

SAFETY DATA SHEET

BUZZI UNICEM “NEXT®”

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Section 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY

1.1 Product identifier: BUZZI UNICEM “NEXT®” *(hereafter referred to as mixture)*

Trade name	UFI
NEXT NEXT BASE NEXT BINDER	H500-X0WK-T003-YUVE
NEXT CLINKER	EV00-00ES-8002-9KHX

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against

The mixture can be used to prepare concrete and mortar for structural and non-structural purposes, either by itself or in combination with Portland cement.

In the appropriate combination with common cements, it can contribute to improving some properties of concretes.

PROC	Process categories - Identified uses	Producer / Formulation	Professional / Industrial Use of building materials
2	Use in closed and continuous process, with occasional controlled exposure	X	X
3	Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)	X	X
5	Mixing or blending in batch processes for the formulation of preparations (*) and articles (contact in various phases and/or significant contact)	X	X
7	Industrial spraying		X
8a	Transfer of a substance or preparation (*) (filling/emptying) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities		X
8b	Transfer of a substance or preparation (*) (filling/emptying) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities	X	X
9	Transfer of a substance or preparation (*) in small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)	X	X
10	Roller application or brushing		X
11	Non-industrial spraying		X
13	Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring		X
14	Production of preparations (*) or articles by tableting, compression, extrusion, pelletization	X	X
19	Hand mixing with intimate contact, only using personal protective equipment (PPE)		X
26	Handling of solid inorganic substances at room temperature	X	X

(*) NB: To remain consistent with the descriptor system indicated in IUCLID 5.2, in the table the term "preparation" was not replaced with the new definition of "mixture".

1.3 Information on the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

BUZZI UNICEM s.r.l.

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e-mail of manager issuing the SDS: reach@buzziunicem.it

1.4 Emergency telephone number: **+39 0382 24444** - Pavia Poison Center (*see also Subsection 16.7*)
Available outside office hours? YES 24 hours/day.

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statements
Skin irritation	2	H315: causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	1	H318: causes serious eye damage
Skin sensitization	1B	H317: may cause an allergic skin reaction
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - STOT SE, respiratory tract irritation	3	H335: may cause respiratory irritation

2.2 Label elements

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)



Warnings

Hazard

Hazard statements

- H318:** causes serious eye damage
- H315:** causes skin irritation
- H317:** may cause an allergic skin reaction
- H335:** may cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements

- P102:** Keep out of reach of children.
- P280:** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
- P305+P351+P338+P310:** IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If you feel unwell, contact a Poison Center or a doctor immediately.
- P302+P352+P333+P313:** IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH SKIN: wash with plenty of water and soap; in case of skin irritation or rash, contact a doctor.

P261+P304+P340+P312:	Avoid breathing in the dust IN CASE OF INHALATION: remove victim to fresh air and \keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If they feel unwell, contact a Poison Center or a doctor.
P101:	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P501:	Dispose of the product/container in compliance with current regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture, when mixed with water (for example, for the production of mortars or plasters) or when it gets wet, produces a strong alkaline solution (high pH due to the formation of calcium, sodium and potassium hydroxides).

Repeated inhalation of the mixture dust, for a long period of time, increases the risk of developing lung diseases. (especially in the case of prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne dust from formulations of the mixture possibly containing silica components - *for additional information see Subsection 15.1*).

Repeated and prolonged contact with the mixture and/or paste on wet skin (due to sweat or humidity) may cause irritation and/dermatitis *[Reference (4)]*.

In case of prolonged contact with the skin, both the mixture and its paste may cause sensitization and/or allergic reaction in some individuals due to the presence, in traces, of chromium VI salts; if necessary, the effect can be diminished by adding a specific reducing agent to keep the content of soluble chromium VI in concentrations of less than 0.0002% (2 ppm) of the total dry weight, in compliance with the regulatory provisions referred to in Subsection 15.1 *[Reference (3)]*.

If swallowed in significant quantity, the mixture may cause ulcerations of the digestive system.

Under normal conditions of use, the mixture and its paste do not present any particular risks for the environment, subject to compliance with the recommendations given in Sections 6, 8, 12 and 13 below.

The mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB, pursuant to Annex XIII of Regulation 1907/2006/EC "REACH".

Cement may contain respirable free crystalline silica.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

"BUZZI UNICEM NEXT®" is an inorganic product, consisting of a mixture of finely ground sulphoaluminate clinker ($4\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SO}_3$ - commonly defined as $\text{C}_4\text{A}_3\text{S}$ - in a percentage higher than 50%), with gypsum, limestone and setting-regulating additives.

