

Safety Data Sheet - SDS of WHITE Cements with Photocatalytic Activity

Issue n.9 of 7 October 2024

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/COMPANY

1.1 Product identifier

White common cement (hereinafter referred to as white cement) complying with the specific technical standards.

Trade Name*	Standard Name	UFI Code
ACTIVE TECNO WHITE 42,5	II/B-LL 42,5 R (1)	4610-102V-900X-XT56

(* the trade name may also contain the suffix *Italcementi*)

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and discouraged uses

White cement is used as a hydraulic binder for the manufacture of concrete, mortars, plasters, etc. Cement and cement-containing mixtures are used industrially in the production of building materials and in construction by professional users and end consumers. The identified uses of cements and cement-containing mixtures cover dry products and wet suspension products (slurry).

Process Categories (PROCs) and Use Descriptors

PROC	Identified uses – Description of use	Professional/Industrial Use	
		Production/ Formulation of Building and construction materials	
2	Use in a closed, continuous process, with occasional controlled exposure	X	X
3	Use in a closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)	X	X
5	Mixing or blending in batch processes for the formulation of preparations* and articles (contact at different stages and/or significant contact)	X	X
7	Industrial spray application		X
8a	Transfer of a substance or preparation* (filling/emptying) from/to containers/large containers, in non-dedicated facilities		X
8b	Transfer of a substance or preparation* (filling/emptying) from/to containers/large containers, in dedicated facilities	X	X
9	Transfer of a substance or preparation* into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)	X	X
10	Application with rollers or brushes		X
11	Non-industrial spray application		X
13	Treatment of articles for immersion and casting		X
14	Production of preparations* or articles for tablet compression, compression, extrusion, pelletization	X	X
19	Manual mixing with direct contact, with the sole use of personal protective equipment (PPE)		X
22	Machining operation within potentially closed processes with minerals/metals at elevated temperatures. Industrial environment		X
26	Handling of solid inorganics at room temperatures	X	X

* In order to maintain consistency with the system of Descriptors indicated in EUCLID5.2, the term "preparation" has not been replaced by the new term "mixture" in the Table

1.3 Safety Data Sheet Provider Information

HEIDELBERG MATERIALS ITALIA CEMENTI SPA

Innovation Campus Milan

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reach.ita@heidelbergmaterials.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Hospital	City	Address - Zip Code	Telephone
University Hospital of Foggia	Foggia	V.le Luigi Pinto, 1 - 71122	800183459
"A. Cardarelli" Hospital	Naples	Via A. Cardarelli, 9 - 80131	081-5453333
CAV Policlinico "Umberto I"	Rome	V.le del Policlinico,155 - 00161	06-49978000
CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli"	Rome	Largo Agostino Gemelli, 8 - 00168	06-3054343
"Careggi" Hospital U.O. Medical Toxicology	Florence	Largo Brambilla, 3 - 50134	055-7947819
CAV National Toxicological Information Centre	Pavia	Via Salvatore Maugeri, 10 - 27100	0382-24444
Niguarda Ca' Granda Hospital	Milan	Piazza Ospedale Maggiore,3 - 20162	02-66101029
Papa Giovanni XXII Hospital	Bergamo	Piazza OMS, 1 - 24127	800883300
CAV "Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù", Dept. Emergency and DEA Acceptance	Rome	Piazza Sant'Onofrio, 4 - 00165	06-68593726
Integrated Hospital Verona	Verona	Piazzale Aristide Stefani, 1 - 37126	800011858

Available outside office hours YES NO

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard class	Hazard category	HAZARD STATEMENTS
Irritation	2	H315: Causes skin irritation
Severe eye injury/eye irritation	1	H318: Causes serious eye damage
Skin sensitization	1 B	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Specific toxicity for target organs (single exposure) Respiratory irritation	3	H335: May irritate the respiratory tract

2.2 Label elements

Pursuant to Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard pictograms



Warnings

Danger

Hazard statements

H318: Causes serious eye damage

H315: Causes skin irritation

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction H335: May

irritate the respiratory tract

Precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P280: Wear Gloves/Protective Clothing/Eye Protection/Face Protection

P305+P351+P338+P310: IF IN CONTACT WITH EYES: Rinse with water thoroughly for several minutes. Remove any contact lenses if it is easy to do so. Continue rinsing. If you feel unwell, contact a POISON CENTER or physician immediately.

