

SAFETY DATA SHEET

In accordance with 1907/2006 annex II 2015/830 and 1272/2008
(All references to EU regulations and directives are abbreviated into
only the numeric term)
Issued 2018-11-15
Replaces issued SDS 2018-09-24
Version number 4.4



SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name

Common cements

Anläggningscement FA Slite	CEM II/A-V 42,5 N - MH/LA/NSR
Anläggningscement Std P Degerhamn	CEM I 42,5 N - SR 3 MH/LA
Anläggningscement Std P Slite	CEM I 42,5 N - SR 3 MH/LA
Bascement Skövde	CEM II/A-V 52.5 N
Bascement Slite	CEM II/A-V 52.5 N
Byggcement Std PK Skövde	CEM II/A-LL 42,5 R
Portlandcement SH P Skövde	CEM I 52,5 R
Portlandcement SH P Slite	CEM I 52,5 R
Rapid Slite	CEM I 52,5 R (rs)
Aalborg White©	
A-cement Degerhamn	CEM I 52.5 N SR 3 LA
Velox Slite	CEM I 52,5 R (vs)
Industrisement	CEM I 52,5 R
Ultracement	CEM I 52,5 R
Anläggningscement Brevik	CEM I 42,5 N - SR3 MH/LA

Grouting cements

Injektering 25
Injektering 30
Microfine 20
Ultrafin 12
Ultrafin Rapid 12

Masonry cement

Murcement Skövde

MC 12,5

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

Cements are used in industrial installations to manufacture/formulate hydraulic binders for building and construction work, such as ready-mixed concrete, mortars, renders, grouts, plasters as well as precast concrete.

Common cements and cement containing mixtures (hydraulic binders) are used industrially, by professionals as well as by consumers in building and construction work, indoor and outdoor. The identified uses of cements and cement containing mixtures cover the dry products and the products in a wet suspension (paste).

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company

Cementa AB
Box 47210
SE-100 74 Stockholm
Sweden

Telephone

+46 8 625 68 00

E-Mail

asa.nilsson@cementa.se

Website

www.cementa.se

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Acute cases: Call 112, request poison information. Less acute cases: Call 111 (England, Wales and Scotland).

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification in accordance with 1272/2008

- Causes irritation (Category 2)
- Causes irreversible eye damage (Category 1)
- May cause respiratory irritation (Category 3 resp)

2.2. Label elements

Label information in accordance with 1272/2008



Hazard pictograms	
Signal words	Danger
Hazard statements	
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Precautionary statements	
P102	Keep out of reach of children
P261	Avoid breathing dust
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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
P312	Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell
P501	Dispose of contents and container to authorised waste disposal facility

Supplemental hazard information

Contains: PORTLAND CEMENT, FLUE DUST, PORTLAND CEMENT

2.3. Other hazards

Cement does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006). When cement reacts with water, for instance when making concrete or mortar, or when the cement becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced. Due to the high alkalinity, wet cement may provoke skin and eye irritation. Skin contact with wet cement, fresh concrete or mortar may cause irritation or corrosive burns. May cause damage of products produced of aluminum or other not noble metals. The product has been chromate reduced. This means that the content of water soluble chromium (VI) is less than 2 ppm. If the product is stored incorrectly or if the storage period is exceeded, the effect of the chromate reduction may wear off and the cement may cause an allergic skin reaction (H317).

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is composed of a mixture of several solid substances.

3.2. Mixtures

Note that the table shows known hazards of the ingredients in a pure form. These hazards are reduced or eliminated when mixed or diluted, see Section 16d.

Constituent	Classification	Concentration
PORTLAND CEMENT		
CAS No 65997-15-1 EC No 266-043-4	Skin Irrit 2, Eye Dam 1, Skin Sens 1, STOT SE 3 _{resp} ; H315, H318, H317, H335	80 - 100%
FLUE DUST		
EC No 931-322-8	-	≤ 20%
CKD		
CAS No 68475-76-3 EC No 270-659-9 Reach 01-2119486767-17	Skin Irrit 2, Eye Dam 1, Skin Sens 1, STOT SE 3 _{resp} ; H315, H318, H317, H335	≤ 5%

Explanations to the classification and labelling of the ingredients are given in Section 16e. Official abbreviations are printed in normal font. Text in italics are specifications and/or complement used in the calculation of the hazards of this mixture, see Section 16b

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Generally

In case of concern, or if symptoms persist, call doctor/physician.

