

## Safety Data Sheet

In accordance with the Rulebook on the content of the safety data sheet- Official Gazette  
RS 11/2024

Date: 1.9.2024.  
Versio: 1

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1 Product identifier

According to legislation of Republic Serbia:

Portland composite cement:

PC 20M(S-L) 42,5R

PC 35M(V-L) 42,5N LH

PC 50M(V-L) 42,5N

PC 35M(S-L-V) 42,5R

According to EU legislation:

Portland composite cement:

CEM II/A-M(S-L) 42,5R

CEM II/B-M(V-L) 42,5N

CEM II/C-M(V-L) 42,5N

CEM II/B-M (S-L-V) 42,5R

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixtures and uses advised against

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

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

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: TITAN CEMENTARA KOSJERIĆ DOO

Full address: Živojina Mišića 50, 31260 Kosjerić

Telephone number: +381 31 590-303

E-mail address of competent person responsible for the SDS: keror@titan.rs

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number: +381 (0)31-590-420 (working days from 7 until 15h)

Poison Control Center: 011/3609640

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification of the substance is made in accordance with Regulation on classification, packing, marking and promoting of chemicals and certain products in accordance with globally harmonized system for classification and marking UN ("Official Gazette of RS", No 105/2013, 52/2017).

Skin irritation, category 2, H315

Skin sensitization, category 1, H317

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Serious eye damage, category 1, H318

Specific toxicity for targeted organ- single exposure, category 3, H335

## 2.2 Label elements

Labelling of chemicals is made in accordance with Regulation on classification, packing, marking and promoting of chemicals and certain products in accordance with globally harmonized system for classification and marking UN ("Official Gazette of RS", No 105/2013, 52/2017).



Danger

H315 – Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause allergic skin reactions

H318 – Causes serious eye damage

H335 – May cause respiratory irritation

P102 Keep out of reach of children

P280 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection

P305+P351+P338 IN CASE OF AN EYE CONTACT: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

P302+P352 IN CASE OF SKIN CONTACT: Wash with plenty of water and soap

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P261 Avoid inhalation of dust/smoke/gas/fog/vapours/spray.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Carry out injured person on fresh air and ensure to rest in a position which does not impede breathing

P333+P313 – If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

## 2.3 Other hazards

Cement does not meet the criteria for identification as PBT or vPvT chemicals.

Cement may contain Cr<sup>+6</sup>, which, if found in trade after expiration date ie upon the cessation of a reducing agent, may cause allergic reaction.

Shipped product in bulk may contain soluble Cr<sup>+6</sup>, in contact with skin may cause allergic reaction.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Information on substance ingredients

Not relevant.

### 3.2 Information on mixture ingredients

Substance	Conc. Range, %	CAS number	EC number	According to CLP/GHS
Portland cement clinker	50-88	65997-15-1	266-043-4	Serious eye damage 1, H318; Skin irritation 2, H315; Skin sens. 1, H317; TCOJ 3, H335

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### General notes

No personal protective equipment is needed for first aid responders. First aid workers should avoid contact with wet cement or wet cement containing preparations.

#### Following contact with eyes

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

Remove contact lenses if any. Incline head to injured eye, open the eyelids widely and flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 20 minutes to remove all particles. Avoid flushing particles into uninjured eye. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

#### Following skin contact

For dry cement, remove and rinse abundantly with water.

For wet/damp cement, wash skin with plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before re-using them.

Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.

#### Following inhalation

Move the person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms persist.

#### Following ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Get immediate medical attention or contact the anti-poison center.

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

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

**Skin:** Cement may have an irritating effect on moist skin (due to sweat or humidity) after prolonged contact or may cause contact dermatitis after repeated contact. Prolonged contact between cement dust and moist skin may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns.

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

**Swallowing:** Do not swallow cement. Swallowing the small amount of cement does not have to be harmful, the introduction of large quantities may cause burns in mouth, throat and other digestive organs.

