1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Identification of the substance/preparation
An odourless white to grey powder mainly insoluble in water. When water is added it becomes a binder for construction applications. This data sheet applies to the following cements:

• Phoenix
• Sulforacete
• General Purpose Cement
• Pozzolanic Cement (CEM IV/B-V)

1.2 Use of the substance/preparation
Common cement is used as a hydraulic binder for the production of concrete, mortars, grouts, etc.

1.3 Company identification
Lafarge Tarmac Cement
Portland House
Bickenhill Lane, Birmingham B37 7BQ
Technical helpdesk: 0845 812 6232
Email: info-cement@lafargetarmac.com

1.4 Emergency telephone
Emergency telephone number available during office hours:
Tel 0845 812 6232
Emergency telephone number available outside office hours: No

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
When cement reacts with water, for instance when making concrete or mortar, or when the cement becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced.

2.1 Hazard characterisation
R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact
2.2 Primary route(s) of entry
Inhalation: Yes
Skin - eyes: Yes
Ingestion: No, except in accidental cases

2.3 Human health
Inhalation: Frequent inhalation of large quantities of cement dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

Eyes: Eye contact with cement (dry or wet) may cause serious and potentially irreversible injuries.
Skin: Cement may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to transpiration or humidity) after prolonged contact. Prolonged skin contact with wet cement or fresh concrete may cause serious burns because they develop without pain being felt (for example when kneeling in fresh concrete even when wearing trousers). Repeated skin contact with wet cement may cause contact dermatitis. For more details see Reference (1).

2.4 Environment
Under normal use, the product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Chemical composition
Common cement types according to the EN 197-1 (Common cements).
The principal constituents of these cements are calcium silicates, aluminates, ferro-aluminates and sulfates. Small amounts of alkalis, lime, magnesia and chlorides are also present together with trace amounts of chromium compounds. Additional constituents may also be present - eg, fly ash, limestone, clay and granulated blast furnace slag.

3.2 Components presenting a health hazard
Contains less than 1% crystalline silica.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Portland Cement Clinker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentration range (by weight in cement):</td>
<td>5 – 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EINECS:</td>
<td>266-043-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS:</td>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol (C&amp;L):</td>
<td>IRITANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>R37, R38, R41, R43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When wet cleaning or vacuum cleaning is not possible and only dry cleaning with brushes can be done, ensure that the workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment and prevent dust from spreading.

Avoid inhalation of cement and contact with skin. Place spilled materials into a container. Solidify before disposal as described under Heading 13. Wet cement: Clean up wet cement and place in a container. Allow material to dry and solidify before disposal as described under Heading 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Do not handle or store near food and beverages or smoking materials.

7.1 Handling

Follow the recommendations as given under Heading 8. Avoid dust development:
- For (bagged) cement used in open-ended mixers: first add the water and then carefully add the cement. Keep the height of the fall low. Start the mixing smoothly. Do not compress empty bags, except when contained in another clean bag.
- To clean up dry cement, see Heading 6.3.

Carrying cement bags may cause sprains and strains to the back, arms, shoulders and legs. Handle with care and use appropriate control measures.

7.2 Storage

Bulk cement should be stored in silos that are waterproof, dry (internal condensation minimised), clean and protected from contamination. Engulfment hazard: To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement without taking the proper security measures. Cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly. Packed products should be stored in unopened bags clear of the ground in cool, dry conditions and protected from excessive draught in order to avoid degradation of quality. Bags should be stacked in a stable manner.

7.3 Control of soluble Cr (VI)

For cements treated with a Cr (VI) reducing agent according to the regulations given in Heading 15, the effectiveness of the reducing agent diminishes with time. Therefore cement bags and/or delivery documents will contain information on the period of time (shelf life) for which the manufacturer has established that the reducing agent will continue to maintain the level of soluble Cr (VI) below the imposed limit of 0.0002%, according to EN 197-10. They will also indicate the appropriate storage conditions for maintaining the effectiveness of the reducing agent.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL))

WEL 8hr Time Weighted Average (TWA):
- Total inhalable dust 10mg/m³
- Respirable dust 4mg/m³

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls

General: During work avoid kneeling in fresh mortar or concrete wherever possible. If kneeling is absolutely necessary then appropriate waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth. Immediately after working with...
cement or cement-containing materials, workers should wash or shower or use skin moisturisers. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-using them.

**Respiratory protection**: When a person is exposed to dust above exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection. It should be adapted to the dust level and conform to the relevant EN standard. Suitable respiratory protection should be worn to ensure that personal exposure is less than the WEL.

**Eye protection**: Wear approved glasses or safety goggles according to EN 166 when handling dry or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes.

**Skin protection**: Use impervious, abrasion and alkali-resistant gloves (made of low soluble Cr (VI) containing material), internally lined with cotton, boots, closed long-sleeved protective clothing and additionally skin care products (including barrier creams) to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet cement does not enter the boots. In some circumstances such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or kneepads are necessary.

### 8. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1 General information
Dry cement is a finely ground inorganic material [odourless, grey or white powder]

#### 9.2 Physical data
Mean particle size: 5-30 μm
Solubility in water (T = 20 °C): slight (0.1-1.5 g/l)
Density: 2.75-3.20 g/cm³
Apparent density (ES): 0.9-1.5 g/cm³
pH (T = 20°C in water): 11-13.5
Boiling/melting point: > 1 250 °C
Vapour pressure, vapour density, evaporation rate, freezing point, viscosity: Not relevant.

#### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Stability
Dry cements are stable as long as they are stored properly (see Heading 7) and compatible with most other building materials. When mixed with water, cements will harden into a stable mass that is not reactive to normal environments.