Upon breathing in

Let the injured person rest in a warm place with fresh air; If symptoms persist, call a doctor/physician.

Upon contact with the eyes

Do not rub the eyes.

Immediately rinse with lukewarm water for 15 - 20 minutes with eyes kept wide open; If symptoms persist, call a doctor/physician.

Upon skin contact

Remove all solid particles and flush with lots of water.

Remove contaminated clothes.

If symptoms occur, contact a physician.

Upon ingestion

First rinse the mouth thoroughly with a lot of water and SPIT OUT the water. Then drink at least 1/2 liter of water and call a doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

Cement may 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 wet cement or wet concrete may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt (for example when kneeling in wet concrete even when wearing trousers).

Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries.

Repeated inhalation of dust of Common cements over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

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

When contacting a physician, take this SDS with you.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Not combustible

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Cements are non-combustible and non-explosive and will not facilitate or sustain the combustion of other materials.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Protective measures should be taken regarding other material at the site of the fire.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Do not inhale dust and avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes when cleaning up spill.

Use recommended safety equipment, see section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into soil, water or air.

Avoid discharge into sewers.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the spillage in a dry state if possible.

Dry cement:

Use cleanup methods such as vacuum clean-up or vacuum extraction (Industrial portable units, equipped with high efficiency air filters (EPA and HEPA 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 the 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.

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 sections 8 and 13 for more details.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Precautions

Follow the recommendations in section 8.

To sanitise dry cement see the subsection 6.3

Precautions to avoid fire

Not applicable.

Precautions to avoid dust formation

Don't sweep. Use dry methods such as not dust forming vacuuming.

Environmental precautions

No special precautions are required.

7.1.2 Information regarding hygiene during work

Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling.

Use protective breathing equipment and gloves in dusty environments.

Use protective gloves to avoid skin contact.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Bulk cement should be stored in silos that are waterproof, dry (i.e. with internal condensation minimised), clean and protected from contamination.

Engulfment hazard: To prevent engulfment 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 without taking the proper security measures. Cement can build-up or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

Packed products should be stored in unopened bags clear of the ground in cool, dry conditions and protected from excessive draught in order to avoid degradation of quality.

Bags should be stacked in a stable manner.

Do not use aluminium containers for the storage or transport of wet cement containing mixtures due to incompatibility of the materials.

7.3. Specific end uses

No additional information for the specific end uses (see section 1.2).

7.4. Control of soluble Cr (VI)

For cements treated with a Cr (VI) reducing agent according to the regulations given in Section 15, the effectiveness of the reducing agent diminishes with time. Therefore, cement bags and/or delivery documents will contain information on the packaging date, 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 0.0002 % of the total dry weight of the cement ready for use, according to EN 196-10.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

8.1.1. National limit values, United Kingdom

PORTLAND CEMENT

United Kingdoms (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 4 mg/m³.

PNEC

FLUE DUST

Environmental protection target	PNEC value
Fresh water	0.044 mg/L
Marine water	0.0044 mg/L
Microorganisms in sewage treatment	10 mg/L
Soil (agricultural)	8.4 mg/kg dw

8.2. Exposure controls

For each individual PROC, users can choose from either option A) or B) in the table above, according to what is best suited to their specific situation. If one option is chosen, then the same option has to be chosen in the table from section "8.2.2 Individual protection measures such as personal protection equipment" - Specification of respiratory protective equipment. Only combinations between A) – A) and B) – B) are possible.

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.