P302+P352+P333+P313: IF IN CONTACT WITH SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If you experience skin irritation or rash, seek medical attention.

P261+P304+P340+P312: Avoid breathing dust. IF INHALED: Carry the victim to fresh air and keep him or her at rest in a position conducive to breathing. If you feel unwell, contact a POISON CENTER or a doctor.

P101 If you consult a doctor, have the product container or label available.

P501 Dispose of the contents/container in accordance with current regulations

Additional information

Skin contact with damp cement, fresh concrete or mortar may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns. It can cause damage to products made of aluminum or other non-noble metals.

2.3 Other hazards

White cement, in the presence of water, for example in the production of concrete or mortar, or when wet, produces a strongly alkaline solution (high pH due to the formation of calcium, sodium and potassium hydroxides). White cement can irritate the eyes, mucous membranes, throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. Repeated inhalation of white cement powder over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung disease.

Repeated and prolonged contact of cement on damp skin, due to perspiration or humidity, may cause irritation and/or dermatitis (Bibliography [4]).

In case of significant ingestion, cement can cause ulceration of the digestive system.

Under normal conditions of use, white cement and its mixtures do not present any particular risk to the environment, subject to compliance with the recommendations set out in points 6, 8, 12 and 13 below.

White cement does not meet the criteria of PBT or vPvB pursuant to Annex XIII of REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/EC).

Cement may contain respirable crystalline free silica.

3. COMPOSITION/INGREDIENT INFORMATION

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

3.2.1 Components presenting a health hazard

Constituent	% by weight	EC number	CAS	Classification according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC		
				Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statements
Portland cement clinker	65-95	266-043-4	65997-15-1	STOT SE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Respiratory Tract Irritation	3	H335: May irritate the respiratory tract
				Irritation	2	H315: Causes skin irritation
				Severe eye injury/eye irritation	1	H318: Causes serious eye damage
				Skin sensitization	1B	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction

Note: - Clinker: C&L notification n°02-2119682167-31-0000 (Update notification of 01/07/2013 – Presentation of Report n. QJ420702-40).

Cements are finely ground mixtures consisting of clinker, gypsum (or other forms of calcium sulphate) and other specific constituents (limestone, etc.).

Other components can be used in white cement as secondary constituents, grinding additives, which have toxicological characteristics and risk levels equal to or lower than those of clinker.

The mixture contains titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7 / EC number: 236-675-5 / REACH registration n° 01-2119489379-17-0000).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General notes

In general, personal protective equipment is not necessary for rescuers, who must avoid inhaling the dust of the white cement and contact with the wet mixture or with preparations that contain it (concrete, mortar, plaster, etc.). If this is not possible, they must adopt the personal protective equipment referred to in section 8.

In case of inhalation

Take the person outdoors. The dust in the throat and nostrils should clean itself naturally. Contact a doctor if irritation persists, or if it occurs later on, or if you have discomfort, cough, or other symptoms persist.

In case of skin contact

For dry mixture, remove and rinse thoroughly with water. For wet/damp mixture, wash the skin with plenty of pH-neutral soap and water or appropriate light detergent. Remove contaminated clothing, shoes, glasses and clean them completely before using them again. Seek medical attention in all cases of irritation or burn.

In case of contact with eyes

Do not rub your eyes to avoid possible corneal damage caused by rubbing.

If present, remove the contact lenses. Tilt your head in the direction of the affected eye, open your eyelids well and rinse with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes to remove all residue. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact an occupational health specialist or ophthalmologist.

If swallowed

Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash the mouth with water and drink plenty of water. Seek medical attention immediately or contact the Poison Control Center.

4.2 Main symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Eyes: In contact with the eyes, dust from white concrete (dry or wet) can cause serious and potentially irreversible irritation or injury.

Skin: White cement can have an irritating effect on damp skin (due to sweating or moisture) after prolonged contact or can cause contact dermatitis, after repeated contact.

For further details see Bibliography (1).

Inhalation: Repeated inhalation of white cement dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung disease.

