Wash with soap and water.

4.1.3 In case of eye contact: Rinse the eyes with water with the eyelids open. Seek medical

advice if irritation persists.

4.1.4 In case of ingestion: Rinse mouth and drink plenty of water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects,

both acute and delayed:

and delayed: Mechanical friction of particles in the eye can cause irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical

attention and special treatment needed: none

5 Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media: Foam (alcohol-resistant), carbon dioxide-powder, spray

(water). Product itself does not burn. Coordinate fire-fighting

measures to the fire surroundings.

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media: none known

5.3 Special hazards arising from the

substance or mixture: non-

5.4 Advice for firefighters: not applicable (see 5.1 above)

6 <u>Accidental release measures</u>

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel: Keep unprotected people away and stay on the upwind side.

Avoid dust dispersion.

6.1.2 For emergency responder: Wear personal protection equipment. Provide adequate

ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions: not necessary

6.3 Methods and material for containment

and cleaning up: Pick up mechanically, avoid disturbing dust. Use dust reducing

cleaning method.

6.4 Reference to other sections: Waste disposal: compare section 13

Personal protection: compare section 8

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7 Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Advices on safe handling: Avoid dust dispersion. Where applicable keep substance wet.

In closed areas provide adequate ventilation to prevent dust

inhalation.

7.1.2 **Technical measures:** In case of further handling with foreseeable high dust

dispersion, use for example an exhaust ventilation with filter or

a closed system.

7.1.3 Advice on general occupational hygiene: Do not eat, drink, smoke or take snuff while working. Wash

hands before breaks and after work.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including

any incompatibilities:

none

7.3 Specific end use: Please see section 1.2.

Dust exposure limits: Please refer to section 8.1.

8 Exposure controls / Personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits (OELs):

CAS-No.	Name	Limit value - 8 h		
		ml/m³	mg/m³	Exceedance factor
	Dust, respirable		1.25 A	
	Dust, inhalable		10 E	2(II)

Source (German legislation): TRGS 900 "Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte"

8.1.2	Additional hints on exposure limits:	National legislative regulations are to be considered.
8.1.3	DNEL/DMEL and PNEC values:	No specific substance related threshold can be derived.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls: Please refer to section 7.

8.2.2 Respiratory protection: In the case of high dust concentration: EN149 FFP2 filter.
8.2.3 Hand protection: Check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves together with the supplier of the gloves. Here only gloves

together with the supplier of the gloves. Use only gloves

conform to 89/686/EEC.

Wear duration at permanent or occasional contact: gloves made of fabric coated with nitrile rubber.

Breakthrough time (maximal wear duration): > 480 min

8.2.4 Eye protection: At appearance of dust: safety glasses.

8.2.5 Suitable protective clothing: Use usual working clothes.

8.3 Environmental exposure controls: Dust emissions from ventilation or work process equipment

should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

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9 **Physical and chemical properties**

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9.1	9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties				
9.1.1	Appearance:	solid, grey			
9.1.2	Odour:	odourless			
9.1.3	Odour threshold:	n.a.			
9.1.4	pH Value:	approx. 10 - 13 (Eluate according to EN 12457-4)			
9.1.5	Melting point/freezing point:	approx. 1100-1400°C			
9.1.6	Initial boiling point and boiling range:	> 2000°C			
9.1.7	Flash point:	Ferrous slags are inert inorganics with all relevant analytes in			
		their most stable oxidation state, further oxidation will not			
		occur spontaneously. Even if oxidizable material is present			
		(graphite, traces of metal), it is not possible to generate a flammable gas phase from slag.			
9.1.8	Evaporation rate:	n.a., melting point above 1000°C			
9.1.9	Flammability:	not flammable			
9.1.10	Vapour Pressure:	n.a., according to REACH regulation, study does not need to			
	- aposii - 1000ai oi	be conducted for solids which melt above 300 °C.			
9.1.11	Density:	approx. 3 - 4 g/cm ³ (20 °C)			
9.1.12	Water solubility:	< 1 g/l			
9.1.13	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	n.a.: Slags are solid UVCB which consist almost exclusively of			
		inorganic ions in vitreous matrix or crystal lattice. These ions			
		are insoluble in organic solvents including octanol.			
9.1.14	Auto-ignition temperature:	n.a.: Since ferrous slags are inert inorganics with all relevant			
		analytes in their most stable oxidation state, further oxidation			
9.1.15	Decomposition temperature:	will not occur spontaneously. n.a.: Melting point > 1000°C.			
9.1.16	Viscosity:	n.a. because of physical state			
9.1.17	Explosive properties:	Ferrous slags are inert inorganics with all relevant analytes in			
0.11.7	Explosive proportion.	their most stable oxidation state. Ferrous slags do not contain			
		any chemical group associated with explosive properties.			
9.1.18	Oxidising properties:	Not oxidising: Ferrous slags are formed at temperatures of >			
		1000°C and are free of any material which could			
		exothermically react with combustible material under standard			
		conditions.			
9.2	Other information:	none			

