

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).
Date of Issue: 07/30/2025 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture (Dry Cement Based Product)

Product Name: Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Product Identifier/Number: 81883

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Professional use only.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Sto Corp.

3800 Camp Creek Pkwy

Bldg 1400, Ste 120

Atlanta, GA 30331

404-346-3666

www.stocorp.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4	H302
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1C	H314
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1	H318
Skin sensitization, Category 1	H317
Carcinogenicity Category 1A	H350
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation	H335
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1	H372
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 2	H401

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)

:



GHS05



GHS07



GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: H302 - Harmful if swallowed.

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation).

H372 - Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
 P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
 P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water .
 P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 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 POISON CENTER or doctor.
 P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
 P330 - Rinse mouth.
 P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P405 - Store locked up.
 P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No additional information available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Cement, portland, chemicals	Portland cement / Silicate, portland cement / Cement (Portland) / Cement kiln dust / Cement Portland	(CAS-No.) 65997-15-1	30 – 60	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335
Quartz	Quartz (SiO ₂) / Silica, crystalline, quartz / Crystalline silica, quartz / .alpha.-Quartz / Silica, crystalline, .alpha.-quartz / QUARTZ / Crystalline silica in the form of quartz / Quartz, silica / Quartz (respirable fraction) / Silica dust / Silica, crystalline-.alpha.quartz / Silica, .alpha.-quartz / Silicon dioxide / Silica, quartz / Silica, crystalline / Quartz (crystalline silica) / Silica dust, crystalline / QUARTZ POWDER / Silica, crystalline (quartz)	(CAS-No.) 14808-60-7	30 – 60	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372
Sodium nitrite	Diazotizing salts / Nitrous acid, sodium salt / Nitrous acid, sodium salt (1:1) / SODIUM NITRITE / sodium nitrite	(CAS-No.) 7632-00-0	1 – 5	Ox. Sol. 3, H272 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Aquatic Acute 1, H400
Fumes, silica	Silica fume (amorphous) / Fumes, silica (Amorphous silicon dioxide particles from the volatilization and vaporization of furnace feed materials in the manufacture of ferrosilicon and silicon.) / Silica - fume / Silica, fumes / Silica, fume / Silica fume / Silica, amorphous fume / Silica, amorphous (fume)	(CAS-No.) 69012-64-2	1 – 5	Not classified.

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

Inhalation: Using proper respiratory protection, immediately move the exposed person to fresh air. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. May cause respiratory irritation. Skin sensitization. Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Skin Contact: Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. 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. 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. 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.

Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). May cause cancer (Inhalation). This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Treatment will be based on severity and prognosis of disease.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding type of fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: 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.

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: When exposed to high temperatures, free quartz can change crystal structure to form tridymite (above 870°C) or cristobalite (above 1470°C) which have greater health hazards than quartz. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Recover the product by vacuuming, shoveling or sweeping. Avoid actions that cause dust 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. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Cutting, crushing or grinding crystalline silica-bearing materials may release respirable crystalline silica, a known carcinogen. Use all appropriate measures of dust control or suppression and personal protective equipment. Do not use air pressure or dry methods to clean dust-covered surfaces. Use appropriate vacuum apparatus, or water plus a cleansing agent. Practice good housekeeping - spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	50 mppcf (<1% Crystalline silica) (See 29 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	5000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable particulate matter)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	1 mg/m ³ (particulate matter containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-particulate matter, respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWAEV)	1 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Quartz (14808-60-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	50 µg/m ³ (Respirable crystalline silica)

