



BURSA CIMENTO
FABRIKASI A.Ş.

Safety Data Sheet

According To Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment
Regulation (EU) 2020/878.

CEM II/A-M (P-L) 42,5 R PORTLAND COMPOSITE CEMENT

Date Prepared : 17.05.2011
Revision : 5.0

Revision Date : 01.02.2023
SDS No : GBF - 1553

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

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name	CEM II/ A-M (P-L) 42,5 R PORTLAND COMPOSITE CEMENT
SDS No	GBF - 1553
Description	Portland Composite Cement Addition of MAPE/ CrO5LV is also used in 0,05 % for cement production as Chromium hexavalent reducing agent,
CAS No	1309-64-4
REACH Registration No.	01-2119475613-35-0006
UFI Code	4310-W0NN-U00C-NX9G
Nanoform	The product does not contain nanoparticles.

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of The Product and Uses Advised Against

Relevant Identified Uses	Cement is used as a binder in concrete and mortars that are widely used in construction. Used in all kinds of reinforced concrete structures, sliding mold, mold tuner, pre -stressed concrete, bridges, viaducts, prefabricated concrete elements, concrete pipes, concrete roads, railway sleepers, and is used for general purposes.
Uses Advised Against	See chapter 16 for a general overview

1.3 Details of The Supplier of The Safety Data Sheet

1.3.1 Manufacturer

Company Name	BURSA CIMENTO FABRIKASI A.S
Address	Yeni Mahalle Uludag Cad. Bursa Cimento Fabrikası Blok No: 170 Ic Kapı No:1 Kestel/Bursa/Türkiye
Telephone	+90 224 372 15 60
Fax	+90 224 372 16 60
Company E-mail	genmud@bursacimento.com.tr
Company Web Page	www.bursacement.com.tr

1.4 Information Providing Authority About Safety Data Sheet

Technical Assistant General Manager

1.5 Emergency Telephone Number

Company Emergency +90 224 372 15 60

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification Of The Product

Classification According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

- Causes skin irritation, Category 2, H315
- May cause an allergic skin reaction, Category 1B, H317
- Serious eye damage, Category 1, H318
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Category 3, H335

2.2 Label elements

Labeling According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Hazard Component for Labeling

- Portland Cement

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GHS Pictograms



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements

- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation. (lung, bronchi, ...) (inhalation)

Precautionary Statements

General

- P102 Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention

- P261 Avoid breathing dust.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P304+P341 IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: 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.
 - P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 - P321 Specific treatment (see Section 4).
- P333+P313 If SKIN irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulations

2.3 Hazard Identification

Portland cement is not harmful as long as it is dry. Dry cement can irritate the upper respiratory tract when inhaled. When moisture (humidity and tear on the body) and/or mixed with water during construction and becoming concrete mortar can cause burning at eye and 3rd degree burns on the skin.

2.3.1 Skin Contact

Contact wet cement with skin can cause irritation or chemical burns. Cut, abrasion or entry into the bloodstream by means such as lesions; It may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Check the skin before using the material and make sure the wound to be closed if there are any wounds on the skin.

2.3.2 Eye Contact

Risk of serious damage to eyes. Chemical burns may occur after direct contact with the eye material. Vapors or fumes can be extremely irritating. Dust can cause eye discomfort and inflammation of the eye corrosive. The severity of this damage on the contact time.

2.3.3 Ingestion

Cement should not be swallowed. Material may cause chemical burns on the receipt following the oral cavity through the mouth and the gastrointestinal tract. Commercial/industrial users in the entry to the body through the mouth are unlikely. Oral ingestion can lead to results as nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

2.3.4 Inhalation

Inhalation of the powder occurs during normal use of the material, it may damage the health. Material can cause respiratory irritation in some people. Such irritation response against the body, can lead to further lung damage. In the presence of respirable particles is increased significantly effects on the lungs.

2.4 Other hazards

On the basis of available data, cement 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%.