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

Clinical testing and medical monitoring of differed effects that chemicals can cause, antidote and contraindications: Not available.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Cement is not flammable. In cases of fire nearby the cement, take all necessary precautions against it. The usage of powder, CO<sub>2</sub> and water is allowed. Unfit materials for fire extinguishing: not available.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

### 5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Cement poses no fire-related hazards. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection, breathing apparatus.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

#### 6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

Wear protective equipment as described under Section 8 and follow the advice for safe handling and use given under Section 7.

#### 6.1.2 For emergency responders

Emergency procedures are not required. However, respiratory protection is needed in situations with high dust levels.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not wash cement down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

In case of dispersion of portland cement, clean up the material and place it in a container. Use cleanup methods which do not cause airborne dispersion of cement dust and contact with skin. Wear the appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8. In case of setting of spilled material, scrape off and place it in a container.

Avoid entry of portland cement in sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water.

If not contaminated by other materials, portland cement could be reused. Dispose of according to the local legislation.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13 for more details.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### **Safe handling of chemicals**

Follow the recommendations as given under Subsection 8.2.

#### **Measures to prevent spreading**

To clean up dry cement, see Subsection 6.3

#### **Measures to prevent fire**

Not applicable.

#### **Measures to prevent aerosol and dust generation**

Do not sweep. Use dry cleanup methods such as vacuum clean-up or vacuum extraction, which do not cause airborne dispersion..

#### **Measure to protect the environment**

No particular measures.

#### **Instructions on the general hygiene in the work place**

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

Wash hands after use of materials.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Cement in bags should be stored in a dry room, protected from moisture. If it has to be kept in the open, cement bags should be placed on the dry variety, properly covered to prevent atmospheric influences. In order to reduce soluble Cr<sup>6+</sup> reducing agent is added. Upon the expiration date of the cement, it is possible to return it to the production where re-execution of the Cr<sup>6+</sup> reduction can be done again in order to reuse material.

Do not use aluminum containers due to the incompatibility of the materials.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

In order to reduce dust accumulation during concrete mixing in open-end mixers, the order of adding of the chemicals is: Water first, then the product itself, mixing at low speed and with the minimum height.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 8.1 Control parameters

For cement dust the TLV (total inhalable dust) is:

5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - for respirable dust

15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - for total dust

For cement and cement mixtures defined TLV of soluble Cr(VI) can not be higher of 2mg/kg (0,0002%) calculated of the total mass of dry cement.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Measures to reduce the generation of dust and to avoid dust propagating in the environment such as dedusting, exhaust ventilation and dry clean-up methods which do not cause airborne dispersion.

#### 8.2.2 Individual protection measures such as personal protection equipment

**General:** Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with cement to avoid contact with skin or mouth. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc. and clean thoroughly before re-using them.

#### **Eye/face protection**

Wear approved glasses or safety goggles when handling dry or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes.

#### **Skin protection**

Use appropriate waterproof protecting gloves, clothing and shoes to protect the skin from direct contact with Portland cement. Do not use skin care products as a replacement for waterproof gloves. Remove contaminated clothing, protective equipment and clean thoroughly exposed skin with water.

#### **Respiratory protection**

When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection.

#### **Thermal hazards**

Not applicable.

#### **Environmental Exposure Control**

The control of environmental exposure for the emission of cement dust into the air must be in accordance with the available technologies and regulations for the emission of powdery substances.