Sulphoaluminate clinker, produced by the firing kiln at a temperature of about 1350° C, in granular form, features a mineralogical composition characterized by a significant amount of sulphates in part bound to the calcium silicates, and in part present as calcium sulphate, sodium and potassium; There are also small quantities of calcium and magnesium oxides, as well as trace amounts of other compounds, including chromium VI salts

The products of sulphoaluminate cement hydration (sulphoaluminates of calcium hydrate, calcium hydroxide, silicates and aluminates of calcium hydrates), although in different proportions, are similar to those found in Portland cement hydration.

For this reason, and also in view of the fact that the physical and chemical composition of sulphoaluminate clinker is quite similar to that of Portland cement clinker, the potential risks related to its use are considered to be the same as those associated with Portland cement (see also Subsection 15.1).

3.2.1 Components presenting a health hazard

Constituent	% in weight	EC number	CAS	"REACH" Registration no.	Classification according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC		
					Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statements
Sulphoaluminate clinker (Ca ₄ Al ₆ SO ₁₆ = 4CaO.3Al ₂ O ₃ .SO ₃)	> 30	895-411-2	960375-09-1	None (*)	Skin irritation	2	H315
					Skin sensitization	1B	H317
					Eye damage	1	H318
					STOT SE	3	H335

(*) **clinker**: C&L Notification no. 02-2119682167-31-0000 dated 15 December 2010; updated on 1 July 2013 with presentation of Report QJ420702-40.

Ingredients (substances or mixtures), such as chemical gypsums, setting regulators and reducing agents can also be used in the mixture. In any case, these have toxicological characteristics and risk levels equal to or lower than those of the clinker.

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General notes

Rescue workers do not need personal protective equipment, but they must avoid inhaling the dust and contact with the wet mixture. If this is not possible, they must use the personal protective equipment described in Section 8.

In case of inhalation

Move the person to fresh air; dust in throat and nostrils should clear spontaneously. Contact a doctor if irritation persists, or later develops, or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms persist.

In case of contact with skin

For dry mixture, remove and rinse thoroughly with water.

For wet and/or moist mixture, wash the affected area with plenty of water and neutral pH soap or a suitable mild detergent. Moreover, remove contaminated clothing, footwear, glasses, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before wearing them again. Consult a doctor in all cases of irritation or burns.

In case of contact with eyes

Do not rub eyes in order to avoid possible corneal damage by mechanical stress.

Remove contact lenses if any. Tilt head to injured eye, open the eyelids wide and flush eye(s) immediately with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes to remove all particles; If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl).

If necessary, contact a specialist in occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

Following ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash out mouth with plenty of water. Consult a doctor immediately or contact a Poison Center.

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

Eyes: in contact with the eyes, the dust of the mixture (dry or wet) may cause irritation or serious and potentially irreversible injury.

Skin: the mixture and/or its preparations may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to sweat or humidity) after prolonged contact or may cause dermatitis after repeated and prolonged contact. In addition, prolonged contact of the skin with the moist mixture and/or its moist preparations (mortars, plasters, etc.) may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns. [\[for additional details see Reference \(1\)\]](#)

Inhalation: repeated inhalation of the mixture dust, for a long period of time, increases the risk of developing lung diseases.

Ingestion: accidental ingestion of the mixture may cause ulcers of the digestive tract.

Environment: under normal conditions of use, the mixture is not hazardous to the environment.

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

See the information provided under Subsection 4.1. Where it is necessary to consult a doctor, take this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) with you.

Section 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

The mixture is non-flammable. Therefore, in the event of a fire in the surrounding area, all types of fire extinguishing media can be used.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the mixture

The mixture is not combustible or explosive and does not facilitate or contribute to the combustion of other materials.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

The mixture does not present any fire risk; therefore no special protective equipment is required for firefighters.

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

Wear the personal protective equipment (PPE) described under Section 8 and follow the advice for use and safe handling provided under Section 7.

6.1.2 For emergency responders

No specific emergency procedures are required. In any event, protective equipment for eyes, skin and respiratory tract must be worn in the presence of high levels of dust.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid discharging or dispersing the mixture into drains and/or sewers and/or water bodies (e.g., streams).

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Dry mixture

Use dry clean up methods, such as vacuum clean-up or vacuum extractors [industrial portable units, equipped with high efficiency particulate filters or equivalent technology], which do not cause airborne dispersion. Never use compressed air.

Alternatively, remove the dust by dampening the material and collect it using a broom or mops. If this is not possible, wet the mixture with water (see: wet mixture).

Make sure the workers wear suitable personal protective equipment (see Section 8), in order to prevent inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes.

Place the spilled material into containers. In case of spills of large amounts of the mixture, close or cover any water reservoirs located in the immediate vicinity.

Wet mixture

Remove and collect the mixture in containers, wait for it to dry and harden before disposing of it as described in Section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For additional details, see Sections 8 and 13.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Protective measures

Follow the recommendations provided in Section 8.

To remove the dry mixture, see Subsection 6.3.

