1. MIXTURE IDENTIFICATION AND COMPANY/ENTERPRISE DETAILS

1.1 Mixture Identification
Cement and/or cement based mixture in compliance with specific technical standards.

Common cement:
- see table in section 3.2

Cement based mixture:
- hydraulic binder for non-structural applications HB 3.0: “Superplast”*
- pre-measured building mortars: “Ready-mixed”*

(*) mixtures can be contained Flue Dust (see label bags or information in the transport document)

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and not recommended uses
The common cement is used as a hydraulic binder in the production of concrete, mortars, plaster, etc. Common cements and cement containing mixtures (hydraulic binders) have both an industrial and professional usage. Identified uses of cements and cement-containing mixtures cover dry and moist-suspension products (mixture) of products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROC</th>
<th>Usage Description</th>
<th>Production/ Formulation of Materials</th>
<th>Professional/ Industrial usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Usage in a closed and continuous process, with occasional controlled exposure</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Usage in a closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mixing or blending in batch processes for the formulation of mixtures and articles (contact at different stages and/or significant contact)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Application of industrial spray</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>Transferring of a substance or mixture (filling/emptying) from/to vessels/large containers, at non dedicated facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8b</td>
<td>Transferring of a substance or mixture (filling/emptying) from/to vessels/large containers, at dedicated facilities</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Transferring of a substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, weighing included)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Application with rollers or brushes</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Application with non industrial spray</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Production of mixtures or articles in tablet compression, compression, extrusion, pelletizing</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Hand-mixing with direct contact, with the use of only a personal protective equipment (PPE)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Working operation in potentially closed processes with minerals/metals at high temperatures. Industrial environment</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Handling of inorganic solid substances at room temperature</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Information on the provider of the safety data sheet
Company: COLACEM S.p.A.
Headquarters: Via della Vittorina n. 60 - 06024 Gubbio (PG)
Telephone: 075/92.401 - Fax: 075/92.76.676
E-mail: sicurezza@colacem.it
1.4 Emergency Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address – ZIP code</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azienda Ospedaliera Università di Foggia</td>
<td>Foggia</td>
<td>V.le Luigi Pinto, 1 - 71122</td>
<td>0881-732326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azienda Ospedaliera &quot;A. Cardarelli&quot;</td>
<td>Napoli</td>
<td>Via A. Cardarelli, 9 - 80131</td>
<td>081-7472870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAV Policlinico &quot;Umberto I&quot;</td>
<td>Roma</td>
<td>V.le del Policlinico,155 - 00161</td>
<td>06-49978000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAV Policlinico &quot;A. Gemelli&quot;</td>
<td>Roma</td>
<td>Largo Agostino Gemelli, 8 - 00168</td>
<td>06-3054343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azienda Ospedaliera &quot;Careggi&quot; U.O. Tossicologia Medica</td>
<td>Firenze</td>
<td>Largo Brambilla, 3 - 50134</td>
<td>055-7947819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica</td>
<td>Pavia</td>
<td>Via Salvatore Maugeri, 10 - 27100</td>
<td>0382-24444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ospedale Niguarda Ca’ Granda</td>
<td>Milano</td>
<td>Piazza Ospedale Maggiore, 3 - 20162</td>
<td>02-66101029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII</td>
<td>Bergamo</td>
<td>Piazza OMS, 1 - 24127</td>
<td>800883300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The service is available outside office hours: ☑ yes ☐ NO

2. IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS

2.1 Compound classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Danger class</th>
<th>Danger category</th>
<th>Danger Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin irritation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>H315: It causes skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious eye lesions/eye irritation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H318: It causes serious eye lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin sensitization</td>
<td>1 B</td>
<td>H317: It can cause an allergic reaction in case of contact with the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific toxicity for target organs (single exposure) Respiratory organs irritation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>H335: It can irritate the respiratory organs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Labeling according to Regulation (UE) 1272/2008 (CLP)

**Warning**

**Danger**

**Danger Identification**

- H318: It causes serious eye lesions
- H315: It causes skin irritation
- H317: It can cause an allergic reaction in case of contact with the skin
- H335: It can irritate the respiratory organs

**Precaution advisory**

- P102 Keep it out of reach of children
- P280: Wear protective gloves/ clothes/ Protect your eyes/ Protect your face.
- P305+P351+P338+P312: IN THE EVENT OF CONTACT WITH THE EYES: rinse carefully with abundant water for several minutes. If possible remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse. In case of uneasiness, please contact a POISON CENTER or consult a doctor.
- P302+P352+P333+P313: IN THE EVENT OF CONTACT WITH THE SKIN: wash the skin immediately with abundant water and soap. In case of skin irritation or rash, please consult a doctor.
Additional information
Skin contact with wet cement, concrete or mortar may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns.
It can cause damage to products made of aluminum or other base metals.

2.3 Other dangers
The cement, when used together with water, for example in concrete or mortar fabrication, or when wet, produces a highly alkaline solution (a very high pH due to the formation of calcium, sodium and potassium hydroxide).

Frequent inhalation of the cement for a long period of time increases the risk of pulmonary diseases.
The repeated and prolonged contact of the cement with the damp skin, due to perspiration or humidity, can cause irritation and/or dermatitis (Bibliography [4]).

In case of significant ingestion, the cement can cause ulceration in the digestive apparatus.
Both the cement and its mixtures, in the case of prolonged contact with the skin, can cause a sensitization of the skin (due to the presence of VI chrome salt traces). When necessary, this effect can be reduced by adding a specific reducing agent in order to keep the water-soluble VI chrome percentage at concentration levels lower than 0.0002 % (2 ppm) of the cement total dry weight, in compliance with the regulation mentioned in point 15.