Ingestion: in case of accidental ingestion, white cement can cause ulceration of the digestive system.

Environment: Under normal conditions of use, white cement is not hazardous to the environment.

4.3 Indication of whether medical attention and special treatment are required immediately

See point 4.1. When contacting a doctor, take the SDS with you.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

White cement is non-flammable, in the event of a fire in the surrounding area, all means of fire extinguishing can be used.

5.2 Special hazards from the substance

White cement is not combustible or explosive and does not facilitate or fuel the combustion of other materials.

5.3 Recommendations for Fire Extinguishers

White cement does not present any fire-related hazards. No special protective equipment is required for firefighters.

6. MEASURES IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

6.1.1 For those who do not intervene directly

Wear protective gear as described in Section 8 and follow the safe use and handling advice in Section 7.

6.1.2 For those who intervene directly

No specific emergency procedures are required.

In any case, it is necessary to use personal protective equipment (PPE) for the protection of the eyes, skin and respiratory tract, in situations with high levels of dust.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Avoid draining or dispersing cement into drainage and sewer systems or into bodies of water (e.g., surface watercourses).

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and remediation

Use dry cleaning methods such as vacuum cleaners or vacuum extractors (portable industrial units, equipped with high-efficiency particulate filters or equivalent techniques), which do not disperse dust into the environment. Never use compressed air.

Ensure that workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8) in order to avoid inhalation of white cement dust or cement-containing mixtures and contact with skin and eyes. Deposit spilled material in containers for future use.

In the event of spills of large quantities of white cement or mixtures containing cement, close/cover any water collection wells in the immediate vicinity.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for further details.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Protective measures

Follow the recommendations provided in Section 8. To remove dry white concrete, see step 6.3.

Fire prevention measures

No precautions should be taken as white cement is neither combustible nor flammable.

Measures to prevent the generation of aerosols and dust

Do not sweep or use compressed air. Use dry cleaning methods (e.g. vacuum cleaners and extractors) that do not cause cement dust to escape into the air.

For more information, please refer to the guidelines adopted under the Agreement on the Protection of Workers' Health through the Proper Management and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products containing it, by the European workers' and employers' industry associations. Safe handling practices can be downloaded at the following link: <https://guide.nepsi.eu/>.

Environmental protection measures

When handling the material, avoid its dispersion into the environment.

7.1.2 General workplace hygiene information

In workplaces where white cement and cement-containing mixtures are handled, stored and bagged, no drinking, no eating or smoking should be carried out.

In dusty environments, wear dust masks and protective goggles. Use protective gloves to avoid skin contact.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

White cement should be stored in conditions that are impermeable, dry (e.g., with minimal internal condensation), clean, and protected from contamination.

Risk of burial: White concrete can thicken or stick to the walls of the confined space in which it is stored. Concrete can collapse, collapse or fall unexpectedly.

To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter confined spaces, such as silos, containers, bulk trucks, or other storage containers or containers that store or contain cement without taking appropriate safety measures.

Do not use aluminum containers for storage or transportation of mixtures containing wet cement due to material incompatibility.

7.3 Special end uses

No additional information for specific end-uses (see Section 1.2).

8. EXPOSURE/PERSONAL PROTECTION CONTROLS

8.1 Control parameters

The time-weighted threshold limit value (TLV-TWA) adopted in the workplace for Portland cement by the American Industrial Hygienists Association (ACGIH) is 1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction). For the indication of the level of exposure we have:

DNEL (respirable fraction): 1 mg/m³

DNEL (skin): not applicable

DNEL (ingestion): not relevant

As far as environmental risk assessment is concerned, there are:

PNEC (water): not applicable

PNEC (sediment): not applicable PNEC

(soil): not applicable

In relation to the possible presence of free crystalline silica in the respirable fraction, for the professional user to comply with the occupational exposure limits to respirable crystalline silica in the 8 working hours (OEL (EU) = 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction, 8h) VLEP (IT) = 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction, 8h) - Annex XLIII Legislative Decree 81/2008).

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends a threshold value of 0.025 mg/m³.

