

IL07P - BI MORTAR RASO SEAL COMPONENT POWDER

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Code: IL07P
Product name: BI MORTAR RASO SEAL COMPONENT POWDER
UFI: WMCX-7WV9-E20N-PFWH

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: Waterproof finishing plaster

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: VOLTECO S.P.A
Full address: via delle industrie 47
District and Country: 31050 Ponzano Veneto (TV)
Italy
Tel.: 04229663
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: volteco@volteco.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:
European emergency phone number 112
Volteco - +39-0422-9663
Ireland
Poison information centre: 01 809 2166 (Daily 8am-10pm) In case of emergency call 999 or 112
Malta
In case of emergency call: +356 2395 2000 (24h)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: Danger

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SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Hazard statements:

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P264	Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.

Contains: WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage $\geq$ than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration $\geq$ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT		
INDEX	$24 \leq x < 29$	Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC	266-043-4	
CAS	65997-15-1	
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE		
INDEX	$0 < x < 0,1$	Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335
EC	215-137-3	
CAS	1305-62-0	
REACH Reg.	01-2119475151-45-XXXX	

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice/attention. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products. The product is combustible and, when the powder is released into the air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of a source of ignition, it can create explosive mixtures with air. Fires may start or get worse by leakage of the solid product from the container, when it reaches high temperatures or through contact with sources of ignition.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. Use breathing equipment if powders are released into the air.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid the formation of powder and dispersion of the product in the air.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product and place it in containers for recovery or disposal. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. It may be advisable to wash with water any surfaces contaminated with traces of dust, without contaminating waste water.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Dry concrete

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

Ensure workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8) and prevent the spread of cement dust.

Avoid inhaling cement dust and contact with skin.

Deposit the spilled material in containers (e.g. silos, hoppers, etc.) for future use.

Wet concrete

Remove the wet cement and place it in a container. Allow the material to dry and solidify before disposing of it as described in Section 13.

VOLTECO S.P.A		Revision nr.2 Dated 23/06/2026 Printed on 23/06/2026 Page n. 4 / 16 Replaced revision:1 (Dated 27/08/2025)	EN
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SECTION 6. Accidental release measures ... / >>			
6.4. Reference to other sections			
Notify the competent authorities if the product has reached waterways or if it has contaminated the ground or vegetation.			
SECTION 7. Handling and storage			
7.1. Precautions for safe handling			
Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use.			
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities			
Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight.			
WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT			
Risk of burial: Cement can thicken or stick to the walls of the confined space in which it is stored. Concrete can cave in, collapse or fall unexpectedly. To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter confined spaces, such as. silos, containers, bulk transport trucks, or other storage containers or containers that store or contain cement, without adopting appropriate safety measures. Do not use aluminum containers for the storage or transport of wet mixtures containing cement due to the incompatibility of the materials.			
7.3. Specific end use(s)			
Information not available			
SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection			
8.1. Control parameters			
Regulatory references:			
ALB	Shqipëria	VENDIM Nr. 522, datë 6.8.2014 PËR MIRATIMIN E RREGULLORES “PËR MBROJTJEN E SIGURISË DHE SHËNDETIT TË PUNËMARRËSVE NGA RISQET E LIDHURA ME AGJENTËT KIMIKË NË PUNË”	
DEU	Deutschland	WirkungDosisNOAELMAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2024 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe	
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2024	
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021	
HRV	Hrvatska	PRAVILNIK O IZMJENAMA I DOPUNAMA PRAVILNIKA O ZAŠTITI RADNIKA OD IZLOŽENOSTI OPASNIM KEMIČALIJAMA NA RADU, GRANIČNIM VRIJEDNOSTIMA IZLOŽENOSTI I BIOLOŠKIM GRANIČNIM VRIJEDNOSTIMA	
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81	
NLD	Nederland	Regeling van de Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid van 13 mei2024, nr. 2024-0000092805, tot wijziging van deArbeidsomstandighedenregeling in verband met de implementatie vanRichtlijn 2022/431	
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA RODZINY, PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 24 czerwca 2024 r. zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy	
ROU	România	HOTĂRÂRE nr. 179 din 28 februarie 2024 pentru modificarea și completarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1.093/2006 privind stabilirea cerințelor minime de securitate și sănătate pentru protecția lucrătorilor împotriva riscurilor legate de expunerea la agenți ca	
RUS	Россия	ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ от 13 февраля 2018 г. N 25 ОБ УТВЕРЖДЕНИИ ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКИХ НОРМАТИВОВ ГН 2.2.5.3532-18 "ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМЫЕ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИИ (ПДК) ВРЕДНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ В ВОЗДУХЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ЗОНЫ"	
SVN	Slovenija	Pravilnik o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti rakotvornim, mutagenim ali reprotoksičnim snovem pri delu. Ljubljana, četrtek 4. 4. 2024	
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)	
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.	
	ACGIH	ACGIH 2025	