Use	PROC*	Exposure	Localised controls	Efficiency
Industrial manufacture/formulation of hydraulic building and construction materials	2, 3	Duration is not restricted (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts a week)	not required	-
	14, 26		A) not required or B) generic local exhaust ventilation	- 78 %
	5, 8b, 9		A) general ventilation or B) generic local exhaust ventilation	17 % 78 %
Industrial uses of dry hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor, outdoor)	2		not required	-
	14, 22, 26		A) not required or B) generic local exhaust ventilation	- 78 %
	5, 8b, 9		A) general ventilation or B) generic local exhaust ventilation	17 % 78 %
Industrial uses of wet suspension of hydraulic building and construction materials	7		A) not required or B) generic local exhaust ventilation	- 78 %
	2, 5, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14		not required	-
Professional use of dry hydraulic building and construction material (indoor, outdoor)	2		not required	-
	9, 26		A) not required or B) generic local exhaust ventilation	- 72 %
	5, 8a, 8b, 14		A) not required or B) integrated local exhaust ventilation	- 87 %
	19		localised controls are not applicable, process only in good ventilated rooms or outdoor	-
Professional uses of wet suspensions of hydraulic building and construction materials	11	A) not required or B) generic local exhaust ventilation	- 72 %	
	2, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19	not required	-	

* PROC's are identified uses and defined in section 16.2.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures such as personal protection equipment

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: Use watertight, wear- and alkali-resistant protective gloves (eg nitrile soaked cotton gloves with CE marking) internally lined with cotton; boots; closed long-sleeved protective clothing as well as skin care products (eg barrier creams) to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement. 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: 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, (e.g. EN 149) or national standard.

Thermal hazards: Not applicable.

Use	PROC*	Expo- sure	Specification of respiratory protective equipment (RPE)	RPE efficiency - assigned protection factor (APF)
Industrial manufacture/formulation of hydraulic building and construction materials	2, 3	Duration is not restricted (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts a week)	not required	-
	14, 26		A) FFP1 or B) not required	APF = 4 -
	5, 8b, 9		A) FFP2 or B) FFP1	APF = 10 APF = 4
Industrial uses of dry hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor, outdoor)	2		not required	-
	14, 22, 26		A) FFP1 or B) not required	APF = 4 -
	5, 8b, 9		A) FFP2 or B) FFP1	APF = 10 APF = 4
Industrial uses of wet suspension of hydraulic building and construction materials	7		A) FFP1 or B) not required	APF = 4 -
	2, 5, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14		not required	-
Professional use of dry hydraulic building and construction material (indoor, outdoor)	2		FFP1	APF = 4
	9, 26		A) FFP2 or B) FFP1	APF = 10 APF = 4
	5, 8a, 8b, 14		A) FFP3 or B) FFP1	APF = 20 APF = 4
	19		FFP2	APF = 10
Professional uses of wet suspensions of hydraulic building and construction materials	11	A) FFP2 or B) FFP1	APF = 10 APF = 4	
	2, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19	not required	-	

* PROC's are identified uses and defined in section 16.2.

An overview of the APFs of different RPE (according to EN 529:2005) can be found in the glossary of MEASE (16).

Any RPE as defined above shall only be worn if the following principles are implemented in parallel: The duration of work (compare with "duration of exposure" above) should reflect the additional physiological stress for the worker due to the breathing resistance and mass of the RPE itself, due to the increased thermal stress by enclosing the head. In addition, it shall be considered that the worker's capability of using tools and of communicating are reduced during the wearing of RPE.

For reasons as given above, the worker should therefore be (i) healthy (especially in view of medical problems that may affect the use of RPE), (ii) have suitable facial characteristics reducing leakages between face and mask (in view of scars and facial hair). The recommended devices above which rely on a tight face seal will not provide the required protection unless they fit the contours of the face properly and securely.

The employer and self-employed persons have legal responsibilities for the maintenance and issue of respiratory protective devices and the management of their correct use in the workplace. Therefore, they should define and document a suitable policy for a respiratory protective device programme including training of the workers.

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 high pH. Above pH 9 negative ecotoxicological impacts are possible.