8.2 Exposure Controls

For each individual Process Category (PROC), the user can choose between options A) and B) shown in Table 8.2.1 below,

depending on what is best suited to his specific situation. If an option is chosen, it must be selected in Table 8.2.2 of Section 8.2.2 "Personal protective measures, such as personal protective equipment – Specifications for respiratory protective equipment". Therefore, only combinations between A) – A) and B) – B are possible.

8.2.1 Suitable roadworthiness tests

In plants where white cement is handled, transported, loaded and unloaded and stored, measures must be taken to protect workers and to contain dust emissions into the workplace as shown in the table (DNEL = 1 mg/m³). The localized controls will be defined in relation to the situations in place and consequently the corresponding specific equipment will be identified, indicated in the table in point 8.2.2.

Utilization	PROC*	Exhibition	Localized controls	Efficiency
Industrial Manufacturing/Formulation of Plumbing Materials for Building and Construction	2, 3	Unlimited duration (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts per week); (#) < 240 minutes	Unsolicited	-
	14, 26		A) Not required or B) general local exhaust ventilation	- 78 %
	5, 8b, 9		Generic local exhaust ventilation	78 %
Industrial uses of plumbing materials for building and construction (indoor, outdoor)	2		Unsolicited	-
	14, 22, 26		A) Not required or B) general local exhaust ventilation	- 78 %
	5, 8b, 9		General local exhaust ventilation	78 %
Industrial uses of wet suspensions or plumbing materials for building and construction	7		A) Not required or B) general local ventilation	- 78 %
	2, 5, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14		Unsolicited	-
Professional use of plumbing materials for building and dry construction (indoor, outdoor)	2		A) Not required or B) general local exhaust ventilation	- 72 %
	9, 26		A) Not required or B) general local exhaust ventilation	- 72 %
	5, 8a, 8b, 14		Generic local exhaust ventilation	72 %
	19 (#)		Localized controls are not applicable, the process only in well-ventilated or outdoor environments	-
Professional uses of wet suspensions or plumbing materials for building and construction	11	A) Not required or B) general local exhaust ventilation	- 72 %	
	2, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19	Unsolicited	-	

*PROCs are the uses identified as defined in Section 1.2.

8.2.2 Personal protective measures such as personal protective equipment

General: In plants where white cement is handled, transported, loaded and unloaded, and stored, appropriate measures must be taken to protect workers and to contain emissions into the workplace. You should not eat, drink or smoke while working with the mixture to avoid contact with your skin or mouth.

Immediately after handling/handling cement or products/preparations containing it, it is necessary to wash with mild soap or appropriate light detergent or use moisturizers.

Discard contaminated clothes, footwear, glasses, etc. and clean them completely before reusing them.

Eye/face protection



Wear approved goggles or safety masks in accordance with EN 166 when handling dry or damp concrete to prevent eye contact.

Skin protection



Use gloves with mechanical abrasion resistance according to EN ISO 388 with nitrile coating or alternatively neoprene, preferably 3/4 or totally in case of heavier activities. In the event of possible contact with a damp substance, use a glove with specific chemical protection according to EN ISO 374 with a specific thickness and degree of permeation (in particular to alkalis) depending on the type of use (immersion or possible accidental contact). Always change damaged or soaked gloves immediately. In some circumstances, such as for laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or knee pads are required.

Respiratory protection



When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection commensurate with the level of dust and compliant with the relevant EN standards (e.g. filtering facepiece certified according to UNI EN 149).

Personal protective equipment, defined on the basis of localized controls and evaluated for a DNEL value = 1 mg/m³, are shown in the Table.