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	Remarks / Observations
TLV	ALB	5				
AGW	DEU	1		2		INHAL
MAK	DEU	1		2		INHAL
VLA	ESP	1		4		
VLEP	FRA	1		4		
GVI/KGVI	HRV	1		4		RESP
VLEP	ITA	1		2		RESP
TGG	NLD	1		4		RESP
NDS/NDSch	POL	2		6		INHAL
NDS/NDSch	POL	1		4		RESP
TLV	ROU	1		4		RESP
ПДК	RUS			2		a
MV	SVN	1		4		
WEL	GBR	5				INHAL
WEL	GBR	1		4		RESP
OEL	EU	1		4		RESP
ACGIH		5				

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,49	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,32	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	3	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1080	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute local	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic		systemic	local	systemic
Inhalation	4		1		4		1	
	mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3	

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

During the risk assessment process, it is essential to take into consideration the ACGIH occupational exposure levels for particulate not otherwise classified (PNOC respirable fraction: 3 mg/m³; PNOC inhalable fraction: 10 mg/m³). For values above these limits, use a P type filter, whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the outcome of risk assessment. The above values are not TLVs, but guide values, to be used for particles that do not have their own TLV and that are insoluble or poorly soluble in water and have low toxicity.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

The time-weighted threshold limit value (TLV-TWA) adopted in working environments by the Association of American Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) for cement is equal to 1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction).

For the indication of the exposure level (DNEL = Derived no-effect level) we have:

DNEL (respirable fraction): 1 mg/m³

DNEL (skin): not applicable

DNEL (ingestion): not relevant

As regards the environmental risk assessment (PNEC = predictable no-effect concentration), we have:

PNEC (water): not applicable

PNEC (sediment): not applicable

PNEC (soil): not applicable

In relation to the possible presence of respirable free crystalline silica, the professional user must respect the professional exposure limits to respirable crystalline silica in 8 working hours (OEL (EU) equal to 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction, 8h) VLEP (IT) equal to 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable fraction, 8h) – Annex XLIII Legislative Decree 81/2008).

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

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

In the case of prolonged contact with the product, protect the hands with penetration-resistant work gloves (see standard EN 374).

Work glove material must be chosen according to the use process and the products that may form. Latex gloves may cause sensitivity reactions.

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use a type P filtering facemask, whose class (1, 2 or 3) and effective need, must be defined according to the outcome of risk assessment (see standard EN 149).

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

General: In plants where cement is handled, transported, loaded and unloaded and stored, suitable measures must be adopted for the protection of workers and for the containment of releases into the workplaces. If possible, avoid kneeling on fresh mortar or concrete. However, if it is absolutely necessary, suitable waterproof personal protective equipment must be worn.

Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling the cement to avoid contact with your skin or mouth.

Immediately after handling/manipulating the cement or materials containing it, it is necessary to wash with neutral soap or an adequate light detergent or use moisturizing creams. Dispose of clothes contaminated, footwear, glasses, etc. and clean them completely before using them again.

a) Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses or masks compliant with UNI EN 166 when handling dry cement or its wet preparations to prevent contact with eyes.

b) Skin protection

Use gloves with mechanical resistance to abrasion according to EN ISO 388 with nitrile or neoprene coating, preferably ¾ or totally in case of more demanding activities. In the event of possible contact with the wet mixture, use a glove with specific chemical protection according to EN ISO 374 with specific thickness and degree of permeation (in particular to alkalis) based on the type of use (immersion or possible accidental contact). Always change damaged or soaked gloves immediately. In some circumstances, such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or knee pads are required.

c) Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	powder	
Colour	white	
Odour	odourless	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not applicable	
Flammability	not applicable	
Lower explosive limit	not applicable	Reason for missing data:la sostanza non è infiammabile
Upper explosive limit	not applicable	Reason for missing data:la sostanza non è infiammabile
Flash point	not applicable	
Auto-ignition temperature	not applicable	Reason for missing data:nessuna piroforicità – nessun legame metallo-organico,organo-metalloide o fosfino-organico o loro derivati, e nessun altro costituente piroforico nella composizione
Decomposition temperature	not applicable	Reason for missing data:assenza di perossido organico
pH	not available	Remark:prodotto impastato
Kinematic viscosity	not applicable	Reason for missing data:non è un liquido
Solubility	slightly soluble	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not applicable	Reason for missing data:è una sostanza inorganica
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	2,5-3,2 g/cm3	
Relative vapour density	not applicable	Reason for missing data:sotto condizioni atmosferiche normali, il punto di fusione è > 1250 °C

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SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties ... / >>

Particle characteristics not available

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

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

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Concrete as it is stable for longer the more it is stored appropriately (see Section 7) and is compatible with almost all construction materials. It must be kept dry. Contact with incompatible materials must be avoided.

Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminum and other non-noble metals.

Cement, in contact with hydrofluoric acid, decomposes producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas.

Cement reacts with water and forms silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates react with powerful oxidants such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride and oxygen bifluoride.

The integrity of the packaging and compliance with the storage methods mentioned in Section 7 (special closed containers, cool, dry place and absence of ventilation) are essential conditions for the maintenance of the effectiveness of the reducing agent in the storage period specified on the DDT or on the individual bag.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The powders are potentially explosive when mixed with air.

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

Develops: carbon oxides.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Cement does not cause dangerous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid environmental dust build-up.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Incompatible with: acids,aluminium,magnesium.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, aluminum and other metals not noble.

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SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

CALCIUM CARBONATE

In decomposition develops: calcium oxides.

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Cement does not decompose into any hazardous products.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Acute toxicity - dermal - Limit test on rabbit, 24 hour contact, 2,000 mg/kg body weight - non-lethal. Based on available data, it does not meet the classification criteria.

Acute toxicity - inhalation - No acute inhalation toxicity observed. Based on available data, it does not meet the classification criteria.

Acute toxicity - oral - No indications of oral toxicity from studies with cement kiln dust. Based on available data, it does not meet the classification criteria

CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (Dermal):

> 2000 mg/kg Rat - OCSE 403

LD50 (Oral):

> 2000 mg/kg Rat - OCSE 425

• Calcium carbonate does not present any acute toxicity.

• Inhalation: LC50 (4h) > 3 mg/l air (OECD 403, rat).

• Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

ANHYDROUS CALCIUM SULFATE

LC50 (Inhalation vapours):

> 2,61 mg/l Rat-OECD 403

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

LD50 (Dermal):

> 2500 mg/kg Rabbit OECD 402

LD50 (Oral):

> 2000 mg/kg Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

IL07P - BI MORTAR RASO SEAL COMPONENT POWDER**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>****WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT**

Cement in contact with moist skin can cause thickening, cracking and splitting of the skin. Prolonged contact in combination with existing abrasions can cause severe burns.

Some individuals may develop eczema following exposure to moist cement dust, caused by the high pH which can induce irritant contact dermatitis after prolonged contact.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- No irritation (OECD 404, rabbit).
- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Portland cement clinker caused a mix of heterogeneous effects on the cornea and the calculated irritation index was 128.

Direct contact with the cement can cause corneal lesions due to mechanical stress, immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation.

Direct contact with large quantities of dry concrete or splashes of wet concrete can cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation (e.g. conjunctivitis or blepharitis) to chemical burns and blindness.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- Calcium carbonate is not irritating to the eye (OECD 405, rabbit).
- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- No sensitization (OECD 429, mouse).
- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitization**WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT**

There are no indications of sensitization of the respiratory system. Based on available data, it does not meet the classification criteria.

Skin sensitization**WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT**

Some individuals may develop eczema following exposure to wet concrete dust, caused by an immunological reaction to water-soluble Cr(VI) that causes allergic contact dermatitis.

The response can appear in a variety of forms that can range from a mild rash to severe dermatitis.

No sensitizing effect is expected if the cement contains a water-soluble Cr(VI) reducing agent until the indicated period of effectiveness of such reducing agent is exceeded

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

No indication. Based on available data, it does not meet the classification criteria.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- No mutagenicity (in vitro test results OECD 471, OECD 473 and OECD 476).
- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

No causal association has been established between exposure to Portland cement and cancer. The epidemiological literature does not support the identification of Portland cement as a suspected human carcinogen. Portland cement is not classifiable as a human carcinogen (according to ACGIH A4: Agents which cause concern about being carcinogenic to humans but which cannot be definitively assessed due to lack of data. In vitro studies or on animals do not provide indications of carcinogenicity that are sufficient to classify the agent with one of the other notations). Based on available data, it does not meet the classification criteria.