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixture

3.2.1 Description of The Substance

- CEM II/A-M (P-L) 1; Portland Composite Cement is a mixture of clinker (80-88%), limestone, pozzolan (12-20%) and minor components (0-5%), powder. Because cement products are produced using materials extracted from the soil and energy from fuels, they may naturally show trace amounts of potentially harmful chemicals during chemical analysis. The main elements of cements are calcium silicate, aluminate, ferro aluminate and sulfates. Small amounts of alkalis, magnesium and chlorides are present. It also contains trace amounts of chromium compounds. Trass is available in additional elements such as limestone and quality enhancer.

3.2.2 Ingredients

Name	EINECS No.	CAS No.	Content	Classification
Portland Cement Clinker	266-043-4	65997-15-1	76-78 %	Skin Irrit. Category 2; H315 Skin Sens. Category 1B; H317 Eye Dam. Category 1; H318 STOT SE Category 3; H335
Puzzolan	-	71243-67-9	10-13 %	This substance is not classified as dangerous according to the EC Regulation 1272/2008/EC
Limestone	215-279-6	1317-65-3	6-7 %	This substance is not classified as dangerous according to the EC Regulation 1272/2008/EC
Gypsum	603-783-2	13397-24-5	0-3 %	This substance is not classified as dangerous according to the EC Regulation 1272/2008/EC

- Portland cement is a mixture of chemical substances produced by burning or sintering at high temperatures (greater than 1200°C (2192°F)) raw materials which are predominantly calcium carbonate, aluminum oxide, silica, and iron oxide. The chemical substances which are manufactured are confined in a crystalline mass. This category includes all of the chemical substances specified below when they are intentionally manufactured in the production of Portland cement. The primary members of the category are Ca_2SiO_4 and Ca_3SiO_5 . Other compounds listed below may also be included in combination with these primary substances. CaAl_2O_4 , $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$, CaAl_4O_7 , $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_6\text{SO}_{16}$, $\text{CaAl}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$, $\text{Ca}_{12}\text{Al}_{14}\text{Cl}$, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_6$, $\text{Ca}_{12}\text{Al}_{14}\text{F}_2$, $\text{Ca}_{12}\text{Al}_{14}\text{O}$, $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Fe}_2$, CaO , $\text{Ca}_6\text{Al}_4\text{Fe}_2$, $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_5$.
- Lime, calcium silicates and alkalis in the cement have partial solubility, and when mixed with water, they form alkaline solutions that pose potential danger risks.
- The hexavalent chromium salts in cement dissolve in water and form solutions with potential hazard risks when mixed with water.

3.3 Additional information

- Full text of H- and EUH-phrases: see section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General information:** Remove contaminated or saturated clothing.
- Following inhalation:** Take affected persons out into the fresh air. Seek medical help if coughing and other symptoms do not subside.
- Following skin contact:** Wash skin with cool water and pH-neutral soap or a mild detergent. Seek medical treatment in all cases of prolonged exposure to wet cement, cement mixtures, liquids from fresh cement products, or prolonged wet skin exposure to dry cement.
- Following eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water. Continue flushing eye for at least 15 minutes, including under lids, to remove all particles.
- Call physician immediately.



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- **Following ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, have the victim drink plenty of water and call a physician immediately. If symptoms persist, call a physician
 - **Self-protection of the first aider:** Protect skin and eyes.
- 4.2 **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**
- For symptoms and effects caused by substances in the preparation, see section 11
- 4.3 **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**
- Treat symptomatically.