Utilization	PROC*	Exhibition	Specific equipment for respiratory protection (RPE)	RPE Efficiency – Assigned Protection Factor (APF)
Industrial Manufacturing/Formulation of Plumbing Materials for Building and Construction	2, 3	Unlimited duration (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts per week); (#) < 240 minutes	Unsolicited	-
	14, 26		A) maschera P2 (FF) o B) P1 mask (FF)	APF = 10 APF = 4
	5, 8b, 9		P2 Mask (FF)	APF = 10
Industrial uses of plumbing materials for building and dry construction (indoor, outdoor)	2		Unsolicited	-
	14, 22, 26		A) maschera P2 (FF) o B) P1 mask (FF)	APF = 10 APF = 4
	5, 8b, 9		P2 Mask (FF)	APF = 10
Industrial Uses Wet Suspensions or Plumbing Materials for Building and Construction	7		A) maschera P3 (FF) o B) P2 mask (FF)	APF = 20 APF = 10
	2, 5, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14		Unsolicited	-
Professional use of plumbing materials for building and dry construction (indoor, outdoor)	2		A) maschera P2 (FF) o B) P1 mask(FF)	APF = 10 APF = 4
	9, 26		A) maschera P3 (FF) o B) P2 mask (FF)	APF = 20 APF = 10
	5, 8a, 8b, 14		P3 Mask (FF))	APF = 20
	19 (#)		P3 Mask (FF)	APF = 20
Professional uses of wet suspensions or plumbing materials for building and construction	11	A) maschera P3 (FF) o B) P2 mask (FF)	APF = 20 APF = 10	
	2, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19	Unsolicited	-	

*PROCs are the uses identified as defined in Section 1.2.

An overview of the APFs of the different RPEs (in accordance with EN 529:2005) can be found in the MEASE glossary (16).

Thermal hazards

Not applicable

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

See the roadworthiness control measures (clause 8.2.1) to prevent the mixture from being dispersed into the environment. Take steps to ensure that the mixture does not reach the water (sewage systems or groundwater or surface water).

In plants where white cement is handled, transported, loaded and unloaded and stored, appropriate measures must be taken to contain emissions into the workplace. In particular, preventive measures must ensure that the concentration of respirable particulate matter is contained within the time-weighted threshold limit value (TLV-TWA) adopted by the Association of American Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) for portland cement.

Environmental exposure control for the emission of white cement particles into the air must be carried out according to the available technology and regulations regarding dust particle emissions in general.

Environmental exposure control is relevant to the aquatic environment as cement emissions at different stages of the life cycle (production and use) applied mainly to land and wastewater. The aquatic effect and risk assessment cover the effect on organisms/ecosystems due to possible pH changes related to hydroxide release. It is thought that the toxicity of the other dissolved inorganic ions may be negligible compared to the potential effect of pH.

Any other effects that may occur during production and use are to be considered to take place on a local scale. The pH of the drain and surface water should not exceed 9. Otherwise, it could have an impact on urban wastewater treatment plants (STPs) and industrial wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). For such an exposure assessment, a step-by-step approach is recommended.

Level 1: Retrieve information on the pH of the discharge and the contribution of cement to the resulting pH. If the pH were to be higher than 9 and predominantly attributable to cement, at that point further action would be required to demonstrate safe use.

Level 2: Retrieve information about the pH of the water collected after the discharge point. The pH value must not exceed 9.

Level 3: Measure the pH in the water collected after the discharge point. If the pH is below 9, safe use is reasonably demonstrated. If the pH is higher than 9, risk management measures must be implemented: the discharge must be neutralized, so as to make it safe to use cement during production or use.

No special emission control measures are required for exposure to the terrestrial environment.

For further details, see Section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on fundamental physical and chemical properties

- a) Physical state: cement is an inorganic solid material in powder form
- b) Color: grey or white powder (dry cement)
- c) Odor: odorless
- d) Melting point / freezing point: > 1250° C/n.p.
- (e) Initial boiling point or boiling point and boiling range: Not applicable as the melting point > 1250°C under normal atmospheric conditions
- f) Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable as it is a solid that is not combustible and does not cause or contribute to the ignition of fires by rubbing
- g) Upper/Lower Explosiveness Limits: Not applicable as it is not a flammable gas
- h) Flash point: not applicable as it is not a liquid
- i) Autoignition temperature: not applicable (no pyrophoricity - no organo-metallic, organo-metalloid or organo-phosphine bonds or their derivatives, and no other pyrophoric constituents in the composition)

- j) Decomposition temperature: not applicable, as no organic peroxide is present
- k) pH: (T = 20°C in water, water-to-solid ratio 1:2): 11-13.5
- l) Kinematic viscosity: not applicable, as it is not liquid
- m) Water solubility (T = 20° C): light (0.1-1.5 g/l)
- n) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: not applicable as it is an inorganic mixture
- o) Vapour pressure: not applicable as the melting point > 1250° C
- p) Density and/or relative density: 2.75-3.20 g/cm³; Bulk density: 0.9-1.5 g/cm³
- q) Relative vapor density: Not applicable since the melting point > 1250° C
- r) Particle characteristics: main particle size: 5-30 µm

9.2 Other Information

Not applicable

9.2.1 Information on the classification of physical hazard

Not applicable

9.2.2 Other Safety Features

Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

10.1 Reactivity

When mixed with water, white cement hardens to form a stable mass that does not react with the environment.