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- From genotoxicity tests and long-term studies on humans, it does not appear that calcium carbonate presents any risk of carcinogenicity.
- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Based on available data, it does not meet the classification criteria.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- Calcium carbonate poses no risk of reproductive toxicity.
- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Cement dust can irritate the throat and respiratory system. Coughing, sneezing and shortness of breath may occur following exposures above the occupational exposure limits. Overall, the evidence collected clearly indicates that occupational exposure to cement dust has produced deficits in respiratory function. However, the available evidence is currently insufficient to establish with certainty the dose-response relationship for these effects.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- No organ toxicity observed in acute tests.
- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Long-term exposure to respirable cement dust above the occupational exposure limit can lead to coughing, shortness of breath and chronic obstructive changes in the respiratory tract. No chronic effects were observed at low concentrations. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- No organ toxicity observed in repeated dose toxicity tests
- Oral NOAEL: 1000 mg/kg body weight/day (OECD 422, rat)
Inhalation NOAEC: 0.212 mg/L (OECD 413, rat).
Skin toxicity is not considered relevant.

Although skin contact during the production and use of calcium carbonate is possible, inhalation is considered to be the primary route of exposure. Calcium carbonate is an inorganic ionic solid and based on its physicochemical properties, the results of oral and dermatological acute toxicity studies, as well as the 28-day repeated dose oral toxicity study, calcium carbonate is not expected of calcium causes toxic effects following repeated exposure.

- Based on available data, the classification criteria for toxicity for prolonged exposure via inhalation, oral route or dermal route are not met.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Not applicable as cement is not used as an aerosol.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- No hazards identified.

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

This substance has no interference properties with the endocrine system.

Calcium dihydroxide is classified as an irritating for the skin and respiratory tract, and involves the risk of serious eye injuries. The employment exposure limit for the prevention of sensory irritation at the local level and the reduction of the parameters of the pulmonary function as critical effects is Oel (8 hours) = 1 mg/m³ of breathless dust.

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ABSORPTION

The primary effect of the health of calcium on health is the local irritation caused by the variation of the pH. Therefore, absorption does not constitute a significant parameter for the purpose of assessing the effects of the substance.

Acute toxicity

Calcium dihydroxide is not acutely toxic.

For inhalation there are no data available

The classification for acute toxicity is not justified.

For irritating effects on the respiratory tract v. under.

Irritation / corrosion

Ocular irritation: calcium dihydroxide involves the risk of serious eye injuries (studies on eye irritation (in vivo, rabbit)).

Skin irritation: calcium dihydroxide is irritating for the skin (in vivo, rabbit).

Irritation of the respiratory tract: from the data achieved on man it can be concluded that $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is irritating to the respiratory tract. On the basis of experimental results, calcium dihydroxide must be classified as irritating for the skin [skin irritation 2 (H315 - causes skin irritation)] and strongly irritating for the eyes [eye damage 1 (H318 - causes serious eye injuries)].

As shown briefly and according to what is recommended by the Scoel Committee (Anonymous, 2008), on the basis of the data achieved on humans, it aims to classify calcium dihydroxide as an irritating for the respiratory tract [Stot SE 3 (H335 - can cause irritation of the respiratory tract)].

Awareness

There are no data available.

Calcium dihydroxide is not considered a sensitizing substance of the skin, on the basis of the nature of the effects (variation of the pH) and the importance of calcium for nutrition.

The classification according to the awareness is not justified.

Repeated dose toxicity

The toxicity of calcium through the oral exposure route is demonstrated by the raising of the levels of intake to the tolerable maximum (UL) levels for adults determined by the scientific committee of human nutrition (SCF), where $\text{UL} = 2500 \text{ mg/day}$, equal to 36 mg/kg of weight/day (individual from the weight of 70 kg) for calcium.

The toxicity of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ through contact with the skin is not considered relevant by virtue of the expected insignificant absorption through the skin and for the fact that local irritation is the primary effect for health (variation of the pH).

The toxicity of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ for inhalation (local effect, irritation of the mucous membranes), taking into account an average time weighed for an 8 -hour turn, was determined by the scientific committee for the limits of employment exposure (Scoel) in 1 mg/m^3 of breathless dust.

Therefore, the classification of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ on the basis of toxicity following prolonged exposure is not necessary.