5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 5.1 **General Information and Flammable Properties:** Cement is not flammable.
- 5.2 **Extinguishing media:**
- **Suitable extinguishing media:** It is compatible with standard firefighting technique (e.g. use of water, carbon dioxide, dry powder, sand and chemical foam extinguishers).
 - **Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Solid streams of water may be ineffective.
- 5.3 **Special hazards arising from the product**
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: silicon dioxide (SiO₂), metal oxides.
 - May emit poisonous and/or corrosive fumes.
 - Portland cement clinkers are non-combustible and non-explosive and will not facilitate or sustain the combustion of other materials
- 5.4 **Advice for fire-fighters**
- Portland cement clinker poses no fire-related hazards. No need for special protective equipment for fire fighters.
 - Employ protective equipment commonly used in the event of fire.
 - Do not get water inside containers. Do not apply water stream directly at source of leak.
- 5.5 **Additional information**
- Water used to extinguish fire should not enter drainage systems, soil, or stretches of water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 6.1 **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**
- Ensure adequate ventilation.
 - Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne.
 - Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin. Wear personal protective equipment.
 - Wear personal protective equipment.
 - See section 8.
- 6.2 **Environmental precautions**
- Do not wash Portland cement clinker down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g., streams).
 - Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.
- 6.3 **Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**
- 6.3.1 **For containment**
- Isolate hazarded area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.
 - Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations.
- 6.3.2 **For cleaning up**
- Collect dry material using a scoop. Pick up mechanically and collect in a suitable container.
 - Avoid formation of dust. Scrape up wet material and place in an appropriate container.
 - Allow the material to "dry" before disposal.
- 6.3.3 **Other information**
- Do not attempt to wash portland cement down drains.
 - Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations.
- 6.4 **Reference to other sections**
- For the disposal of contaminated material as waste see section 13.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Protective measures

- No particular measures required if used correctly. Ensure there is good room ventilation. Do not breathe dust.
- Cement bag is heavy (50 kg. each) therefore it needs to be handle carefully. It can cause sprains or strains to the back arms, shoulders and legs during lifting and mixing.
- No data available.
- Avoid production of dust.
- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Dispose of waste material according to local, state and federal regulations.

7.1.2 Advice on general occupational hygiene

- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where the material is used.
- Wash thoroughly after handling the material.
- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
- Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing which is wet with cement fluids and launder before reuse.
- Wash thoroughly after exposure to dust or wet cement mixtures or fluids.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Store bagged portland cement on dry areas, bulk cement on water sealed silos until used.
- Normal temperatures and pressures do not affect the material.
- Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

7.3 Advice on common storage

- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- Store in original containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

7.4 Specific precautions on storage

- Observe the national and local regulations concerning handling and storage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits

Substance Name	EINECs No	CAS No.	Limit Value Type (Country of Origin)	Occupational exposure limit value				Source
				Long Term TWA (8 Hr.) mg/m ³	ppm	Short Term STEL (15 Min) mg/m ³	ppm	
Portland Cement	266-043-4	65997-15-1	TLV (US)	10	-	15 (total) 5 (Respirable)	-	ACGIH OSHA

8.1.2 The effects of overdose:

- Portland cement when dry is non-hazardous. When in contact with moisture (such as eyes or on skin) or when mixed with water to make concrete, mortar or grout it becomes highly caustic and will burn (as severely as third degree) the eyes or skin. Inhalation of dry portland cement can irritate the upper respiratory system.
- Cement dust can cause inflammation of the lining tissue of the interior of the nose and inflammation of the cornea. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis.

8.2 Exposure controls

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8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls:

- Eventual aspiration in case of dusts.
- Technical protection measures have always priority over personal protection equipment.
- See Section 7

8.2.2 Personal protection equipment

8.2.2.1 Eye / Face protection:

- Where potentially subject to splashes or puffs of cement, wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
- In extremely dusty environments and unpredictable environments wear unvented or indirectly vented goggles to avoid eye irritation or injury.
- Contact lenses should not be worn when working with portland cement or fresh cement products.



8.2.2.2 Skin protection

- To protect the skin from prolonged contact with concrete, mortar and cement mud; use barrier creams, impermeable, abrasion and alkali resistant gloves, boots and protective clothing.
- Recommended: suitable protective gloves e.g., nitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) gloves.
- Prevention is essential to avoiding potentially severe skin damage. Avoid contact with unhardened portland cement. If contact occurs, promptly wash affected area with soap and water. Where prolonged exposure to unhardened portland cement products might occur, wear impervious clothing and gloves to eliminate skin contact.
- Wear sturdy boots that are impervious to water to eliminate foot and ankle exposure.
- Do not rely on barrier creams: barrier creams should not be used in place of gloves.
- Periodically wash areas contacted by dry portland cement or by wet cement or concrete fluids with a pH neutral soap. Wash again at the end of work. If irritation occurs, immediately wash the affected area and seek treatment. If clothing becomes saturated with wet concrete, it should be removed and replaced with clean dry clothing.
- Safety shoes.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
- Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
- Wash your hands thoroughly before eating and drinking and after using the product.