10.2 Chemical Stability

White cement as it is stable for longer the more it is stored appropriately (see Section 7). It must be kept dry. Contact with incompatible materials should be avoided.

Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminium and other non-noble metals. Cement in contact with hydrofluoric acid decomposes to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water and forms silicates and calcium hydroxide. The silicates in cement react with powerful oxidants such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen bifluoride.

The integrity of the packaging and compliance with the storage methods mentioned in point 7.2 allow the quality of the product to be preserved.

10.3 Possibility of dangerous reactions

White cement does not cause dangerous reactions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Humid conditions during storage can cause lumping and loss of product quality.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Wet white cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminum and other non-noble metals. In contact with aluminium dust, the moist white cement causes the formation of hydrogen.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

White cement does not decompose into any hazardous product.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Hazard class	Cat	Effect	Bibliography
Acute - dermal toxicity	-	Rabbit limit test, 24-hour contact, 2,000 mg/kg body weight – non-lethal. Based on available data, it does not fall under the classification criteria	(2)

Acute toxicity - inhalation	-	No acute inhalation toxicity observed. Based on available data, it does not fall under the classification criteria	(9)
Acute toxicity - oral	-	No indication of oral toxicity from studies with cement kiln powder. Based on available data, it does not fall under the classification criteria	From bibliographic
Skin corrosion/ skin irritation	2	Cement in contact with damp skin can cause thickening, cracking and splitting of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with existing abrasions can cause severe burns. Some individuals may develop eczema as a result of exposure to moist cement dust, caused by the high pH that can induce irritant contact dermatitis after prolonged contact.	(2) Experiences on man
Severe eye damage/eye irritation	1	Clinker caused a set of heterogeneous effects on the cornea and the calculated irritation index was 128. Direct contact with cement can cause corneal injury due to mechanical stress, irritation or immediate or delayed inflammation. Direct contact with large amounts of dry cement or wet cement projections can cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g., conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.	(10), (11)
Skin sensitization	1B	Some individuals may develop eczema as a result of exposure to wet cement dust, caused by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr(VI) that causes allergic contact dermatitis. The response can appear in a variety of forms that can range from a mild rash to severe dermatitis. No sensitisation effect is expected if the cement contains a water-soluble Cr(VI) reducing agent until the indicated period of efficacy of that reducing agent has elapsed (Reference (3)).	(3), (4), (17)
Respiratory sensitization	-	There are no indications of sensitization of the respiratory system. Based on available data, it does not fall under the classification criteria.	(1)
Germ cell mutagenicity	-	No indication. Based on available data, it does not fall under the classification criteria.	(12), (13)
Carcinogenicity	-	No causal association has been established between Portland cement exposure and cancer. The epidemiological literature does not support the identification of Portland cement as a suspected human carcinogen. Portland cement is not classifiable as carcinogenic to humans (according to ACGIH A4: agents that cause concern about the possibility of being carcinogenic to humans but which cannot be definitively evaluated due to 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, it does not fall under the classification criteria	(1) (14)
Reproductive toxicity	-	Based on available data, it does not fall under the classification criteria.	No evidence from human experience
STOT – single exposure	3	Cement dust can irritate the throat and respiratory system. Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath may occur as a result of exposures above occupational exposure limits. Overall, the evidence collected clearly indicates that occupational exposure to cement dust produced deficits in respiratory function. However, the evidence available at present is insufficient to establish with certainty the dose-response relationship for these effects.	(1)
STOT – repeated exposure	-	Long-term exposure to respirable cement dust above the occupational exposure limit may lead to coughing, shortness of breath, and chronic obstructive changes in the respiratory tract. No chronic effects were observed at low concentrations. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met	(15)
Danger in the event of suction	-	Not applicable since cement is not used as an aerosol.	