The PBT or vPvB criteria do not apply to cement, according to ATTACHMENT XIII of REACH (Regulation 1907/2006/CE).

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ABOUT THE INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances
Not applicable

3.2 Compound
The common cements are fabricated in compliance with the EN 197-1 Standard “Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements” and subsequent amendments, while the Hydraulic Binders for non-structural uses ‘HB 3.0’ are fabricated in compliance with the EN 15368 standard.
The premixed “Ready Soon” products contain hydraulic binders fabricated according to the EN 197-1 and EN 15368 standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Types</th>
<th>Denomination of 27 products (types of common cement)</th>
<th>Composition (mass percentage) a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEM I</td>
<td>Portland Cement</td>
<td>CEM I 95 – 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slag Portland Cement</td>
<td>CEM II/S 80 – 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silicon Dioxide fumes Portland Cement</td>
<td>CEM II/B 80 – 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pozzuolana Portland Cement</td>
<td>CEM II/A 80 – 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fly ashes Portland Cement</td>
<td>CEM II/W 80 – 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limed schist Portland Cement</td>
<td>CEM II/T 80 – 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limestone Portland Cement</td>
<td>CEM II/L 80 – 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Composite Portland Cement</td>
<td>CEM III/M 80 – 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slag Cement</td>
<td>CEM III/A 35 – 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pozzuolana Cement</td>
<td>CEM III/A 85 – 89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.1 Components that represent a health risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>% in weight</th>
<th>CE Number</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Classification according to Reg. 1272/2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland cement clinker</td>
<td>5-100</td>
<td>266-043-4</td>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
<td>Exempt (Notification no. 02-2119682167-31-0000) – Notification update dated 1/7/2013 – Report presentation no. Q420702-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin sensitization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STOT SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue dust</td>
<td>0.1-5</td>
<td>270-659-9</td>
<td>68475-76-3</td>
<td>Skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin sensitization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STOT SE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The content of clinker in various types of cement is shown in table 3.2.

The other components of cement under the Table in section 3.2, setting regulators, any other materials used as minor components, grinding additives and any eventual reducing agents have toxicological characteristics and risk levels equal or lower than those of clinker.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General advice

The individual protection devices are not necessary for rescuers, who must avoid breathing the cement dust and avoid direct contact with wet cement or with preparations containing wet cement. If it is not possible, the individual protection devices described in Section 8 must be worn.

**In case of contact with eyes**

Do not rub eyes to prevent any possible corneal damage caused by rubbing. If present, remove contact lenses. Tilt your head towards the affected eye, open eyelids and rinse abundantly with water for at least 20 minutes in order to remove all residues. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist in occupational medicine or an ophthalmologist.

**In case of contact with skin**

For dry cement, remove and rinse well with water. As for wet/moist cement, wash skin well with abundant water and soap with a neutral pH or an adequate mild detergent. Remove any contaminated clothing, shoes, glasses, and watches, cleaning everything thoroughly before reusing. Consult a doctor in all cases of burns or irritation.

**In case of inhalation**

Move the person to the outdoors. Any dust in the throat and nostrils should clear out naturally. Contact a physician if irritation persists, or if it occurs later, or if there is any discomfort, cough or other symptoms that persist.

**In case of ingestion**

Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash the mouth out with water and have him/her drink a lot of water. Consult a physician immediately or contact a poison control center.

4.2 Main symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Eyes:** Eye contact with cement powder (wet or dry) may cause severe and potentially irreversible damage.

**Skin:** Cement and its mixtures may have an irritating effect on wet skin (due to perspiration or humidity) after prolonged contact or may cause dermatitis after repeated contact. Prolonged skin contact with wet cement could cause severe dermatitis.
or its moist mixtures, (concrete/fresh mortar etc.) may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns. For more details see Bibliography (1).

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

**Ingestion:** In case of accidental ingestion, cement may cause digestive tract ulcers.

**Environment:** under normal usage conditions, cement is not hazardous to the environment.

4.3 **Indication of when to see a doctor immediately and need special treatment**

See what mentioned in paragraph 4.1. When you see a doctor, bring the SDS with you.

5. **FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

5.1 **Fire extinction means**

Cement is not flammable.

5.2 **Special hazards coming from the substance**

Cement is not flammable or explosive and does not support combustion of other materials.

5.3 **Advice for fire-fighters**

The cement does not present fire risks. No special protective equipment is required for fire-fighting personnel.

6. **MEASURES TO UNDERTAKE IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE**

6.1 **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

6.1.1 **For those not directly involved**

Wear protective equipment as described in Section 8 and follow the usage and safe handling recommendations found in section 7.

6.1.2 **For those directly involved**

Emergency procedures are not required.

In any case, protection of the respiratory tract, eyes and skin is necessary in situations with elevated dust levels.

6.2 **Environmental precautions**

Avoid the discharge or release of cement into sewage and drainage systems or water bodies. (e.g. water ways).

6.3 **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

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

Ensure that workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment and prevent the spreading of cement dust (see section 8).

Avoid inhalation of cement dust and contact with skin.

Store spilled material in containers for further use.

6.4 **Reference to other Sections**

For more details, see sections 8 and 13.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Protective measures
Follow the advice given in section 8.
To remove dried cement, see paragraph 6.3.

Fire prevention measures
Not applicable.

Measures to prevent the creation of aerosols and dust
Do not sweep or use compressed air. Use dry cleaning methods (such as vacuum cleaners and vacuum extractors), which do not cause dispersion into the air.

Environmental protection measures
When handling the material prevent it from being dispersed into the environment.