Fire prevention measures

No precautions are necessary since the mixture is neither combustible nor flammable.

Measures to prevent aerosol and dust generation

Do not sweep or use compressed air. Use dry cleaning systems (such as, for example, vacuum cleaners or vacuum extractors) that do not cause dust to scatter into the air.

Environmental protection measures

When handling the mixture, avoid its dispersion into the environment (see also Subsection 6.2)

7.1.2 Information of a general nature on hygiene in the workplace

Do not eat or drink in workplaces where the mixture is handled or stored. In dusty environments, wear dust masks and protective goggles. Use protective gloves to avoid contact with skin.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The mixture must be stored out of reach of children, away from acids, in suitable closed containers (storage silos and bags), in a cool, dry, unventilated location to preserve its technical characteristics, avoiding, in any case, any emission of dust (see Section 10).

Engulfment hazard: the mixture can thicken or stick to the walls of the confined space in which it is stored; the mixture may release, collapse, or fall unexpectedly.

To prevent engulfment or suffocation risks (during maintenance work and cleaning or unclogging operations) do not enter confined spaces – e.g. silos, hoppers, bulk trucks or other containers and/or vessels that store and contain the mixture – without adopting specific safety procedures and suitable personal protective equipment.

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

7.3 Specific end uses

No additional information (see also Subsection 1.2).

7.4 Effectiveness of the soluble chromium (VI) reducing agent

The integrity of the package and compliance with the proper storage procedures described above are essential conditions in order to ensure the effectiveness of the reducing agent for the period of time indicated in the delivery note or on each individual bag.

This expiry concerns solely the effectiveness of the reducing agent in maintaining the level of soluble chromium VI, determined according to standard EN 196-10, under the limit of 0.0002% of the total dry weight of the ready-to-use mixture, imposed by current legislation (see Subsection 15.1), without prejudice to the limits of use of the product dictated by the general rules of conservation and use of the product itself.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Please refer to the threshold limit value for the time-weighted average (TLV-TWA), adopted for the workplace by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). For Portland cement particulate it is equal to 1 mg per m³ (respirable fraction).

To assess the **exposure level** (DNEL = Derived No-Effect Level):

- DNEL (respirable fraction): 1 mg/m³
- DNEL (dermal): not applicable
- DNEL (oral): not relevant

Instead, the tool used for the risk assessment, MEASE, [see Reference (17)] works with the inhalable fraction. Therefore, a further precautionary condition may be implicitly correlated to the risk assessment procedure for occupational exposure.

For workers, no DNEL data for dermal exposure is available, neither from human hazard studies nor from human experience. Since the mixture dust is classified as irritating to skin and eyes, appropriate protective measures must be adopted to avoid contact

To assess the **environmental risk** (PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration):

- PNEC for water: not applicable
- PNEC for sediment: not applicable
- PNEC for soil: not applicable

The risk assessment for ecosystems is based on the resulting pH impact on water. In any case, the pH of surface water, groundwater and ST effluent should not be above 9.

8.2 Exposure controls

For each Process Category (PROC), the user can choose between options (A) and (B) shown in Table 8.2.1 below, depending on the specific plant situation.

After choosing an option, it must also be selected in Table 8.2.2 of Subsection 8.2.2 "*Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE) – Specifications for respiratory protection equipment*". Therefore, the only possible combinations are between (A)-(A) and (B)-(B).

8.2.1 Suitable engineering controls

At facilities where the mixture is handled, transported, loaded, unloaded and stored, suitable health and safety measures must be taken for the protection of workers and to contain the dispersion of dust in the workplace, as shown in the table (evaluated for a DNEL value = 1 mg/m³). Localized controls will be defined based on the existing plant-engineering situation, and consequently the specific corresponding equipment for respiratory protection will be identified, as indicated in the Table under Subsection 8.2.2.

Table 8.2.1

Exposure scenario	PROC (*)	Exposure	Localized controls	Efficiency
Industrial production / Formulation of hydraulic building and construction materials	2, 3	Duration is not restricted (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts a week) (#) < 240 min	Not required	-
	14, 26		A) not required, or B) general local ventilation	- 78 %
	5, 8b, 9		General local ventilation	78 %
Industrial uses of dry hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor and outdoor)	2		Not required	-
	14, 22, 26		A) not required, or B) general local ventilation	- 78 %
	5, 8b, 9		general local ventilation	78 %
Industrial uses of wet suspensions of hydraulic building and construction materials	7		A) not required, or B) general local ventilation	- 78 %
	2, 5, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14		Not required	-
Professional uses of hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor and outdoor)	2		A) not required, or B) general local ventilation	- 72 %
	9, 26		A) not required, or B) general local ventilation	- 72 %
	5, 8a, 8b, 14		General local ventilation	72 %
	19 (#)		Localized controls are not applicable. The processes can only be executed in well-ventilated rooms or outdoors	-
Professional uses of wet suspensions of hydraulic building and construction materials	11	A) not required, or B) general local ventilation	- 72 %	
	2, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19	Not required	-	

(*) PROCs are the identified uses, as defined under Subsection 1.2.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

General:

At facilities where the mixture is handled, transported, loaded and unloaded, and stored, suitable measures must be taken for the protection of workers and for the containment of releases into the work environments.

Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling the mixture, to avoid contact of the dust with skin or mouth. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, glasses and clean them thoroughly before using them again. When handling the mixture, use the PPE specified below. Immediately after handling or working with the mixture or products/preparations containing it, workers must wash thoroughly with neutral soap or mild detergent or apply a moisturizing cream.

Eye/face protection



Wear goggles or safety masks certified pursuant to UNI EN 166 when handling the mixture so as to prevent any contact with the eyes.

Skin protection



Use gloves with mechanical abrasion resistance according to EN ISO 388 with nitrile, neoprene or polyurethane coating, preferably for ¾ or totally in case of more strenuous activities. In case of possible contact with the wet substance use gloves with specific chemical protection according

to EN ISO 374 with specific thickness and degree of permeation (especially to alkalis) according to the type of use (immersion or possible accidental contact). Always change damaged or drenched gloves immediately. In some cases, waterproof work pants or knee pads may be necessary.

Respiratory protection



When a worker may be potentially exposed to a concentration of respirable dust exceeding the exposure limits, use suitable respiratory protective equipment, proportionate to the level of dustiness and conforming to the relevant EN standards (such as filtering facepieces certified according to UNI EN 149).

The personal protective equipment defined in relation to the localized controls and [evaluated for a DNEL value = 1 mg/m³](#), is specified in the following table.

Table 8.2.2

Exposure scenario	PROC (*)	Exposure	Specific respiratory protection equipment (RPE)	RPE efficiency – Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
Industrial production / Formulation of hydraulic building and construction materials	2, 3	Duration is not restricted (up to 480 minutes per shift, 5 shifts a week)	Not required	--	
	14, 26		A) Mask P2 (FF, FM) or B) Mask P1 (FF, FM)	APF = 10 APF = 4	
	5, 8b, 9		A) Mask P2 (FF, FM)	APF = 10	
Industrial uses of dry hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor and outdoor)	2		Not required	--	
	14, 22, 26		A) Mask P2 (FF, FM) or B) Mask P1 (FF, FM)	APF = 10 APF = 4	
	5, 8b, 9		Mask P2 (FF, FM)	APF = 10	
Industrial uses of wet suspensions of hydraulic building and construction materials	7		(# < 240 min	A) Mask P3 (FF, FM) or B) Mask P2 (FF, FM)	APF = 20 APF = 10
	2, 5, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14			Not required	--
Professional use of hydraulic building and construction materials (indoor and outdoor)	2			A) Mask P2 (FF, FM) or B) Mask P1 (FF, FM)	APF = 10 APF = 4
	9, 26			A) Mask P3 (FF, FM) or B) Mask P2 (FF, FM)	APF = 20 APF = 10
	5, 8a, 8b, 14			Mask P3 (FF, FM)	APF = 20
	19 (#)			Mask P3 (FF, FM)	APF = 20
Professional uses of wet suspensions of hydraulic building and construction materials	11	A) Mask P3 (FF, FM) or B) Mask P2 (FF, FM)		APF = 20 APF = 10	
	2, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19	Not required		--	

(*) PROCs are the identified uses, as defined under Subsection 1.2.

An example of the assigned protection factors (APF) for various respiratory protective equipment (RPE), according to EN 529:2005, can be found in the glossary of the MEASE approach [\[see Reference \(16\)\]](#).

Thermal hazards

Not applicable

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

See the engineering control measures to prevent dispersion of mixture dust into the environment. Adopt measures to ensure that the mixture does not reach water (sewers or ground or surface water).

At facilities where the mixture is handled, transported, loaded, unloaded and stored, suitable measures must be adopted to contain the dispersion of dust in the workplace (see also Subsections 8.2.1 and 15.1).

In particular, preventive measures must ensure the containment of the concentration of respirable particulate below the threshold limit value for the time-weighted average (TLV-TWA), adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) for Portland cement.

Likewise, all required technical and organizational measures must be adopted to prevent the dispersion and accidental spillage of mixture dust at different stages of production and use, mainly to avoid its drainage into soil, watercourses or sewers.

The environmental impact and the potential danger to organisms/aquatic ecosystems are related to the increase in the pH due to the formation of hydroxides. On the other hand, ecotoxicity resulting from other inorganic components (ions) is negligible compared to the negative effect on the pH.

In any case, any negative effects related to the production and use cycle of the mixture has a localized impact at the site; the pH level of surface water and wastewater should not be above 9.