Except for skin sensitization, Portland cement clinker and cements have the same toxicological and eco-toxicological properties.

Clinical conditions aggravated by exposure

Inhalation of white cement can aggravate existing diseases of the respiratory system and/or clinical conditions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin and eye conditions.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine Disrupting Properties

Not applicable

11.2.2 Other information

Not applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Cement is not dangerous to the environment. Ecotoxicity tests with Portland cement on *Daphnia magna* [Bibliography (5)] and *Selenastrum coli* [Bibliography (6)] demonstrated a small toxicological impact. Therefore the LC50 and EC50 values cannot be determined [Bibliography (7)]. There are no indications of sedimentary phase toxicity [Bibliography (8)]. Adding large amounts of cement to water can, however, cause an increase in pH and can, therefore, be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not relevant, as white cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, white cement does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Not relevant, as white cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, white cement does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not relevant, as white cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, white cement does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.5 PBT and vPvB assessment results

Not relevant, as white cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, white cement does not present any risk of toxicity.

12.6 Endocrine-disrupting properties

Not relevant

12.7 Other adverse effects

Not relevant

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

White cement and any packaging intended for disposal must be managed in accordance with the provisions of Part IV "*Waste management regulations*" of Legislative Decree 152/2006 "*Environmental regulations*" and subsequent amendments and related implementing decrees.

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dispose of in sewage systems or surface water.

Product – unused residue or dry spill

Collect unused dry residues or dry spills as is. Reuse if necessary according to shelf life considerations and the obligation to avoid exposure to dust. In the event of disposal, manage in accordance with Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Product – sludge

Allow to harden, prevent entry into sewer and drainage systems or bodies of water (e.g. waterways) and dispose of as

explained below under "Product - after adding water, hardened".

Product - after adding water, hardened

Dispose of according to Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments. Avoid entering the sewer system.

Packaging

Empty the packaging and handle it in accordance with current regulations. The assignment of the EER code must be carried out in accordance with the Guidelines adopted pursuant to art. 184, paragraph 4 of Legislative Decree 152/2006 as amended.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

White cement is not regulated by international regulations for the transport of dangerous goods: IMDG (by sea), ADR (by road), RID (by rail), IATA (by air), and therefore no classification is required.

No special precautions are necessary other than those mentioned in Section 8. During transport, avoid wind dispersion by using closed containers.

14.1 UN number or ID number

Not relevant.

14.2 Official UN Transport Designation

Not relevant.

14.3 Transport hazard classes

Not relevant.

14.4 Packaging Assembly

Not relevant.

14.5 Hazards to the environment

Not relevant.

14.6 Special precautions for users

Not relevant.

14.7 Bulk shipping in accordance with IMO acts

Not relevant.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Specific health, safety and environmental laws and regulations for the mixture

- Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Use of Chemicals (REACH) as amended.
- Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, with amendment and repeal of Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and Regulation 1907/2006/EC (CLP) as amended.
- Legislative Decree no. 81 of 9/04/2008 and subsequent amendments "Implementation of Article 1 of Law no. 123 of 3 August 2007, on the protection of health and safety in the workplace".
- EN 196/10 - "Test Methods for Cement – Part 10: Determination of the Water-Soluble Chromium VI Content of Cement"
- EN 197/1 – "Cement – Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements"

- EN 15368 Hydraulic Binder for Non-Structural Applications - Definition, Specifications and Compliance Criteria
- EN 413-1 Masonry Cement - Part 1: Composition, Specifications and Conformity Criteria
- EN 14216 Cement - Composition, Specifications and Conformity Criteria for Special Heat of Hydration Cements
- Legislative Decree 152/2006 "Environmental regulations" and subsequent amendments
- Regulation 2020/1677/EU amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures in order to improve the practicability of emergency health response information requirements
- Legislative Decree no. 44 of 1 June 2020 "Implementation of Directive (EU) 2017/2398 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 amending Council Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work.
- Decree no. 47 of 9 August 2021 approving the "Guidelines on the classification of waste" referred to in the resolution of the Council of the National System for the Protection of the Environment of 18 May 2021, no. 105, as provided for by art. 184, paragraph 5 of Legislative Decree no. 152 of 2006, as amended by Legislative Decree no. no. 116 of 2020.