#### 10.2 Conditions to avoid
Humidity during storage may cause lump formation and loss of product quality.

#### 10.3 Materials to avoid
Uncontrolled use of aluminium powder in wet cement should be avoided as hydrogen produced.

#### 10.4 Hazardous decomposition products
Cements will not decompose into other hazardous by-products and do not polymerise.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 11.1 Acute effects
**Eye contact**: Direct contact with cement may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact by larger amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (eg, conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.

**Skin contact**: Dry cement in contact with wet skin or exposure to moist or wet cement may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with abrasion can cause severe burns.

**Acute dermal toxicity**: Limit test, rabbit, 24 hours contact, 2 000 mg/kg body weight – no lethality [Reference (2)].

**Ingestion**: Swallowing large quantities may cause irritation to the gastrointestinal tract.

**Inhalation**: Cement may irritate the throat and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of occupational exposure limits.

#### 11.2 Chronic effects
**Inhalation**: Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, shortness of breath and may cause chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD).

**Carcinogenicity**: A causal association between cement exposure and cancer has not been established [Reference (6)].

**Contact dermatitis/Sensitising effects**: Some individuals may exhibit eczema upon exposure to wet cement, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis [Reference (4)]. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe dermatitis and is a combination of those two mechanisms. An exact diagnosis is often difficult to assess. If the cement contains a soluble Cr (VI) reducing agent and as long as the mentioned period of effectiveness of the chromate reduction is not exceeded, a sensitising effect is not expected [Reference (3)].

#### 11.3 Medical conditions aggravated by exposure
Inhaling cement dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or medical conditions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin and/or eye conditions.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 Ecotoxicity
The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment (LC50 aquatic toxicity not determined). The addition of large amounts of cement to water may, however, cause a rise in pH and may therefore be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.

#### 12.2 Mobility
Dry cement is not volatile but might become airborne during handling operations.

#### 12.3 Persistence and degradability/Bio accumulative potential/Results of PBT assessment/Other adverse effects
Not relevant as cement is an inorganic material. After hardening, cement presents no toxicity risks.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1 Product - cement that has exceeded its shelf life
When demonstrated that it contains more than 0.0002% soluble Cr (VI): shall not be used/sold other than for use in controlled closed and totally automated processes or should be recycled or disposed of according to local legislation or treated again with a reducing agent.

#### 13.2 Product - unused residue or dry spillage
Pick up dry. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose according to 13.4.

#### 13.3 Product – slurries
Allow to harden, avoid entry in sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (eg, streams) and dispose of as indicated in 13.4.
13.4 Product - after addition of water, hardened
Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not a dangerous waste.
EWC entries: 10 13 14 (waste from manufacturing of cement – waste concrete or concrete sludge) or 17 01 01 (construction and demolition wastes - concrete).

13.3 Packaging
Completely empty the packaging and process it according to local legislation.
EWC entry: 15 01 01 (waste paper and cardboard packaging).
EWC entry: 15 01 02 (plastic packaging).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION
Cement is not covered by the international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID) and therefore no classification is required.
No special precautions are needed apart from those mentioned under Heading 8.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Classification and labelling of cement according to 1999/45/EC

Risk phrases
R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact

Safety phrases
S2 Keep out of reach of children
S22 Do not breathe dust
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection
S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

15.2 The marketing and use of cement is subject to a restriction on the content of soluble Cr (VI)
From 17 January 2005, those cements which naturally contain more than 2 ppm of soluble hexavalent chromium (chromium (VI)) by dry weight of cement, shall be treated with a chemical reducing agent (such as ferrous sulfate) that maintains the level of hexavalent chromium in the cement to below 2 ppm by dry weight of cement. The effectiveness of the reducing agent reduces with time, therefore cement bags and/or delivery documents will contain information on the period of time (‘shelf life’) for which the manufacturer has established that the reducing agent will continue to limit the level of hexavalent chromium to less than 2 ppm by dry weight of cement. They will also indicate the appropriate storage conditions for maintaining the effectiveness of the reducing agent.

15.3 National legislation/requirements
CONIAC Health Hazard Information Sheet No. 26 (CEMENT)
Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Regulations)
HSE Guidance Notes EH26 (Occupational Skin Diseases – Health and Safety Precautions)
HSE Guidance Note EH40 (Workplace Exposure Limits)
Any authorised manual on First Aid by St. John’s/St. Andrew’s/Red Cross
Manual Handling Operations Regulations
Environmental Protection Act

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations
• IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
• IATA: International Air Transport Association
• ADR/RID: Agreement on the transport of dangerous goods by road/Regulations on the international transport of dangerous goods by rail
• LC50 Lethal Concentration where 50% of the test animals dies
• OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
• TWA: Time Weighted Averages

REFERENCES
(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).

The information on this data sheet reflects the currently available knowledge and is reliable provided that the product is used under the prescribed conditions and in accordance with the application specified on the packaging and/or in the technical guidance literature.

Any other use of the product, including the use of the product in combination with any other product or any other process, is the responsibility of the user. It is implicit that the user is responsible for determining appropriate safety measures and for applying the legislation covering his own activities.
The information in this data sheet is accurate at the time of printing, but Lafarge Tarmac Cement reserves the right to amend details as part of its product development programme.

DISCLAIMER:

This material safety data sheet (MSDS) is based on the legal provisions of the REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006, article 31 and Annex II), as amended. Its contents are intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material. It is the responsibility of recipients of this MSDS to ensure that the information contained therein is properly read and understood by all people who may use, handle, dispose or in any way come in contact with the product. Information and instructions provided in this MSDS are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge at the date of issue indicated.

It should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance, suitability for particular applications, and does not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. This version of the MSDS supersedes all previous versions.

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It's what Britain's built on.