7.1.2 Information on general workplace hygiene
Do not handle or store near food and beverages or smoking materials. In dusty environments, wear dust masks and goggles. Use protective gloves in order to prevent skin contact.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any eventual incompatibilities
Cement must be stored in waterproof, dry, (e.g. with minimal internal condensation), clean and protected from contamination conditions.
Risk of burial: the cement may thicken or stick to the walls of the confined space in which it is stored. The cement may crumble, collapse or fall unexpectedly. In order to avoid burial or suffocation do not enter confined spaces, such as silos, containers, trucks for bulk transportation, or other storage containers that store or contain the cement without taking appropriate security measures.
Do not use aluminium containers due to the incompatibility of materials.

7.3 Particular final uses
No further information (see section 1.2)

7.4 Effectiveness of chromium VI reducing agent
The package integrity and compliance with the above mentioned storage conditions are essential in ensuring the continued effectiveness of the reducing agent for the time period mentioned on the DDT (for both the product in bags and in bulk) and also for every single bag.
Such a time limit applies only to the effectiveness of the reducing agent in keeping the level of soluble chromium VI, determined according to the EN 196-10 standard, below the limit of 0.0002% of the total dry weight of the ready to use cement required by the standard in force (see p. 15), subject to the application restrictions of the mixture given by the general conservation and usage rules of the product itself.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
The time weighted threshold limit value (TLV-TWA) adopted in the workplaces of the Association of American Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) for the particulate is equal to 1 mg/m³ (breathable fraction).
The exposure level is:
DNEL (breathable fraction): 1 mg/m³
DNEL (skin): not applicable
DNEL (ingestion): not relevant

The environmental risk assessment is:
PNEC (water): not applicable
PNEC (sediment): not applicable
PNEC (soil): not applicable
### 8.2 Exposure controls

For each single Process Category (PROC), users can choose between options A) and B), detailed in the Table 8.2.1 below, depending on what is most appropriate to the specific situation. To choose an option, users will need to select it in the Table 8.2.2 of Section 8.2.2 “Individual precaution measures, such as individual protection devices – Specifications for respiratory organs protection devices”. Therefore, only A) – A) and B) – B) combinations are possible.

#### 8.2.1 Appropriate technical controls

In those plants where the cement is handled, transported, loaded and unloaded and stored, suitable measures must be taken for worker protection and for the limitation of dusts released into the work environments, as shown in the table (DNEL = 1 mg/m³). Localized controls will be defined depending on already existing situations and, therefore, the necessary specific protection devices for respiratory organs will be identified, which are mentioned in the table in paragraph 8.2.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>PROC*</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Localized Controls</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial production/formulation of plumbing materials for building and construction</td>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>A) not required</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14, 26</td>
<td>A) general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>78 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5, 8b, 9</td>
<td>general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>78 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial uses of plumbing materials for building and construction (internal, external)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>A) general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>78 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14, 22, 26</td>
<td>general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>78 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5, 8b, 9</td>
<td>general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>78 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial uses, of wet suspension or plumbing materials for building and construction</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A) Not required</td>
<td>B) general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>78 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2, 5, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14</td>
<td>Non-Limited Duration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A) Not required</td>
<td>B) general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>72 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9, 26</td>
<td>A) Not required</td>
<td>B) general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>72 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5, 8a, 8b, 14</td>
<td>general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>72 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 (#)</td>
<td>localized controls are not applicable, the processes are in well ventilated areas or outdoors</td>
<td>50 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional uses of wet suspensions or plumbing materials for building and construction</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>A) Not required</td>
<td>B) general local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>72 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14</td>
<td>up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts a week; # &lt; 240 minutes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PROC uses are identified as defined in section 1.2.

#### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment
**In general:** In plants where cement is handled, transported, loaded, unloaded and stored, measures must be taken in order to protect workers and to control the emission of dust in the workplace. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling cement to avoid contact with the skin or mouth. Immediately after having moved/or handled cement/or products/ mixtures containing cement it is necessary to wash with a neutral soap or an adequate mild detergent or use moisturizing creams. Remove contaminated clothing, shoes, glasses, etc and clean thoroughly before reusing.

**Eye/face protection**

Wear approved safety masks and goggles according to EN 166 when handling dry or wet cement to avoid contact with eyes.

**Skin protection**

Use abrasion mechanical resistant gloves according to EN ISO 388 with nitrile, neoprene or polyurethane coating, preferably for ¾ or wholly in case of more severe activities. In case of possible contact with wet substances, use gloves with specific chemical protection according to EN ISO 374 with specific thickness and permeation degree (in particular to alkali) depending on usage (immersion or possible accidental contact).

**Respiratory protection**

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

The individual protection devices, which have been defined on the basis of localized controls and estimated at a value of DNEL = 1 mg/m³, are mentioned in the Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Scenario</th>
<th>PROC*</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Specific respiratory protection equipment (RPE)</th>
<th>RPE Efficiency - Assigned protection factor (APF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial production/formulation of plumbing materials for building and construction</td>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>14, 26</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A) mask P2 (FF)</td>
<td>APF = 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B) mask P1 (FF)</td>
<td>APF = 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mask P2 (FF)</td>
<td>APF = 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial uses of plumbing materials for building and construction (internal/external)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14, 22, 26</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A) mask P2 (FF)</td>
<td>APF = 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B) mask P1 (FF)</td>
<td>APF = 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mask P2 (FF)</td>
<td>APF = 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial uses of wet suspensions of plumbing materials for building and construction</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2, 5, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A) mask P2 (FF)</td>
<td>APF = 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B) mask P1 (FF)</td>
<td>APF = 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: PROC = Protection Requirements Class; #: # of 140 minutes

DNEL: Derogation of the Exposure Limit. 