Otherwise, the pH level could have a negative effect on municipal water treatment plants (STPs) and industrial wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs).

For assessment of the exposure, a systematic approach is recommended:

- Tier 1: collect information on the pH level of the waste and the contribution of spilled mixture dust to any change; if the pH value is higher than 9 due to the predominant contribution of mixture dust, suitable preventive measures need to be implemented.
- Tier 2: collect information on receiving water pH after the discharge point; the pH must not exceed the value of 9.
- Tier 3: sample and measure the pH in the receiving water, after the discharge point. If the pH is below 9, it is reasonable to assume the absence of any negative effect, while if the pH is above 9, neutralization actions must be taken at the discharge, in order to avoid any environmental impact from dispersion of mixture dust, at different stages of production and use.

No specific preventive measures are required for the impact on the soil, except for the proper application of ordinary, effective managerial practices.

For additional details, see Section 6.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance: it is a solid inorganic material in powder form

b) Color: gray or white powder

c) Odor: odorless

d) Melting point/freezing point: > 1000 ° C

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: Not applicable since under normal atmospheric conditions, the melting point is > 1000 ° C

f) Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable since it is a non-combustible solid and does not cause or contribute to ignition from friction

g) Upper/lower explosive limits: Not applicable since it is not a flammable gas

h) Flash point: not applicable since it is not a liquid

i) Auto-ignition temperature: not applicable (no pyrophoricity – no organo-metallic, organo-metalloid or organo-phosphine bindings or their derivatives, and no other pyrophoric constituent in the composition)

j) Decomposition temperature: not applicable since there is no organic peroxide present

k) pH: (T = 20 ° C in water, water-solid ratio 1:2): 10-13

- l) Kinematic viscosity: not applicable since it is not a liquid*
- m) Solubility in water (T = 20 ° C): light (0.1-1.5 g/l)*
- n) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: not applicable since it is an inorganic mixture*
- o) Vapor pressure: not applicable since the melting point is > 1000 ° C*
- p) Density and/or relative density: 2.5-3.1; apparent density: 0.8-1.5 g/cm³*
- q) Relative vapor density: not applicable since the melting point is > 1000 ° C*
- r) Characteristics of the particles: main particle size: 5-30 μm*

9.2 Other information

Not applicable

9.2.1 Information regarding physical hazard classification

Not applicable

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

Not applicable

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

When mixed with water, the mixture hardens and forms a stable mass that does not react with the environment.

10.2 Chemical stability

The mixture as such is stable as long as it is stored in an appropriate manner (see Section 7); it must be kept dry, avoiding contact with incompatible materials.

The wet mixture is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminum and other non-noble metals; it decomposes in hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride, a corrosive gas.

Moreover, the mixture reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide; these silicates react with powerful oxidants such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride and oxygen difluoride.

Integrity of the package and compliance with the storage procedures described under Subsection 7.2, are essential conditions in order to maintain the effectiveness of the reducing agent for the period of time specified on the bag or in the delivery note.

10.3 Possible hazardous reactions

The mixture does not generate hazardous reactions.

10.4 Conditions to be avoided

The presence of humidity during storage may result in the loss of product quality and the formation of lumps (or blocks), thus making it difficult to handle.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Contact with acids, ammonium salts, aluminum or other non-noble metals can cause exothermic reactions (temperature rise). Furthermore, contact of aluminum dust with the wet mixture causes the formation of hydrogen.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

The mixture does not decompose into hazardous products.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Risk class	Cat.	Effect	References
Acute toxicity – dermal	-	Limit test in vivo and in vitro in animals (rabbit, contact 24 hours, 2 g per kg body weight) - non-lethal. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(2)
Acute toxicity – inhalation	-	No acute inhalation toxicity observed. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(9)
Acute toxicity – oral	-	No indication of oral toxicity from studies with cement kiln dust. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.	Literature survey
Corrosion / skin irritation	2	Cement in contact with wet skin may cause thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with existing abrasions may cause severe burns.	(2) human experience
Serious eye damage/irritation	1	Clinker caused heterogeneous effects on the cornea and the calculated irritation index was 128. Cements contain varying quantities of clinker and secondary components, such as gypsum, blast furnace slag, fly ash, limestone and natural pozzolan. Direct contact with cement may cause corneal damage by mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Direct contact with large amounts of dry cement or splashes of wet cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g., conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.	(10), (11)
Skin sensitization	1B	Some people may develop eczema as a result of exposure to wet cement dust, caused either by the high pH, which induces irritant contact dermatitis after prolonged contact, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) that causes allergic contact dermatitis. The response may appear in a variety of forms, ranging from a mild skin rash to severe dermatitis, and is a combination of the two mechanisms referred to above. No sensitizing effect is expected if the cement contains a soluble CR (VI) reducing agent, as long as the specified period of effectiveness of the reducing agent is not exceeded [see Reference (3)].	(3), (4), (17)
Respiratory sensitization	-	There is no indication of sensitization of the respiratory system. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(1)
Mutagenicity of embryonic cells (germ)	-	No indication. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(12), (13)
Carcinogenicity	-	No causal association has been established between exposure to Portland cement and cancer. Epidemiological literature does not support the designation of Portland cement as a suspected human carcinogen. Portland cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen (according to ACGIH A4: agents that cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans, but which cannot be assessed conclusively due to a lack of data). In vitro or animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity which are sufficient to classify the agent with one of the other notations.	(1) (14)

		Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
Reproductive toxicity	-	Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met.	no evidence from human trials
STOT – single exposure	3	Cement dust may irritate the throat and respiratory tract; coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath may occur following exposures in excess of the occupational exposure limits. Overall, the evidence gathered clearly indicates that occupational exposure to cement dust has produced deficits in respiratory function. However, evidence available at the present time is insufficient to establish with any confidence the dose-response relationship for these effects.	(1)
STOT – repeated exposure	-	Long-term exposure to respirable cement dust above the occupational exposure limit can lead to coughing, shortness of breath and chronic obstructive alterations in the respiratory tract. There were no chronic effects at low concentrations. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	(15)
Risk of aspiration	-	Not applicable since cement is not used as an aerosol.	

Except for skin sensitization, Portland cement clinker and common cements (just like the mixture) have the same toxicological and eco-toxicological properties.

- Medical conditions aggravated by exposure

Prolonged inhalation of respirable mixture dust may aggravate existing respiratory illnesses and/or dysfunctions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing diseases of the skin and/or eyes.

11.2 Information on other hazards

None

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not applicable

11.2.2 Other information

Not applicable

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

The mixture is not hazardous to the environment.

Eco-toxicological tests with Portland cement on *Daphnia magna* [Reference (5)] and *Selenastrum coli* [Reference (6)] have shown little toxicological impact. Therefore, LC50 and EC50 values could not be determined [Reference (7)].

There is no indication of sediment phase toxicity [Reference (8)].

In the case of large amounts of the mixture dispersed in water, under certain circumstances there may be possible effects of ecotoxicity to aquatic life due to the consequent increase in pH.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not relevant since the mixture is an inorganic material; after hardening, there is no risk of toxicity.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Not relevant since the mixture is an inorganic material; after hardening, there is no risk of toxicity.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not relevant since the mixture is an inorganic material; after hardening, there is no risk of toxicity.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB evaluation

Not relevant since the mixture is an inorganic material; after hardening, there is no risk of toxicity.

12.6 Endocrine system disrupting properties

Not relevant

12.7 Other adverse effects

Not relevant

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The mixture and any packaging intended for disposal must be managed according to the provisions of Part IV "Rules for waste management" of Legislative Decree 152/2006 "Environmental Regulations" as amended and its implementing decrees.

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dispose in sewers or surface water.

Product - mixture beyond its expiry date

When it is shown to contain more than 0.0002% of soluble chromium VI: it must not be used/sold except for use in closed, controlled and fully automated processes or it must be recycled or managed in accordance with Legislative Decree 152/2006 as amended or treated again with a reducing agent.

Product – unused residue or dry spillage

Collect unused dry residue or dry spills as they are. If necessary, reuse according to shelf-life considerations and the requirement to avoid exposure to dust. In case of disposal, manage in compliance with Legislative Decree 152/2006, as amended.

Product – sludge

Allow to harden, avoid entry into sewer and drainage systems or bodies of water (e.g., streams), and dispose of as explained below in "Product - after the addition of water, hardened".

Product – after the addition of water, hardened

Dispose of the product according to Legislative Decree 152/2006, as amended. Avoid entry into the sewer system.

Packaging

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

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The mixture is not covered by international regulations for the transport of dangerous goods: IMDG (sea), ADR (road), RID (rail), IATA (air), and therefore no classification is required. No special precautions are necessary except for those mentioned in Section 8. During transport, prevent dispersal caused by the wind by using closed containers.

14.1 UN number or ID number

Not relevant

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not relevant

14.3 Transport hazard classes

Not relevant

14.4 Packing group

Not relevant

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not relevant

14.6 Special precautions for users

Not relevant

14.7 Bulk transport by sea according to IMO instruments

Not relevant

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Health, safety and environmental standards and laws specific for the mixture