8.2.2.3 Respiratory protection

- Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne.
- Use local or general exhaust ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits.
- Use NIOSH/MSHA approved (under 30 CFR 11) or NIOSH approved (under 42 CFR 84) respirators in poorly ventilated areas, if an applicable exposure limit is exceeded, or when dust causes discomfort or irritation.



8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

- Legislation for the protection of the environment must be met in full.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Physical state	Solid (Powder)	
Color	Gray	
Odor	Odorless	
pH (in water)	11-14	
Freezing point/range (°C)	Not available	
Boiling point/range (°C) 101,3 kPa	Not available	
Flash Point (°C)	Not Known	closed cup
Ignition temperature (°C)	Not available	
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)	3.10	
Bulk density (kg/m ³)	1000 - 1200	
Solubility in water %	Insoluble. Partially soluble in acids.	

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Properties	Value	Information
Partition coefficient n-octanol/Water (log Po/w)	Not applicable	
9.2 Other information		
9.2.1- Information with regard to physical hazard classes:		
Seed size, Micron	3-100	
9.2.2- Other safety characteristics:		
Explosive properties	No explosive properties.	
Oxidising property	No oxidizing property.	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

- Material is an inert inorganic material which mainly comprises element oxide.

10.2 Chemical stability

- Stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

- Avoid contact with humidity.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

- Wet Portland cement is alkaline.
- As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and phosphorous.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

- Wet mortar and concrete reacts with aluminum powder, alkali and other alkaline metals causes hydrogen gas evolution.
- Adding water produces (caustic) calcium hydroxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 General Information

- Exposure Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact
- Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are: please refer to health Effects Section for acute effects.

Acute toxicity

- Portland Cement (CAS# 65997-15-1)
LD50 : No data available
IDLHs : 5000 mg/m³

Irritation and corrosivity

- Portland Cement (CAS# 65997-15-1)
Irritating to skin and mucous membranes.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Limestone (CAS# 65997-15-1)
Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 hours - Moderately
Eye (rabbit) : 0.75 mg/24 hours -

Skin corrosion/irritation and Eye damage/irritation:

- Irritating to skin and mucous membranes.
- Cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

CMR effects (Carcinogenicity) :

- Portland cement is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

CMR effects (Mutagenicity and Toxicity for reproduction) :

- Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification

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Other Toxicological Effects:

Allergic Effects	No data available
Sensitization	When used within shelf-life sensitization is not expected.
Developmental Toxicity (Teratogenicity)	None
Fertility	None
Toxicokinetics	No data available

STOT-single/repeated exposures

STOT-single exposure	Eyes, skin, respiratory system
STOT-repeated expos.	Eyes, skin, respiratory system

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

In case of inhalation	Although small quantities of dust are not known to be harmful, ill effects are possible if larger quantities are consumed.
In case of skin contact	Irritating to skin. Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to hazardous skin exposure. Consequently, the only effective means of avoiding skin injury or illness involves minimizing skin contact, particularly with wet cement. Dry portland cement contacting wet skin or exposure to moist or wet portland cement may cause more severe skin effects including thickening, cracking or fissuring of the skin. Prolonged exposure can cause severe skin damage in the form of (alkali) chemical burns.
In case of eye contact	Risk of serious damage to eyes. Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact by large amounts of dry powder or splashes of wet portland cement may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns or blindness. Such exposures require immediate first aid (see Section 4) and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.
In case of ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed. Portland cement may contain trace amounts of free crystalline silica. Prolonged exposure to respirable free silica can aggravate other lung conditions and cause silicosis, a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease. Exposure to portland cement may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory system. It may also leave unpleasant deposits in the nose.