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

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance	Form: Powder Colour: grey
b) Odour	No smell or uncharacteristic smell
c) Odour threshold	Not applicable
d) pH	11-13,5 (T=20 °C, water:powder 1:2)
e) Melting point/freezing point	> 1250 °C
f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
g) Flash point	Not applicable
h) Evaporation rate	Not applicable
i) Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable
k) Vapour pressure	Not applicable
l) Vapour density	Not applicable
m) Relative density	2,75-3,20 kg/L
n) Solubility	Sparsely soluble (0,1-1,5 g/l)
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
p) Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
q) Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
r) Viscosity	Not applicable
s) Explosive properties	Not applicable
t) Oxidising properties	Not applicable

9.2. Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

When the concrete is mixed with water, it hardens to a stable substance, which is not reactive in normal environments.

10.2. Chemical stability

Dry concrete is stable if stored correctly (see section 7) and it is compatible with most other building materials. It must be stored dry.

Contact with incompatible materials should be avoided. Wet concrete is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminium and other non-noble metals. Concrete dissolves in hydrofluoric acid and creates volatile silicon tetrafluoride gas. The concrete reacts with water and creates silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates in concrete react with strong oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride and oxygen difluoride.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Concrete does not cause hazardous reaction.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Damp storage conditions may lead to formation of lumps and diminish the product quality.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids, ammonium salts, aluminium or other non-noble metals. Uncontrolled use of aluminium powder in wet concrete should be avoided, as hydrogen gas is formed.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose to hazardous substances.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Hazard class	Cat	Effect	Reference
Acute toxicity - dermal	-	Limit test, rabbit, 24 hours contact, 2,000 mg/kg body weight – no lethality. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(2)
Acute toxicity- inhalation	-	No acute toxicity by inhalation observed. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(9)
Acute toxicity - oral	-	No indication of oral toxicity from studies with cement kiln dust. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	Literature survey
Skin corrosion/ irritation	2	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.	(2) Human experience
Serious eye damage/irritation	1	Portland cement clinker caused a mixed picture of corneal effects and the calculated irritation index was 128. Common cements contain varying quantities of Portland cement clinker, fly ash, blast furnace slag, gypsum, natural pozzolans, burnt shale, silica fume and limestone. 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.	(10), (11)
Skin sensitisation	1B	Some individuals may develop eczema upon exposure to wet cement dust, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis after prolonged contact, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe dermatitis and is a combination of the two above mentioned mechanisms. If the cement 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 [Reference (3)].	(3), (4), (17)
Respiratory sensitisation	-	There is no indication of sensitisation of the respiratory system. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(1)
Germ cell mutagenicity	-	No indication. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(12), (13)
Carcinogenicity	-	No causal association has been established between Portland cement exposure and cancer. The epidemiological literature does not support the designation of Portland cement as a suspected human carcinogen Portland cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen (According to ACGIH A4: Agents that cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data. In vitro or animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity that are sufficient to classify the agent with one of the other notations.). Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(1) (14)
Reproductive toxicity	-	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	No evidence from human experience
STOT-single exposure	3	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 available at the present time is insufficient to establish with any confidence the dose-response relationship for these effects.	(1)
STOT-repeated exposure	-	There is an indication of COPD. The effects are acute and due to high exposures. No chronic effects or effects at low concentration have been observed. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(15)
Aspiration hazard	-	Not applicable as cements are not used as an aerosol.	

Apart from skin sensitisation, Portland cement clinker and Common cements have the same toxicological and eco-toxicological properties.

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.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

The product is not hazardous to the environment. Ecotoxicology tests with Portland cement and *Daphnia magna* and *Selenastrum coli* have proven insignificant toxicological effect. Therefore it has not been possible to establish values for LC50 og EC50. There are no indications for toxicity in the sediment phase. However, addition of large quantities of concrete to water can increase the pH and therefore the concrete could be toxic for aquatic organisms under certain conditions.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Not relevant as concrete is an inorganic material. No toxicity risk is present after the concrete has cured.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant as concrete is an inorganic material. No toxicity risk is present after the concrete has cured.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Not relevant as concrete is an inorganic material. No toxicity risk is present after the concrete has cured.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant as concrete is an inorganic material. No toxicity risk is present after the concrete has cured.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Not indicated

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product - cement that has exceeded its shelf life

(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

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

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.