- (EC) Regulation 1907/2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH) as amended
- (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 on the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, with modification and repeal of Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and of Regulation 1907/2006/EC (CLP) as amended.
- Legislative Decree 81 dated 9 April 2008 as amended "Implementation of article 1 of Law no. 123 of 3 August 2007 regarding the protection of health and safety in the workplace".
- EN 196/10 - "Test methods for concrete – Part 10: Determination of the content of soluble chromium VI in cement"
- EN 197/1 – "Cement - Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements"
- EN 15368 Hydraulic binder for non-structural applications - 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 special cements at heat for hydration
- Legislative Decree 152/2006 "Environmental regulations" as amended
- Directive 2004/37/EC as amended on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work
- Decree of the Ministry of Health 10/05/2004 "Implementation of Directive 2003/53/EC on the twenty-sixth amendment to Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976, relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of

certain dangerous substances and preparations (nonylphenol, nonylphenol ethoxylate, **cement**)”

- Decree of the Ministry of Health 17/02/2005 “Adoption of a test method relating to cements, in reference to Ministerial Decree 10/05/2004, which implemented the twenty-sixth amendment of Directive 76/769/EEC”
- Regulation 2020/1677/EU amending Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures in order to improve the workability of information requirements related to emergency health response
- Legislative Decree no. 44 of 1 June 2020 “Implementation of (EU) Directive 2017/2398 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017, which amends Directive 2004/37/EC of the Council on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work.
- Decree no. 47 of 9 August 2021 approving “Guidelines on waste classification” referred to the resolution of the Council of the National System for Environmental Protection no. 105 of 18 May 2021, as envisaged by art. 184, comma 5 of Legislative Decree no. 152 of 2006, as amended by Legislative Decree no. 116 of 2020.

The so-called “**Good practice guide**”, which provides practical information on proper handling and use of **respirable crystalline silica** and products containing it, is available on the website <http://www.nepsi.eu/good-practice-guide.aspx>.

These engineering and operational methods were implemented within the framework of the Social Dialogue “*Agreement on Workers Health Protection through the Good Handling and Use of Crystalline Silica and Products containing it*”, signed on 25 April 2006 between employers and workers' representatives from various industrial sectors at the European level, including Cement Companies.

In this context, depending on the specific formulation of the mixture (cf. silica components and the possible content of respirable crystalline silica) and on the methods of use, it is appropriate to implement appropriate technical-organizational measures and systematic monitoring of occupational exposure, keeping in mind that the limit value (TLV-TWA), adopted for work environments by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) for “respirable crystalline silica” is 0.025 mg/m³, referring to the respirable fraction, while for Legislative Decree no. 44 of 1 June 2020 transposition of Directive (EU) 2017/2398, the limit is 0.1 mg/m³ in work involving exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust generated by a work process.

- Restrictions on the marketing and use of cement concerning the content of chromium VI

Regulation 1907/2006/EC concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (“REACH”), **at par. 47 of Annex XVII**, as amended by **Regulation 552/2009/EC**, lays out the prohibition to market and sell cement and mixtures if they contain, when mixed with water, more than 0.0002% (2 ppm) of soluble chromium VI of the total dry weight of the mixture.

Compliance with this threshold is ensured, if necessary, by adding a reducing agent, the effectiveness of which is guaranteed for a predefined time period and with the constant observance of suitable conditions (described in Subsections 7.2 and 10.2).

Pursuant to this Regulation, use of the reducing agent requires communication of the following information:

DATE OF PACKAGING	indicated on the bag or in the delivery note
STORAGE CONDITIONS	in special closed containers, in a cool and dry place with no ventilation, with a guarantee of maintaining the intactness of the package
STORAGE PERIOD (*)	as indicated on the delivery note (for bagged or bulk product) and on each individual bag

(*) *To maintain the effectiveness of the reducing agent.*

The expiry only applies to the effectiveness of the reducing agent in relation to Chromium VI salts, without prejudice to the limits of use indicated in the general rules of storage and use of the product itself

- Requirements of Regulation 1907/2006/EC "REACH"

Cement and cement mixtures, according to the "REACH" Regulations, are a mixture and, as such, are not subject to registration, which instead concerns substances.

Portland cement clinker is a substance (*classifiable as a UVCB inorganic substance*) exempt from registration according to art. 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH, under which the European Agency ECHA has also been notified with the necessary information to make an inventory for classification and labeling (C&L) pursuant to art. 40 of EC Regulation 1272/2008 "CLP" (*see Notification no. 02-2119682167-31-0000 dated 15 December 2010; updated on 1 JULY 2013 with presentation of Report QJ420702-40.*

However, if certain substances used in the production of the mixture were subject to registration, this Safety Data Sheet will be updated appropriately based on the information provided by the Registrant and, in particular, if it is found that the data on descriptions of use, exposure scenarios, classification, etc. could have a negative impact on a prior risk assessment.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out.

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Indications of changes

This Safety Data Sheet was subjected to revision in application of (EU) Regulation 2020/878 which amends Annex II of (EC) Regulation 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH) and to take into account the update of the reference standards concerning Personal Protective Equipment.