APF: Assigned Protection Factor.
An APF list of different RPE (according to EN 529:2005 standard) can be consulted in the MEASE glossary(16).

**Thermal Hazards**
Not applicable

### 8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

See technical controls in order to avoid the dispersion of cement dust in the air. Adopt any measures necessary to ensure that the cement does not reach the water (ground water, sewer systems or surface water).

In plants where cement is handled, transported, loaded, unloaded and stored, measures must be taken in order to protect workers and to control the emission of dust in the workplace. In particular, preventive measures must ensure the control of the concentration of breathable particulate within the time weighted threshold limit value (TLV-TWA) adopted by the American Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) for Portland cement.

The control of environmental exposure for the emission of cement particles in the air shall be carried out according to the available technology and regulations concerning the emission of dust particles in general.

The environmental exposure control is appropriate for the aquatic environment as cement emissions at different stages of the lifecycle (production and use) mainly applied to soil and wastewater. The aquatic effect and the risk assessment cover the effect on organisms ecosystems due to the possible changes to pH levels connected with the release of hydroxides. It is believed that the toxicity of the other dissolved inorganic ions may be negligible compared to the potential effect of the pH.

Any other effect that may occur during the production and usage is to be considered as taking place on a local scale. The pH of the discharge and surface water should not exceed the value 9. Otherwise it may affect municipal wastewater treatment systems (STPs) and industrial wastewater treatment systems (WWTPs). A gradual approach is recommended for such an exposure assessment.

**Level 1:** Obtain information on the pH of the discharge and the contribution of the cement to the resulting pH. If the pH is above 9, and mainly attributable to the cement, then further actions should be required to prove safe usage.

**Level 2:** Collect information on the pH of collected water after the point of discharge. The pH level must not be higher than 9.

**Level 3:** Measure the pH of the water collected after the point of discharge. If the pH is less than 9, safe usage is reasonably proved. If the pH is above 9, risk management measures must be implemented: the discharge must be subject to neutralization, in order to ensure safe usage of cement during its production or during its use.

No special emission control measures are necessary for exposure to the Earth environment.

### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

#### 9.1 Information about fundamental physical and chemical properties

(a) **Aesthetic:** Cement is a solid inorganic powder material

(b) **Odour:** odourless

(c) **Odour threshold:** none, odourless

(d) **pH:** (T=20°C in water, ratio water/solid 1:2): 11-13.5

(e) **Melting point/ Freeze Point:** >1 250 °C /n.p.
(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range: not applicable since, under normal atmospheric conditions, the melting point > 1250°C

(g) Flash point: not applicable because it is not liquid

(h) Evaporation speed: not applicable because it is not liquid

(i) Flammability (solid, gas): not applicable as it is a non-combustible solid and does not cause or contribute to fire starting through friction.

(j) Higher/lower flammability or explosion limit: not applicable because it is not a flammable gas

(k) Vapour pressure: not applicable because the melting point is > 1250°C

(l) Vapour density: not applicable because the melting point is > 1250°C

(m) Relative density: 2.75-3.20; Apparent density: 0.9-1.5 g/cm³

(n) Solubility (T = 20 °C): low (0.1-1.5 g/l)

(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: not applicable because it is an inorganic substance

(p) Auto-ignition temperature: not applicable (no pyrophoricity- no metal-organic, organ-meta/loid or phosphine-organic bonds or their derivatives and no other pyrophoric constituents in its composition.

(q) Decomposition temperature: not applicable due to the absence of organic peroxide

(r) Viscosity: not applicable because it is not liquid

(s) Explosive properties: not applicable. It is not explosive or pyrotechnic. It is not in itself capable by means of chemical reactions to produce gas temperatures and pressures and speeds as to cause such harm to the environment. It is not capable of self-sustaining exothermic chemical reactions.

(t) Oxidizing properties: not applicable because it does not cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials.

9.2 Other information
Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
When mixed with water, the cement hardens forming a stable mass that does not react with the environment.

10.2 Chemical stability
Cement is more stable the longer it is stored properly and appropriately (see section 7). It must be kept dry. Contact with incompatible materials must be avoided.

Wet cement is alkaline and is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, with aluminium and other base metals. The cement, when in contact with hydrofluoric acid, decomposes producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. The cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. The silicates in the cement react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

The package integrity and compliance with the storage conditions mentioned in paragraph 7.2 (special closed containers, cool and dry space with no ventilation) are conditions essential to maintain the effectiveness of the reducing agent in the retention period specified on the bag or on the DDT.

10.3 Possibility of dangerous reactions
Not applicable.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Humid conditions during storage periods may cause clumping and the loss of product quality.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Acids, ammonium salts, aluminum or other non noble metals. An uncontrolled use of aluminum powder in wet cement must be avoided, as hydrogen can be generated.