Classification according to 2006/12

Recommended LoW-code: 10 13 14 Waste concrete and concrete sludge.

Recommended LoW-code: 17 01 01 Concrete.

Packaging

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

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

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Cement is not covered by the international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID), therefore no classification is required.

No special precautions are needed apart from those mentioned under Section 8.

14.1. UN number

Not classified as dangerous goods

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

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 MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Cement is a mixture according to REACH and is not subject to registration. Cement clinker 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.
3. By way of derogation, paragraphs 1 and 2 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.

The so-called "Good practice guides" which contain advice on safe handling practices can be found from: <http://www.nepsi.eu/good-practice-guide.aspx>. These good practices have been adopted under the Social Dialogue "Agreement on Workers' Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products Containing it by Employee and Employer European sectoral associations, among which CEMBUREAU.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Assessment and chemical safety report in accordance with 1907/2006 Annex I has not yet been performed.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16a. Indication of where changes have been made to the previous version of the safety data sheet

Revisions of this document

- 2014-09-15 Revisions of this document has, where not otherwise stated, been caused by changes in the regulations.
- 2015-04-09 Revisions of this document has, where not otherwise stated, been caused by changes in the regulations.
- 2015-06-23 Revisions of this document has, where not otherwise stated, been caused by changes in the regulations.
- 2017-10-31 Changes in section 8.
- 2017-10-31 Changes in section 2.
- 2018-06-15 Changes in section 1.
- 2018-09-24 Changes in section 1.
- 2018-09-24 Changes in section 1, 2.2, 3.2

16b. Legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

Full texts for Hazard Class and Category Code mentioned in section 3

Skin Irrit 2	Causes irritation (Category 2)
Eye Dam 1	Causes irreversible eye damage (Category 1)
Skin Sens 1	May cause an allergic skin reaction (Category 1)
STOT SE 3resp	Specific organ toxicity - single exposure; May cause respiratory irritation (Category 3 resp)
No phys haz	Non-assigned physical hazard
No tox haz	Not classified as toxic
No environmental hazard	Not classified as being environmentally hazardous

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
GefStoffV	Gefahrstoffverordnung
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 GoodsLC50 Median lethal dose
MEASE	Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure, EBRC Consulting GmbH for Eurometaux, http://www.ebrc.de/industrial-chemicals-reach/projects-and-references/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
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

16c. Key literature references and sources for data

- (1) *Portland Cement Dust - Hazard assessment document EH75/7*, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006. Available from: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/web/portlandcement.pdf>.
- (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).
http://ec.europa.eu/health/archive/ph_risk/committees/sct/documents/out158_en.pdf.
- (4) *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.
- (5) *U.S. EPA, Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, 3rd ed. EPA/600/7-91/002, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, OH (1994a) and 4th ed. EPA-821-R-02-013, US EPA, office of water, Washington D.C. (2002).
- (6) *U.S. EPA, Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 4th ed. EPA/600/4-90/027F, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, OH (1993) and 5th ed. EPA-821-R-02-012, US EPA, office of water, Washington D.C. (2002).
- (7) *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, Washington, D.C., 2001.
- (8) *Final report Sediment Phase Toxicity Test Results with Corophium volutator for Portland clinker* prepared for Norcem A.S. by AnalyCen Ecotox AS, 2007.
- (9) TNO report V8801/02, *An acute (4-hour) inhalation toxicity study with Portland Cement Clinker CLP/GHS 03-2010-fine in rats*, August 2010.
- (10) TNO report V8815/09, *Evaluation of eye irritation potential of cement clinker G in vitro using the isolated chicken eye test*, April 2010.
- (11) TNO report V8815/10, *Evaluation of eye irritation potential of cement clinker W in vitro using the isolated chicken eye test*, April 2010.
- (12) *Investigation of the cytotoxic and proinflammatory effects of cement dusts in rat alveolar macrophages*, Van Berlo et al, *Chem. Res. Toxicol.*, 2009 Sept; 22(9):1548-58.
- (13) *Cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of cement dusts in A549 human epithelial lung cells in vitro*; Gminski et al, Abstract DGPT conference Mainz, 2008.
- (14) *Comments on a recommendation from the American Conference of governmental industrial Hygienists to change the threshold limit value for Portland cement*, Patrick A. Hessel and John F. Gamble, EpiLung Consulting, June 2008.
- (15) *Prospective monitoring of exposure and lung function among cement workers, Interim report of the study after the data collection of Phase I-II 2006-2010*, Hilde Notø, Helge Kjuus, Marit Skogstad and Karl-Christian Nordby, National Institute of Occupational Health, Oslo, Norway, March 2010.
- (16) MEASE, Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure, EBRC Consulting GmbH for Eurometaux, <http://www.ebrc.de/industrial-chemicals-reach/projects-and-references/mease.php>.
- (17) *Occurrence of allergic contact dermatitis caused by chromium in cement. A review of epidemiological investigations*, Kåre Lenvik, Helge Kjuus, NIOH, Oslo, December 2011.