Mutagenicity

Inverse bacterial mutation essay (Ames test, Oecd 471): negative

Chromosomal aberrations test on mammal cells: negative

Considering that calcium is an omnipresent and essential element and that any variation of the pH induced by lime in watery means has no relevance, calcium dihydroxide is obviously devoid of any genotoxic potential.

The classification according to genotoxicity is not justified.

Carcinogenicity

Football (administered in the form of a lactate of Ca) is not carcinogenic (experimental result, rat).

The effect on the pH produced by calcium dihydroxide does not give rise to any carcinogenic risk.

The epidemiological data obtained on man confirm that calcium dihydroxide is devoid of any carcinogenic potential.

The classification according to carcinogenicity is not justified.

Playing toxicity

Football (administered in the form of Ca carbonate) is not toxic to reproduction (experimental result, mouse).

The effect on the pH does not give rise to any reproductive risk.

The epidemiological data obtained on man confirm that calcium dihydroxide is without any potential reproductive toxicity.

In both animal studies and clinical studies on humans conducted on different football salts, no effect on reproductive and development toxicity has been identified. v. The scientific committee of human nutrition (Anonymous, 2006) is also. Therefore, calcium dihydroxide is not toxic for reproduction and/or development.

The classification according to reproductive toxicity according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 is not necessary.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

CALCIUM CARBONATE

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 14 mg/l/72h OCSE 201

Acute/prolonged toxicity to fish

LC50 (96h) for freshwater fish (rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*): > 100% v/v saturated solution of test material - exceeds the maximum solubility level of the substance (OECD method 203).

Acute/prolonged toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (48h) for aquatic invertebrates (*Daphnia magna*): > 100% v/v saturated solution of test material - exceeds the maximum solubility level

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

of the substance (OECD method 202).

Acute/prolonged toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50/EC20/EC10 or NOEC (72h) for freshwater algae (*Desmodesmus subspicatus*): > 14 mg/L (OECD 201 method).

Toxicity to microorganisms, e.g. bacteria

EC50 (3h) activated sludge: > 1000 mg/L (OECD 209 method).

NOEC (3h) activated sludge: 1000 mg/L (OECD 209 method).

Chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

Not applicable

Toxicity to soil organisms

EC50 (14 days) for soil macroorganisms (*Eisenia fetida* earthworms): > 1000 mg/kg (OECD 207 method).

NOEC (14 days) for soil macroorganisms (*Eisenia fetida* earthworms): 1000 mg/kg (OECD 207 method.)

EC50 (28 days) for soil microorganisms: >1000 mg/kg (OECD Method 216).

NOEC (28 days) for soil microorganisms: 1000 mg/kg (OECD 216 method).

Calcium carbonate is not toxic to soil organisms

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

EC50 (21 days) glycine max (soya), *lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato), *avena sativa* (oats): > 1000 mg/kg (OECD 208 method) NOEC (21 days) glycine max (soya), *lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato), *avena sativa* (oats): 1000 mg/kg (OECD 208 method).

Calcium carbonate is not acutely toxic to plants.

ANHYDROUS CALCIUM SULFATE

LC50 - for Fish

> 79 mg/l/96h Japanese rice fish-OECD 203

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 79 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*-OECD 209

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 79 mg/l/72h *Selenastrum capricornutum*-OECD 201

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

LC50 - for Fish

50,6 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea

49,1 mg/l/48h

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

184,57 mg/l/72h

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

32 mg/l 14d

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants

48 mg/l 72h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Water solubility: 0.1 - 100 mg/l

Habitic degradation:

- The substance is inorganic for which it is not subject to abiotic degradation.

Biodegradation:

- The substance is inorganic for which it does not undergo biodegradation.

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

Solubility in water

1000 - 10000 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- No bioaccumulation phenomena are expected.

12.4. Mobility in soil

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- Not applicable.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- This substance does not meet the criteria for classification as PBT or vPvB.

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

Based on available data, the product does not contain PBT/vPvB substances in percentages $\geq 0.1\%$

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage $\geq$ than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- The available data for the substance have been examined according to the criteria established in the Regulations ((EC) No. 1907/2006, (EU) 2017/2100, (EU) 2018/605) and found not to be applicable

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

CALCIUM CARBONATE

- The substance is not classified as dangerous for the environment according to the criteria of the European classification and labeling system.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

14.1. UN number or ID number

not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

not applicable

14.4. Packing group

not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

not applicable

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SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU:

None

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006Contained substance

Point 75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage $\geq$ than 0,1%.Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%

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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 15 / 16.