10.6 Products with dangerous decomposition
Cement does not decompose into any dangerous substance.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Danger Class</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Bibliography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute dermal toxicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rabbit limit test, 24 hour contact, 2,000 mg/kg body weight - non lethal. Based on available data, does not fall within the criteria for classification</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute inhalation toxicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>No acute inhalation toxicity observed. Based on available data, does not fall within the criteria for classification</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>No indication of oral toxicity studies with cement kiln dust. Based on available data, does not fall within the criteria for classification</td>
<td>From Bibliography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Corrosion/ Skin irritation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The cement, when in contact with moist skin may cause thickening, cracking and splitting of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with existing abrasions can cause severe burns. Some individuals may develop eczema after exposure to wet cement dust, due to the high pH that can induce irritating contact dermatitis after prolonged contact.</td>
<td>(2) Experience on man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious eye damage/ eye irritation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The clinker caused a set of heterogeneous effects on the cornea and the irritation index was calculated equal to 128. Direct contact with cement can cause corneal injury due to mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact with large amounts of dry cement or wet cement can cause projected effects ranging from moderate ocular irritation (e.g. Conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.</td>
<td>(10), (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin sensitization</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Some individuals may develop eczema after exposure to wet cement dust, caused by an immunological reaction to Cr (VI) soluble, which causes allergic dermatitis on contact. The reaction may appear in a variety of forms that can range from a mild rash to severe dermatitis. This sensitizing effect is not expected if the cement contains a reducing agent of water soluble Cr (VI) until the period specified of effectiveness of such a reducing agent has been exceeded. [reference (3)].</td>
<td>(3), (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Sensitization</td>
<td></td>
<td>There is no indication of sensitization of the respiratory system. Based on available data, does not fall within the criteria for classification.</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germ cell Mutagenicity (germ)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No indication. Based on available data, it does not fall within the criteria for classification.</td>
<td>(12), (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>No causal association has been established between exposure to Portland cement and cancer. The epidemiological literature does not support the identification of Portland cement as a suspected human carcinogen. Portland cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen (A4 of ACGIH under: agents that cause concern about the possibility of being carcinogenic to humans, but which cannot be definitively assessed due to lack of data. In vitro studies or animals, give no indication of carcinogenicity, which are sufficient to classify the agent in one of the other notations). Based on available data, it does not fall within the criteria for classification.</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive toxicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Based on available data, it does not fall within the criteria for classification.</td>
<td>no experience trial on man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT – single exposure</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cement dust can irritate the throat and respiratory system. Coughing, sneezing and panting may occur following exposures above the occupational exposure limits. Overall, the evidence gathered clearly indicates that occupational exposure to cement dust has produced deficits in lung function. However, the evidence available at present is insufficient in establishing with certainty the dose-response relationship for these effects.</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT – repeated exposure</td>
<td></td>
<td>There is an indication of COPD. The effects are acute and due to high exposures. There were no chronic effects or effects at low concentrations. Based on available data, it does not fall within the criteria for classification.</td>
<td>(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danger in case of aspiration</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable because cement is not utilized as an aerosol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-sections 11.1.1 / 11.1.11

Except for skin sensitization, Portland cement clinker and common cement have the same toxicological and eco toxicological properties.
Health conditions worsened by the exposure
Inhalation of cement can worsen already existing respiratory diseases and/or troubles like emphysema or asthma and can worsen already existing pathologies of the skin and/or the eyes.

12. ECLOGIC INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
The cement is not hazardous to the environment. The eco toxicity tests with Portland cement on Daphnia magna [Bibliography (5)] and Selenastrum colii [Bibliography (6)] have shown a low toxicological impact. Therefore LC50 and EC50 values cannot be determined [Bibliography (7)]. There are no indications of toxicity in the sedimentary phase [Bibliography (8)]. The addition of large amounts of cement to water may, however, cause an increase in pH, therefore it may be toxic to aquatic life in certain circumstances.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Not relevant, since the cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, the concrete has no risk of toxicity.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential
Not relevant, since the cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, the concrete has no risk of toxicity.

12.4 Mobility
Not relevant, being that cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, the cement does not show any risks of toxicity.

12.5 Results of evaluations PBT and vivo
Not applicable, because cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, cement presents no toxic risk.

12.6 Other adverse effects
Not applicable.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The cement which is destined for disposal must be managed in accordance with Part IV of the "Regulations on waste management" of the 152/2006 Legislative Decree "Regulations on the environment" and subsequent amendments and implemented decrees.

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Do not dispose in sewage systems or surface water.

Product - Cement exceeding its expiration date
CER: 10 13 99 (waste not otherwise specified)
(and when it demonstrated that it contains more than 0.0002% soluble chromium VI: shall not be used/sold except for use in closed, controlled and fully automated processes or shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Legislative Decree no. 152/2006 and s.m.i. or treated with a reducing agent once again).

Product - unused residue or dry spill
CER: 10 13 06 (Dust and particulates)
Collect unused dry residues or dry spills as they are. Mark the containers. Possibly re-use them based on conservation time considerations and the obligation to avoid exposure to dust. In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose according to "Product - after adding water", hardened.

Product - sludge
Allow it to harden, avoid access into sewage and drainage systems or into water bodies (e.g. waterways) and dispose it as described below in "Product - after adding water", hardened.

Product - after adding water, hardened
Dispose according to Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments. Avoid access into the sewage system. Dispose the hardened product as a concrete waste. Due to inertization, solid waste is not dangerous.
CER: 10 13 14 (cement waste and sludge) or 17 01 01 (cement).
Packaging
Completely empty the packaging and manage it in accordance with Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments.
CER: 15 01 01 (paper and cardboard packaging) or CER 15 01 05 (mixed-material packaging).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The cement does not fall within any class of danger for the transport of dangerous goods and is not subject to relevant modal regulations: IMDG (sea), ADR (road), RID (rail), ICAO / IATA (air). During transport avoid wind dispersal by utilizing closed containers.