10 **Stability and Reactivity**

10.6

Hazardous decomposition products:

10.1	Reactivity:	Not reactive under normal conditions (compare section 9).
10.2	Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions.
10.3	Possibility of hazardous reaction:	none (compare section 9)
10.4	Conditions to avoid:	none
10.5	Incompatible materials:	none

none

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11 <u>Toxicological information</u>

11.1 Acute toxicity: oral: tested substance EAF-C

OECD Guideline 401, Wistar rat

 $LD_{50}\ > 2000\ mg/kg$

dermal: tested substance BOS OECD Guideline 402, Wistar rat

 $LD_{50}\ > 4000\ mg/kg$

inhalative: tested substance GGBS OECD Guideline 403, Wistar rat LC₅₀ (powder) (4h) > 5235 mg/m³

OECD-Guidline 412 (Repeated Dose Inhalation Toxicity: 28 Days),

Wistar rat

NOAEL > 24.9 µg/L (aerosol)

11.2 Skin corrosion/ Irritation: skin: tested substance EAF-C

acute irritant effect, OECD 404, New Zealand White rabbit

result: not irritant

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation: eye: tested substance EAF-C

acute irritant effect, OECD 405, New Zealand White rabbit

result: not irritant

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitisation: skin: tested substance EAF-C

OECD 406, Dunkin-Hartley guinea pig

result: not sensitising

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity: Mutagenicity: tested substance ABS, reversed mutation test, EU

method B.13/14, Salmonella typhimurium

result: no mutagenic effect.

11.6 Carcinogenicity: There are no specific and reliable animal studies on

carcinogenicity. But one assessed study gives some hints towards a not existing carcinogenic potential of ferrous slags.

11.7 Reproductive toxicity: No evidence from acute tests or other data for any

reproductive effects. No data available from studies dedicated

especially to reproduction toxicity. As slags are similar to natural rocks, no reproductive effects have to be expected.

11.8 STOT -single exposure: The results from acute toxicity test give no hint towards a

STOT potential of slags.

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure: The results from acute toxicity test give no hint towards a

STOT potential of slags.

11.10 Aspiration Hazard: Slags are solids and do not fulfil requirements for aspiration

hazard classification according to CLP-Regulation annex 1.

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12 **Ecological information**

12.1 Toxicity: Short-term fish toxicity, tested substance EAF-C

OECD 203, Leuciscus idus

 LC_0 (96 h) > 100 g/l LC_{50} (96 h) > 100 g/l

Short-term toxicity aquatic invertebrates, tested substance EAF-

Micro organism toxicity, tested substance EAF-C

OECD 209, activated sludge

 EC_{10} (3 h) > 10 g/l EC_{50} (3 h) > 10 g/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability: Methods for determination of persistence and degradability are

not applicable for inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: No evidence for bioaccumulation potential (compare section

9).

12.4 Mobility in soil: Ferrous slags are inorganic UVCB similar to natural rock.

Biodegradation is of no relevance.

12.5 Results of PBT assessment: Not applicable for inorganic substances (not toxic and not

bioaccumulative).

12.6 Other adverse effects: No negative ecological effects are expected according to the

present state of knowledge.

13 <u>Disposal considerations</u>

13.1 Waste treatment methods: Ferrous slags can be recovered after spillage. In the case

there is no further use, the slag can be disposed following

local legislation.

13.2 List of proposed waste codes/waste

designations in accordance with

AVV (or EWC):

Waste classification due to trade and processing. Disposal is possible as follows: EWC-Code: 10 02 01: waste from the

processing of slags.

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14 <u>Transport information</u>

14.1 Land transport (ADR/RID/CDG Road/

CDG Rail):
Inland waterway craft (ADN/ADNR):
Marine transport (IMO):
Not regulated as dangerous good.
Not regulated as dangerous good.
Not regulated as dangerous good.

15 Regulatory information

14.2

14.3

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

15.1.1 EU law:No specific legislation relevant for this substance.

15.1.2 National law: National legislation is to be considered.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment: A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

16 Other information

16.1 Changes: First release as English version.

Revision of the German version from October 2015: Addition of further identified uses and CSR details. CSR: Chemical Safety Report Ferrous Slags

16.2 Literature:16.3 Method according to Article 9 of (EC)

1272/2008:

No classification and labelling requirements for hazardous

substances according to annex 1 of (EC) 1272/2008 are

required.

16.4 Further information: Abbreviations:

n.a. = Not applicable

BOS = Basic oxygen furnace slag

CSR = Chemical Safety Report - Ferrous Slags

EAF-C = Electrical arc furnace slag, carbon steel production

GGBS = Ground granulated blast furnace slag

STOT = Specific Target Organ Toxicity

ECxx = Effect Concentration ICxx = Inhibitor Concentration

LDxx = Lethal Dose

Statement:

The information is based on present level of our knowledge. It does not, however, give assurances of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights.

The product is to be used exclusively for the applications named in the technical leaflet or in the processing instructions. The receiver of our product is singularly responsible for adhering to existing laws and regulations.