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	(250)/(%SiO ₂ +5) mppcf TWA (respirable fraction) (10)/(%SiO ₂ +2) mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction) (For any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or otherwise not in effect, See 20 CFR 1910.1000 TABLE Z-3)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	0.05 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
USA IDLH	IDLH	50 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Alberta	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (Trydimite removed-respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (Trydimite removed-respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline))
Ontario	OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m ³ (designated substances regulation-respirable fraction (Silica, crystalline))
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWAEV)	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³ (Trydimite removed-respirable fraction (Silica - crystalline (Trydimite removed)))
Yukon	OEL TWA	300 particle/mL (Silica - Quartz, crystalline)
Fumes, silica (69012-64-2)		
British Columbia	OEL TWA	4 mg/m ³ (total) 1.5 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Silica amorphous))
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Silica amorphous))
Ontario	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Silica fume))
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWAEV)	2 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-respirable dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction (Silica amorphous))
Particulates not otherwise classified (PNOC)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	3 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction 10 mg/m ³ Total Dust
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	5 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction 15 mg/m ³ Total Dust
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	15 mppcf (respirable fraction) 50 mppcf (total dust) See 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3
Alberta	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (total) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (including nuisance dusts-total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (including nuisance dusts-respirable fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable particles, recommended)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (recommended-inhalable particles) 3 mg/m ³ (recommended-respirable particles)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable particles, recommended)

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Nova Scotia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Nunavut	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable particles, recommended) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable particles, recommended)
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWAEV)	10 mg/m ³ (including dust, inert or nuisance particulates-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL	20 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 6 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA	10 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-inhalable fraction) 3 mg/m ³ (insoluble or poorly soluble-respirable fraction)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Maintain sufficient mechanical or natural ventilation to assure silica concentrations remain below PEL/TLV. Use local exhaust if necessary. Power equipment should be equipped with properly designed dust collection devices. If product needs to be altered, use wet processing techniques if possible to minimize generation of dust. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Corrosion-proof clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid/Powder
Appearance	: Grey or Brown
Odor	: No data available
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: No data available
Flash Point	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Lower Flammable Limit	: No data available
Upper Flammable Limit	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: No data available
Solubility	: No data available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity:

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. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

10.2. Chemical Stability:

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid:

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Avoid creating or spreading dust.

10.5. Incompatible Materials:

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition may produce: Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified.

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified.

LD50 and LC50 Data:

One Component Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent	
ATE US/CA (oral)	1,700.00 mg/kg body weight

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes severe skin burns.

Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Cement may cause dry skin, discomfort, irritation, severe burns, and dermatitis. 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. 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. 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.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs (lung/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation). May cause cancer (Inhalation). This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Quartz (14808-60-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Sodium nitrite (7632-00-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	85 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	5.5 mg/l/4h
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC Group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Nitrites	
IARC Group	2A
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Toxic to aquatic life.

Sodium nitrite (7632-00-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	0.19 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through] Source: EPA)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	15.4 mg/l
LC50 Fish 2	0.54 mg/l (Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
NOEC Chronic Algae	100 mg/l
Fumes, silica (69012-64-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Danio rerio [semi-static] Source: ECHA)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

One Component Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

One Component Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Sodium nitrite (7632-00-0)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-3.7 (at 25 °C)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Not regulated for transport

14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

One Component Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation
Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Sodium nitrite (7632-00-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	S - S - indicates a substance that is identified in a final Significant New Use Rule.
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Fumes, silica (69012-64-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	

15.2. US State Regulations

State or local regulations
California Proposition 65

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).



WARNING: This product can expose you to Quartz, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Quartz (14808-60-7)	X			

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

Quartz (14808-60-7)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

Sodium nitrite (7632-00-0)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

Fumes, silica (69012-64-2)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Cement, portland, chemicals (65997-15-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Quartz (14808-60-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Sodium nitrite (7632-00-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Fumes, silica (69012-64-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 07/30/2025

Revision

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life

Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent

Safety Data Sheet

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H401

Toxic to aquatic life

Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
 AU_WES: Australia WES
 CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
 EC_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report
 EC_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits
 ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports
 ECHA_API: European Chemicals Agency API
 ECHA_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment
 EFSA: European Food Safety Authority
 EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 EPA_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
 EPA_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
 EPA_HPVC: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
 EPA_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
 EU_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal
 EU_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report

FOOD_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)
 IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer
 IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles
 IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database
 JAPAN_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data
 JP_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check
 KR_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations
 NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
 NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
 NLM_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database
 NLM_HSDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank
 NLM_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database
 NTP: National Toxicology Program
 NZ_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database
 OECD_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
 OECD_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
 WHO: World Health Organization

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)