14.1 ONU Number
Not relevant.

14.2 ONU shipping number
Not relevant.

14.3 Classes of danger connected with transport
Not relevant.

14.4 Packing group
Not relevant.

14.5 Environmental hazards
Not relevant.

14.6 Special precautions for users
Not relevant.

14.7 Transport of bulk material in accordance with Annex II of MARPOL and IBC code
Not relevant

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Law and regulatory provisions on health, safety and environment, specifically applicable to the compound.
- Regulation CE 18/12/2006 no. 1907 “Registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction about the use of chemical substances” (REACH) and s.m.i (subsequent modifications and integrations).
- Regulation 1272/2008/CE related to the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and compounds (CLP), with modification and abrogation of Directives 67/548/CEE and 1999/45/CE and Regulation 1907/2006/CE and s.m.i (subsequent modifications and integrations).
- Regulation 487/2013/UE containing the modification to Regulation (CE) no. 1272/2008, for the purposes of compliance with technical and scientific progress, by the European Parliament and Council concerning the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and compounds.
- Regulation 830/2015/UE dated 28 May 2015 containing the modification to Regulation (CE) no. 1907/2006 by the European Parliament and Council concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction about the use of chemical substances (REACH).
- Legislative Decree 9/04/2008 no. 81 and s.m.i. (subsequent modifications and integrations) “Application of article 1 of the Law no. 123, dated 3 August 2007, concerning workplace health and safety protection”.
- EN 196/10:2006 – “Methods of testing cement - Part 10: Determination of the water soluble VI chrome content in cement”
- EN 197/1 – “Cement - Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements”
- EN 15368 - Hydraulic binder for non-structural use - Definition, specifications and conformity criteria “
- EN 413-1 - Masonry cement - Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria”
- EN 14216 Cement - Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for very low heat special cement “
- Legislative Decree 152/2006 “Unified Environmental Law” and s.m.i. (subsequent modifications and integrations)

The Regulation 1907/2006/CE (REACH), in Attachment XVII, point 47, as amended by the Regulation no. 552/2009, introduces the prohibition of selling and using the cement and its compounds if, after being mixed with water, they contain more than 0,0002% (2 ppm) water soluble VI chrome on the total dry weight of the cement itself. The respect of this threshold limit is ensured by adding a reducing agent in the cement, whose effectiveness is granted for a fixed period of time and under the constant observance of suitable stocking procedures (mentioned in points 7.2 and 10.2).

According to the aforementioned Regulation, the use of the reducing agent requires the publication of the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabrication Date</th>
<th>Mentioned on the bag and/or on DDT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Conditions (*)</td>
<td>In suitable closed containers, stored in a fresh and dry place with no wind, ensuring that the packaging is kept intact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Period (*)</td>
<td>According to what is mentioned in the DDT (both for the product in a bag and loose) and in any single bag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(* for keeping the effectiveness of the reducing agent)

This expiration date refers exclusively to the effectiveness of the reducing agent against the VI chrome salts, being understood that the restrictions of use of the product given by the general conservation and use instructions are valid.

Since cement is a compound, it is not submitted to the registration obligation provided for by the REACH, which is then applicable to substances.

Cement clinker is a substance, but it is not submitted to a registration according to art. 2.7 (b) and Attachment V.10 of the REACH, but is subjected to a notification (Notification no. 02-2119682167-31-0000 – Notification update dated 1/7/2013 – Report Presentation no. QJ420702-40).

As far as the use of Flue dusts (dust deriving from the production process of clinker for Portland cement) is concerned, the related exposure scenario no. 9.1 “Industrial production of hydraulic building materials” is hereby enclosed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure scenario</th>
<th>Sector of Use SU</th>
<th>Product Category PC</th>
<th>Process Category PRC</th>
<th>Environmental Release Category ERC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Industrial production of hydraulic materials for the building and construction sectors.</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td>0 - 9a - 9b</td>
<td>2, 3, 5, 8b, 9, 14, 26</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2 Chemical safety Assessment
No chemical safety assessment is necessary.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

a) Info on modifications
a) This Safety Data Sheet has been revised according to the (UE) 830/2015 Regulation and to comply with updating of reference standards on Personal Protection Equipment.

b) Abbreviations and acronyms
ACGIH: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
c) Bibliographic references and main data sources


(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.


(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.


(16) MEASE, Metals estimation and assessment of substance exposure, EBRC Consulting GmgH for Eurometaux.


d) Further information- Methods

Test data and methods used for classifying common cements are mentioned in section 11.1. A classification and the procedures adopted to obtain the compound classification according to the Regulation 1272/2008/UE (CLP) is listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification according to (CE) 1272/2008 Regulation</th>
<th>Classification procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin irritation 2, H315</td>
<td>Based on test data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye lesions 1, H318</td>
<td>Based on test data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Sensitization 1B, H317</td>
<td>Experience carried out on men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3, H335</td>
<td>Experience carried out on men</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) Further information- danger indications and precautionary advice

See 2.1 and 2.2 sections

f) Training courses

In addition to training programs about the environment, health and safety for their workers, companies shall make sure that workers read, understand and follow the requirements of this Safety Data Sheet.

g) Disclaimer

The information contained in this SDS is based on current available knowledge and we expect that the product is used according to the usage conditions given. Any other use of the product, including the use of the product in association with other products or in other processes, is the responsibility of the user. It is understood that the user is responsible for the security measures specifically identified and the application of appropriate operating procedures concerning the prevention of risks in his own activities.

This Safety Data Sheet, and any subsequent amendments as well, are available in electronic format on this web site: www.colacem.it
Exposure Scenario No 9.1: Industrial manufacture of hydraulic building and construction materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Scenario addressing uses carried out by workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free short title</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector of uses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market sectors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental scenario</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worker scenarios</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessment method</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Operational conditions and risk management measures

2.1 Control of workers exposure

**Product characteristic**

Hydraulic building and construction materials are inorganic binders. Generally, these products are mixtures of Portland cement clinker and other hydraulic or non hydraulic constituents. Flue Dust can be part of common cements, like Portland cement. In this main application, the Flue Dust content is below 5%. In other hydraulic binders the Flue Dust content could be up to 50%. Generally, the content in a hydraulic mixture is not restricted. Flue Dust is a highly dusty powder.