16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR /RID	European Agreements on the transport of Dangerous goods by Road/Railway
APF	Assigned protection factor
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
EC	European Community
CLP	Classification, labeling and packaging (EC Regulation 1272/2008)
DNEL	Derived no-effect level
EC50	Half maximal effective concentration
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ERC	Environmental release category
ES	Exposure Scenario
FFP	Filtering Face piece against Particles
FMP	Filtering Mask against Particles with filter cartridge
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Goods
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMSBC	International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes
LC50	Median lethal dose
LD50	Lethal Dose
MEASE	Metal Estimation and Assessment of Substance Exposure
MS	Member State
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level

OELV	Occupational Exposure Limit Value
PBT	Persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic
PC	Product category
PNEC	Predicted no-effect concentration
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PROC	Process category
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals (EC Regulation. 1907/2006)
RPE	Respiratory protective equipment
SCOEL	Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limit Values
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
e-SDS	Extended Safety Data Sheet (Safety Data Sheet with exposure scenario)
SE	Single exposure
STP	Sewage treatment plant
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
SU	Sector of use
TLV-TWA	Threshold Limit Value - Time-Weighted Average
UFI	Unique Formula Identifier
UVCB	Substance of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials
VLE	Exposure Limit Value
vPvB	Very persistent, very Bio-accumulative
w/w	Weight by weight
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

16.3 References and sources of main information

- (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*, 4th ed. EPA-821-R-02-013, US EPA, office of water, Washington D.C. (October 2002).
- (6) U.S. EPA, *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 5th ed. EPA-821-R-02-012, US EPA, office of water, Washington D.C. (October 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., (September 2009); 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 GmbH for Eurometaux, <http://www.ebrc.de/industrial-chemicals-reach/projects-and-references/mease.php>
- (17) *Occurrence of allergic contact dermatitis caused by chromium in cement. A review of epidemiological investigations*, Kåre Lenvik, Helge Kjuus, NIOH, Oslo (December 2011).

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

The table below lists the classification and procedures used to obtain the classification of the mixture pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 “CLP”:

Classification pursuant to (EC) Regulation 1272/2008		Classification procedure
Skin irritation 2	H315	On the basis of test data
Skin sensitization 1B	H317	Human experience
Eye injuries 1	H318	On the basis of test data
STOT SE 3	H335	Human experience

The data and test methods used to classify cements and cementitious mixtures can be found in paragraph 11.1.

16.5 Hazard Statements and Safety advice in force (Respiratory or skin sensitization Serious eye injury/serious eye irritation STOT-single exposure)

See Section 2.

16.6 Training tips

In addition to training programs on the environment, health and safety for its own workers, the User companies must ensure that workers read, understand and apply the requirements of this Safety Data Sheet.

16.7 Additional information – Methods

See exposure scenario no. 9.1.

16.8 Disclaimer

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet, updated in accordance with current legal provisions, reflects the current knowledge available and when it is safe to predict that the product is used according to the above conditions and in accordance with the directions on the packaging and/or the relevant technical literature.

For any other use of the product, including in combination with other products or in other processes,

responsibility rests with the User.

It is assumed that the User is also responsible for the safety measures specifically identified and for the application of suitable operating procedures concerning the prevention of risks at work, in accordance with current legislation.

Emergency contacts – Italian Poison Control Centers

	CAV - Hospital	City	Address - Zip Code	Telephone no. *
1	Hospital - Universitaria "Ospedali Riuniti"	Foggia	Viale Luigi Pinto 1 - 71122	800183459
2	Hospital "A. Cardarelli"	Naples	Via A. Cardarelli 9 - 80131	081-5453333
3	University Hospital "Umberto I"	Rome	Viale del Policlinico 155 - 00161	06 49978000
4	University Hospital "A. Gemelli"	Rome	Largo Agostino Gemelli 8 - 00168	06 3054343
5	Hospital - Universitaria "Careggi" - Medical Toxicology	Florence	Largo Brambilla 3 - 50134	055 7947819
6	Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica (National Center for Toxicological Information) IRCCS Fondazione S. Maugeri, Clinica del Lavoro	Pavia	Via Salvatore Maugeri 10 - 27100	0382 24444
7	Hospital "Niguarda Ca' Granda"	Milan	P.za Ospedale Maggiore 3 - 20162	02 66101029
8	Hospital "Papa Giovanni XXII" – Clinical Toxicology	Bergamo	Piazza OMS 1 - 24127	800 883300
9	Pediatric Hospital "Bambino Gesù" DEA Acceptance and Emergency Ward	Rome	Piazza Sant'Onofrio 4 - 00165	06 68593726
10	Verona Integrated Hospital	Verona	Piazzale Aristide Stefani, 1 - 37126	800011858

* from abroad: +39 xxx xxxxxx

This Safety Data Sheet, as well as any subsequent revisions, is available in digital form on the company website: www.buzziunicem.it/schede-sicurezza