16d. Methods of evaluating information referred to in 1272/2008 Article 9 which was used for the purpose of classification

The calculation of the hazards of this mixture has been performed as an evaluation by applying a weight of evidence determination using expert judgement in accordance with 1272/2008 Annex I, weighing all available information having a bearing on the determination of the hazards of the mixture, and in accordance with 1907/2006 Annex XI.

16e. List of relevant hazard statements and precautionary statements

Full texts for hazard statements mentioned in section 3

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

16f. Advice on any training appropriate for workers to ensure protection of human health and the environment

Warning for misuse

This product can cause injuries if not used properly. The manufacturer, the distributor or the supplier are not responsible for adverse effects if the product is not handled in accordance with its intended use.

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.

Other relevant information

Identified uses and use descriptors and categories

The table below gives an overview of all relevant identified uses of cement or cement containing hydraulic binders. All the uses have been grouped in these identified uses because of the specific conditions of exposure for human health and environment. For each specific use, a set of risk management measures or localised controls has been derived (see section 8) which need to be put in place by the user of cement or cement containing hydraulic binders to bring the exposure to an acceptable level.

PROC	Identified Uses - Use Description	Manufacture/ Formulation of building and construction materials	Professional/ Industrial use of building and construction materials
2	Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure, eg industrial or professional manufacture of hydraulic binders	X	X
3	Use in closed batch process, eg industrial or professional manufacture of ready-mix concrete	X	X
5	Mixing or blending in batch process for formulation of mixtures and articles, eg industrial or professional manufacture of pre-cast concrete	X	X
7	Industrial spraying, eg industrial use of wet suspensions of hydraulic binders by spraying		X
8a	Transfer of substance or mixture from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities, eg use of cement in bags to prepare mortar		X
8b	Transfer of substance or mixture from/to vessels/large containers a dedicated facilities, eg filling of silos, trucks or barges at cement plants	X	X
9	Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers, eg filling of cement bags in cement plants	X	X
10	Roller application or brushing, eg products to improve adherence between building surfaces and finishing products		X
11	Non-Industrial spraying, eg professional use of wet suspensions of hydraulic binders by spraying		X
13	Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring, eg covering of construction products with a layer to improve the performance of the product		X
14	Production of mixtures or articles by tableting, compression extrusion, pelletisation, eg production of floor tiling	X	X
19	Hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available, eg mixture of wet hydraulic binder on a construction site		X

22	Potentially closed processing operations with minerals/metals at elevated temperature in industrial setting, eg production of bricks		X
26	Handling of solid inorganic substances at ambient temperature, eg mixture of wet hydraulic binders	X	X

Editorial information

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It is implicit that the user is responsible for determining appropriate safety measures and for applying the legislation covering his/her own activities