No specific emission control measures are required for soil exposure.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a	Physical state under standard conditions of pressure and temperature	Solid, powder form
b	odor	odourless
c	Odour threshold	no odour threshold, odourless
d	pH	(T = 20°C in water, water-solid ratio 1:2): 11-13.5
e	Melting point/freezing point	: not available
f	Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable as under normal atmospheric conditions, melting point >1 250°C
g	Flash point	Not applicable as is not a liquid
h	Evaporation rate	Not applicable as is not a liquid
i	Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable as is a solid which is non-combustible and does not cause or contribute to fire through friction
j	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable as is not a flammable gas
k	Vapour pressure	Not applicable as melting point > 1250 °C
l	Vapour density	Not applicable as melting point > 1250 °C
m	Relative density	2.75-3.20; Apparent density - 0.9-1.5 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
n	Solubility(and) in water	not available
o	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable as is inorganic substance
p	Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable (no pyrophoricity – no organo-metallic, organo-metalloid or organo-phosphine bindings or of their derivatives, and no other pyrophoric constituent in the composition)
q	Decomposition temperature	Not applicable as no organic peroxide present
r	Viscosity	Not applicable as not a liquid
s	Explosive properties	Not applicable. Not explosive or pyrotechnic. Not in itself capable of producing gas by chemical reaction at temperature and pressure and at a speed as causes damage to the surroundings. Not capable of self-sustaining exothermic chemical reaction.
t	Oxidising properties	Not applicable as does not cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials

### 9.2 Other information

Miscibility, conductivity, dissolution in oil, oxido reduction potential: not applicable.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

When mixed with water, cement will harden into a stable mass that is not reactive in normal environments.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Cement is stable as long as it is properly stored (see Section 7). It should be kept dry. Contact with incompatible materials should be avoided.

Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, with ammonium salts, with aluminium or other non-noble metals. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not applicable.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Humid conditions during storage may cause lump formation and loss of product quality.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Acids, ammonium salts, aluminum or other non-noble metals. Uncontrolled use of aluminum powder in wet cement should be avoided as hydrogen is produced.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Cement will not decompose into any hazardous products.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazard class	Classification	Effect	Reference
Acute toxicity	-	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.	
Irritation	H335	<b>May cause respiratory irritation</b> The substance can irritate your respiratory tract — nose, throat, and lungs. It might cause coughing, sneezing, shortness of breath, or a burning feeling in your airways. This irritation usually happens after inhaling dust, mist, or vapors of the chemical.	(1)
	H315	<b>Causes skin irritation</b> The substance can lead to redness, itching, or swelling of the skin. It might cause a rash or a burning feeling on the area it touches. Effects can appear after a short or prolonged exposure, depending on the chemical and your skin sensitivity.	(2) Human experience  (4), (5)





	H318	<b>Causes serious eye damage</b> The substance can cause: Permanent vision damage Severe eye irritation, pain, or redness Corneal damage (which is not always reversible).	
Skin sensitisation	H317	<b>May cause an allergic skin reaction</b> You might not react the first time, but repeated exposure can make your immune system overreact to it. Reactions can include: Redness, itching, swelling, blisters or eczema-like symptoms.	(3), (6)
STOT repeated exposure	-	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	
Carcinogenicity	-	No causal association has been established between cement exposure and cancer. Epidemiological literature does not support the designation of cement as a suspected human carcinogen.	(1)
Germ cell mutagenicity	-	No indication. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	(7), (8)
Reproductive toxicity	-	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

The product is not hazardous to the environment.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not relevant as cement is an inorganic material. After hydration, cement lumps present no toxicity risks.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant as cement is an inorganic material. After hydration, cement lumps present no toxicity risks.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Not relevant as cement is an inorganic material. After hydration, cement lumps present no toxicity risks.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant as cement is an inorganic material. After hydration, cement lumps present no toxicity risks.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

Adding large amounts of cement to water, however, causes an increase in pH and can, under certain circumstances, be toxic to aquatic life.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Treat the produced waste in the accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in waste management (Waste management Law ("Official Gazette of RS", No 36/2009 and 88/2010)). Cement is treated as a waste material when it is contaminated with other materials, and if, as such, cannot still be used.

Do not dispose of into sewage systems or surface waters.

### **Product - unused residue or dry spillage**

Pick up dry unused residue or dry spillage as is. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf-life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose according to "Product – after addition of water, hardened".

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**Product – slurries**

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

**Product - after addition of water, hardened**

Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not a dangerous waste.

Dispose of the packaging in the same way as the product

Do not dispose of in sewage and the environment.

Regulation on Categories, Testing and Classification of Waste (Official Gazette of RS, No. 56/10, 93/19, 39/21)

10 13 14 Wastes from cement production — waste concrete and concrete sludge

17 01 01 Construction and demolition waste - concrete.