At all end uses, the substance will intentionally come into contact with water. Partly, the substance reacts with water and forms hydration products. At this stage of a wet or pasty suspension, the product is irritating, due to the pH, which is above 11. Finally, the end product is hardened (e.g. as mortar, concrete) and not irritating, since no free alkaline moisture remains.

**Amounts used**

The actual tonnage handled per shift is not considered to influence the exposure as such for this scenario. Instead, the combination of the scale of operation (industrial vs. professional) and level of containment/automation (as reflected in the PROC) is the main determinant of the process intrinsic emission potential.

**Frequency and duration of use/exposure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processes</th>
<th>Duration of exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROC 2, 3, 5, 8b, 9, 14, 26 (all)</td>
<td>not restricted (480 minutes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Human factors not influenced by risk management

The shift breathing volume during all process steps reflected in the PROCs is assumed to be 10 m³/shift (8 hours).

Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure

Operational conditions like process temperature and process pressure are not considered relevant for occupational exposure assessment of the conducted processes.

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Risk management measures at the process level are generally not required in the process.

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processes</th>
<th>Localised controls (LC)</th>
<th>Efficiency of LC (according to MEASE)</th>
<th>Further information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROC 2, 3</td>
<td>general ventilation</td>
<td>17 %</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC 5, 8b, 9, 14, 20</td>
<td>generic local exhaust ventilation</td>
<td>78 %</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisational measures to prevent/limit releases, dispersion and exposure

Avoid inhalation or ingestion. General occupational hygiene measures are required to ensure a safe handling of the substance. These measures involve good personal and housekeeping practices (i.e. regular cleaning with suitable cleaning devices), no eating and smoking at the workplace, the wearing of standard working clothes and shoes unless otherwise stated below. Shower and change clothes at end of work shift. Do not wear contaminated clothing at home. Do not blow dust off with compressed air.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processes</th>
<th>Specification of respiratory protective equipment (RPE)</th>
<th>RPE efficiency - assigned protection factor (APF)</th>
<th>Specification of gloves</th>
<th>Further personal protective equipment (PPE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROC 2, 3</td>
<td>not required</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td>Impervious, abrasion and alkali resistant gloves, internally lined with cotton. The use of gloves is mandatory, since Flue Dust is classified as irritating to skin.</td>
<td>Safety goggles or visors (acc. EN 166) are mandatory, since Flue Dust is classified as highly irritating to eyes. Additional face protection, protective clothing and safety shoes are required to be worn as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC 5, 8b, 9</td>
<td>FFP2 mask</td>
<td>APF = 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC 14, 26</td>
<td>FFP1 mask</td>
<td>APF = 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gloves and eye protective equipment must be worn, unless potential contact with the skin and eyes can be excluded by the nature and type of application (i.e. closed process). An overview of the APFs of different RPE (according to BS EN 529:2005) can be found in the glossary of MEASE.

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.

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristic

Hydraulic building and construction materials are inorganic binders. Generally, these products are mixtures of Portland cement clinker and other hydraulic or non-hydraulic constituents. Flue Dust can be part of common cements, like Portland cement. In this main application, the Flue Dust content is below 5%. In other hydraulic binders the Flue Dust content could be up to 50%. Generally, the content in a hydraulic mixture is not restricted. Flue Dust is a highly dusty powder. At all end uses, the substance will intentionally come into contact with water. Partly, the substance reacts with water and forms hydration products. At this stage of a wet or pasty suspension, the product is irritating, due to the pH, which is above 11. Finally, the end product is hardened (e.g. as mortar, concrete) and not irritating, since no free alkaline moisture remains.

Amounts used

The daily and annual amount per site (for point source) is not considered to be the main determinant for the environmental exposure.

Frequency and duration of use

Intermittent (used < 12 times per year for not more than 24 h) or continuous use/release

Environment factors not influenced by risk management

Flow rate of receiving surface water: 18,000 m³/d

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

Effluent discharge rate: 2,000 m³/d

Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

Risk management measures related to the environment aim to avoid discharging suspensions containing Flue Dust into municipal wastewater or to surface water, in case such discharges are expected to cause significant pH changes. Regular control of the pH value during introduction into open waters is required. In general discharges should be carried out such that pH changes in receiving surface waters are minimised (e.g. through neutralisation). In general most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values in the range of 6-9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms. The justification for this risk management measure can be found in the introduction.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site

Training for the workers, based on the chemical safety data sheet.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

The pH of the wastewater going into the municipal sewage treatment plant has to be controlled on a regularly base and neutralized if necessary. Solid Flue Dust constituents have to be separated from the sewage effluent.

Conditions and measures related to waste

Solid industrial waste of Flue Dust should be reused or discharged after hardening and/or neutralisation.

3 Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Occupational exposure

The exposure estimation tool MEASE was used for the assessment of inhalation exposure. The risk characterisation ratio (RCR) is the quotient of the refined exposure estimate and the respective DNEL (derived no-effect level) and has to be below 1 to demonstrate a safe use.

For inhalation exposure, the RCR is based on the DNEL of 1 mg/m³ (as respirable dust) and the respective inhalation exposure estimate derived using MEASE (as inhalable dust). Thus, the RCR includes an additional safety margin since the respirable fraction being a sub-fraction of the inhalable fraction according to EN 481.
### 3.2 Environmental emissions

Significant emissions or exposure to air are not expected due to the low vapour pressure of Flue Dust.

Emissions or exposure to the terrestrial environment are not expected and therefore not relevant for this exposure scenario.