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), in Annex XVII, point 47, as amended by Regulation No. 552/2009, imposes a ban on the marketing and use of cement and its preparations if they contain, when mixed with water, more than 0.0002% (2 ppm) of water-soluble chromium VI on the total dry weight of the cement itself. **Considering that white cement, when mixed with water, does not contain more than 0.0002% (2 ppm) of water-soluble Cr(VI) on the total dry weight, the same mixture can be marketed without the addition of reducing agents.**

Since cement is a mixture, as such it is not subject to the registration obligation under REACH which concerns substances. Cement clinker is a substance exempted from registration, according to art. 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH, but subject to notification (Notification n° 02-2119682167-31-0000 - Update notification of 1/7/2013 - Submission of Report n. QJ420702-40).

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment is required

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Indication of Changes

This Safety Data Sheet has been revised pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2020/878 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and to take into account the updated reference standards for Personal Protective Equipment.

The October 2024 revision is related to the addition of email.

16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

ACGIH: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists

ADR/RID: Agreement on the transport of dangerous goods by road/Regulations on the international transport of dangerous goods by rail

APF: Assigned Protection Factor

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging (Regolamento 1272/2008)

COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Transport document: transport document

DNEL: Derived no-effect level

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

EC50: half maximale effective concentration

ECHA: European Chemical Health Agency

EPA: High Efficiency Air Filters (Particulate Matter)

FF P: Filtering Facepiece against Particles (monouso)

FM P: Filtering Mask against Particles with filter cartridge

IATA: International Air Transport Association

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IMO: International Maritime Organization

IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes

LC50: Median lethal dose

MEASE: Metal Estimation and Assessment of Substance Exposure, EBRC Consulting GmbH for Eurometaux, <http://www.ebrc.de/industrial-chemicals-reach/projects-and-references/mease.php>

OEL: occupational exposure limit

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

PROC: Process Categories

RPE: Respiratory Protective Equipment

REACH: Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals

SDS: Safety Data Sheet

STOT RE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

STOT SE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Averages

UFI: Unique Formula Identifier

vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative

16.3 Bibliographic references and main data sources

- 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) Exposure to Thoracic Aerosol in a Prospective Lung Function Study of Cement Production Workers; Noto, H., et al; Ann. Occup. Hyg., 2015, Vol. 59, No. 1, 4–24
- 16) MEASE, Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure, EBRC Consulting GmgH for Eurometaux,
- 17) Occurrence of allergic contact dermatitis caused by chromium in cement. A review of epidemiological investigations, Kåre Lenvik, Helge Kjuus, NIOH, Oslo, December 2011.

16.4 Classification and procedure used to derive the classification of mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

The following table lists the classification and procedures adopted to derive the classification of the mixture pursuant to Regulation 1272/2008/EU (CLP)

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008	Classification procedure
Skin irritation 2, H315	Based on evidence data
Eye Lesions 1, H318	Based on evidence data
Skin sensitization 1B, H317	Human experience
Stott to 3, H335	Human experience

The data and test methods used for the classification of common cements are given in Section 11.1.

16.5 Hazard statements and precautionary statements in force (Respiratory or skin sensitization Serious eye injuries / serious eye irritations STOT-single exposure)

See Section 2

16.6 Training Advice

In addition to environmental, health and safety training programmes for their workers, companies must ensure that workers read, understand and apply the requirements of this SDS.

16.7 Further Information – Methods

If applicable, the manufacturer/importer may attach the exposure scenario (SE) of the relevant substances subject to registration and classified as hazardous, if the information is not already contained in the sheet.

16.8 Release

The information contained in this SDS reflects current available knowledge and it is reliable to expect that the product will be used under the prescribed conditions and in accordance with the indications provided on the packaging and/or in the technical literature. For any other use of the product, including the use of the product in combination with other products or in other processes, the responsibility lies with the user.

It is implicit that the user is responsible for the safety measures specifically identified and for the application of the appropriate operating procedures concerning the prevention of risks in his activities.

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