Packaging

Empty the packaging completely and handle it in accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Serbia.

15 01 01 paper and cardboard packaging.

15 01 05 Multi-layer (composite) packaging

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

**14.1 UN number**

Not relevant.

**14.2 UN proper shipping name**

Not relevant.

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

Not relevant.

**14.4 Packing group**

Not relevant.

**14.5 Environmental hazard**

Not relevant.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

Not relevant.

**14.7 Transport in bulk**

Not relevant.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

In the preparation of this safety data sheet the following regulations and laws have been used:

Rulebook on the content of the Safety Data Sheet („Official Gazette of RS“, No 100/2011);

Law on chemicals („Official Gazette of RS“, No 36/2009, 88/2010, 92/2011, 93/2012, 25/2015);

Regulation on classification, packing, marking and promoting of chemicals and certain products in accordance with globally harmonized system for classification and marking UN („Official Gazette of RS“, No 105/2013, 52/2017);

Regulation on restrictions and bans on production, marketing and using of chemicals („Official Gazette of RS“, No 90/2013, 25/2015, 2/2016, 44/2017, 36/2018);

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Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

Roobok on the quality of the cement („Official Gazette of RS“, No 34/2013, 44/2014)

SRPS EN 197-1; 2013 Cement- Part 1 Composition, specification and conformity criteria for common cements (In accordance with EN 197-1; 2011)

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Based on available information and if used according to manual, cement is not dangerous for occupational health and safety.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### 16.1 Indication of changes

With this latest edition of the Safety Data Sheet, all previous editions are no longer valid.

Data evaluation methods used for mixture classification:

#### Calculation method

### 16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

ADR/RID European agreements on the international transport of dangerous goods by road/rail

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

CLP Classification, labelling and packaging (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

IATA International Air Transport Association

IMDG International agreement on the Maritime transport of Dangerous Goods

MDK Maximum allowed concentration

PBT Persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic

vPvB Highly persistent, highly bio-accumulative

w/w Weight by weight

### 16.3. List of hazard statements used in Chapters 2 and 3:

H-code: "Hazard Statement Code"

H302 – Harmful if swallowed

H315 – Causes skin irritation

H317 – May cause an allergic skin reaction

H318 – Causes serious eye damage

H335 – May cause respiratory irritation

Hazard classes

Acute toxicity

Skin irritation - Skin irritation

Eye damage - Eye damage

Skin Sensitization - Skin sensitization

Spec.tox.-JI - Specific toxicity for the target organ - single exposure

#### 16.4 Key literature references and source of data

- (1) Portland Cement Dust - Hazard assessment document EH75/7, UK Health and Safety Executive, 2006. Available from: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/web/portlandcement.pdf>.
- (2) Observations on the effects of skin irritation caused by cement, Kietzman et al, Dermatosen, 47, 5, 184-189 (1999).
- (3) 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.
- (4) TNO report V8815/09, Evaluation of eye irritation potential of cement clinker G in vitro using the isolated chicken eye test, April 2010.
- (5) TNO report V8815/10, Evaluation of eye irritation potential of cement clinker W in vitro using the isolated chicken eye test, April 2010.
- (6) 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](http://ec.europa.eu/health/archive/ph_risk/committees/sct/documents/out158_en.pdf).
- (7) Investigation of the cytotoxic and proinflammatory effects of cement dust in rat alveolar macrophages, Van Berlo et al, Chem. Res. Toxicol., 2009 Sept; 22(9):1548-58
- (8) Cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of cement dusts in A549 human epithelial lung cells in vitro; Gminski et al, Abstract DGPT conference Mainz, 2008.
- (9) ECHA (European Chemicals agency) website

#### 16.5 Training advice

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

#### 16.6 Disclaimer

The information in this safety data sheet is intended for anyone who uses, handles, sells or transports this product. The information contained herein is based on the current state of our knowledge and is subject to change, and may be used solely as a guideline for use.