The environmental exposure assessment is only relevant for the aquatic environment as emissions of Flue Dust in the different life-cycle stages (production and use) mainly apply to ground and waste water. The aquatic effect and risk assessment covers the effect on organisms/organisms due to possible pH changes related to hydroxide discharges. The toxicity of the different dissolved inorganic ions is expected to be negligible compared to the potential pH effect. Only the local scale is being addressed, including municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs) or industrial waste water treatment plants (WWTPs) when applicable, both for production and industrial use as any effects that might occur would be expected to take place on a local scale. The exposure assessment is approached by assessing the resulting pH impact. The pH of surface water should not exceed 9.

#### Environmental emissions

The production of Flue Dust can potentially result in an aquatic emission, whereby locally the pH and the amount of the following ions can be increased in the aquatic environment: K⁺, Na⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, SO₄²⁻, Cl⁻. When the pH is not neutralised, the effluent of the production sites may impact the pH of the receiving water. Generally, the pH of the effluents is measured frequently and can be neutralised as often as required by national legislation.

#### Exposure concentration in waste water treatment plant (WWTP)

Waste water from Flue Dust production is an inorganic wastewater stream, for which no biological treatment is necessary. Wastewater streams from Flue Dust production sites will normally not be treated in biological waste water treatment plants (WWTPs), but can be used for pH control of acid wastewater streams that are treated in biological WWTPs.

#### Exposure concentration in aquatic pelagic compartment

When Flue Dust is emitted to surface water the following happens. Some Flue Dust constituents (sulphate and chloride salts from sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium) are highly or moderate soluble and will remain in water. These chloride and sulphate salts are naturally occurring in sea water and groundwater. The amount in groundwater depends on the geological soil formation and varies between different regions. Some constituents react with water and form highly insoluble inorganic hydration products. Due to the hydration reaction, the pH of the water may increase, depending on the buffer capacity of the water. The higher the buffer capacity of the water, the lower the effect on pH will be. In general the buffer capacity preventing shifts in acidity or alkalinity in natural waters is regulated by the equilibrium between carbon dioxide (CO₂), the bicarbonate ion (HCO₃⁻) and the carbonate ion (CO₃²⁻).

#### Exposure concentration in sediments

A risk assessment for the sediment compartment is considered as not relevant and therefore not included. When Flue Dust is emitted to this compartment the following happens. Some Flue Dust constituents are inert and insoluble (calcite, quartz, clay minerals), they are naturally occurring minerals and will have no impact on the sediment. Some Flue Dust constituents react with water and form highly insoluble inorganic hydration products. Even these products have no bioaccumulation potential. Other constituents are highly soluble and will remain in water.

#### Exposure concentrations in soil and groundwater

When Flue Dust is emitted to the soil and groundwater compartment the following happens. Some Flue Dust constituents are inert and insoluble (calcite, quartz, clay minerals), they are naturally occurring minerals and will have no impact on the soil. Some Flue Dust constituents (sulphate and chloride salts from sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium) are moderate or highly soluble and will remain in groundwater. These chloride and sulphate salts are naturally occurring in sea water.
und ground water. The amount in groundwater depends on the geological soil formation and is therefore variable. Some other constituents react with water and form highly insoluble inorganic hydration products. Due to the hydration reaction, the pH of the groundwater may increase, depending on the buffer capacity of the groundwater. The higher the buffer capacity of the groundwater, the lower the effect on pH will be. In general the buffer capacity preventing shifts in acidity or alkalinity in natural waters is regulated by the equilibrium between carbon dioxide (CO₂), the bicarbonate ion (HCO₃⁻) and the carbonate ion (CO₃²⁻).

Exposure concentration in atmospheric compartment
A risk assessment for the air compartment is considered as not relevant and therefore not included. When Flue Dust particles are emitted to air, they will sediment or washed out by rain in a reasonable short time. Thus, the atmospheric emissions end up in soil and water.

Exposure concentration relevant for the food chain (secondary poisoning)
A risk assessment for secondary poisoning is not required, because bioaccumulation in organisms is not relevant for Flue Dust, which is an inorganic substance.

4 Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

Occupational exposure
A DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his operational conditions and implemented risk management measures are adequate. This has to be done by showing that they limit the inhalation and dermal exposure to a level below the respective DNEL (given that the processes and activities in question are covered by the PROCs listed above) as given below. If measured data are not available, the DU may make use of an appropriate scaling tool such as MEASE (www.euro.de/mease.html) to estimate the associated exposure.

DNEL inhalation: 1 mg/m³ (as respirable dust)
Important note: The DU has to be aware of the fact that apart from the long-term DNEL given above, a DNEL for acute effects exists at a level of 4 mg/m³. By demonstrating a safe use when comparing exposure estimates with the long-term DNEL, the acute DNEL is therefore also covered (according to R.14 guidance, acute exposure levels can be derived by multiplying long-term exposure estimates by a factor of 2). When using MEASE for the derivation of exposure estimates, it is noted that the exposure duration should only be reduced to half-shift as a risk management measure (leading to an exposure reduction of 40%).

Environmental exposure
For that assessment, a stepwise approach is recommended.
Tier 1: Retrieve information on effluent pH and the contribution of flue dust on the resulting pH. Should the pH be above 9 and be predominantly attributable to flue dust, then further actions are required to demonstrate safe use.
Tier 2: Retrieve information on receiving water pH after the discharge point. The pH of the receiving water shall not exceed the value of 9.
Tier 3: Measure the pH in the receiving water after the discharge point. If pH is below 9, safe use is reasonably demonstrated and the ES ends here. If pH is found to be above 9, risk management measures have to be implemented: the effluent has to undergo neutralisation, thus ensuring safe use of flue dust during production or use phase.