Additional Toxicological Information:

- Toxicological classifications are based on available knowledge and information.
- The special effects to health are considered by taking into account the information in section 3.
- RTECS (Portland Cement): VV8770000

11.2- Information on other hazards

11.2.1- Endocrine disrupting properties

No test data is available for the mixture.

11.2.2- Other information

No test data is available for the mixture.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

Dry cement is not hazardous to the ecosystem.

12.2 Persistence and degradability:

Decomposition Potential of the products	None.
The half-life of degradation	Not known
Potential degradation of product content in the evaluation of wastewater treatment plants	No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulation Potential:

Biological environment (biota) accumulation potential	Not applicable
Potential - nutrients pass through	Not applicable

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Reference Values - Log Kow , Sw and BCF No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

Solid (Powder).

Solubility in water: 0,1-1,0 %

Water threat class

No data available

Clean Water Impact

No data available

Known or predicted environmental distribution

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Biotic

Ready biodegradability:

Not applicable

Abiotic:

Hydrolysis as a function of pH:

Not applicable

Photolysis:

Not applicable

Atmospheric oxidation:

Not applicable

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available.

12.7 Additional information

- Aquatic toxicity: Do not cause any long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Do not allow to be released into the environment.
- See the sections 6, 7, 13, 14 and 15.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

13.1.1 Product / Packaging disposal

- Disposal according to local authority regulations.

13.1.2 Contaminated packaging

- If there is product residue in the emptied container, follow directions for handling on the container's label.
- Contaminated packaging must be emptied of all residues and can be recycled following appropriate cleaning.
- Avoid dust formation.

13.1.3 Disposal Methods

- Dispose of chemicals waste or in accordance with local regulations.
- Follow all applicable local laws, rules and regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.
- If this product has been altered or contaminated with other hazardous materials, appropriate waste analysis may be necessary to determine proper method for disposal.

13.1.4 European Waste Catalogue

- Hardens after contact with water, hardened material can be disposed of as construction and demolition waste – concrete (EWC-Code 170101).
- The listed waste number according to the European Waste Code (EWC) is a recommendation.
- Uncleaned packaging must be disposed of in accordance with official local regulations (EWC-Code 150105 composite packaging (Paper/PE-foil)).
- The final classification has to be done together with the local waste disposal company/authority.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Product is not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations (ADR/RID, ADN, IMDG and ICAO/IATA).

14.1-	UN number	Not regulated
14.2-	UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
14.3-	Transport hazard class(es)	Not regulated
14.4-	Packing Group	Not regulated

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- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------|
| 14.5- | Environmental hazard | Not regulated |
| 14.6- | Special precautions for user | None |
| 14.7- | Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments | No information available |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, Health And Environmental Regulations / Legislation Specific For The Substance portland cement (CAS: 65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)",
- "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals",
- "UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)"

Regulations for ingredients

gypsum (CAS: 13397-24-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- "European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010"
- This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations – as far as applicable:
- 1907/2006/EC, 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 76/769/EEC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EEC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC,

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

15.2.1 HAZARD

CLP classification according to Annex VI of CLP (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)

- Causes skin irritation.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- May cause respiratory irritation. (lung, bronchi, ...)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Other information

- For additional information regarding **BURSA CIMENTO FABRIKASI A.S** Products please contact the **BURSA CIMENTO FABRIKASI A.S** Quality Control Department (+90 224 372 15 60)
- The above information complies with the 199/45/EC and 1907/2006 Directives and their amendments.
- In all cases of potential poisoning supportive therapy is of the utmost importance.

16.2 Related Person

- Technical Assistant General Manager - **BURSA CIMENTO FABRIKASI A.S**
- Prepared by : Gultekin Baskoylu (Chemist) - Nilufer Environment and Occupational Safety Training and Consulting - www.msds hazirlama.com

16.3 Revision Date, Version and SDS no

- Date : Feb. 2nd, 2023
- Revision: 5.0
- MSDS No : GBF-1552

16.4 Relevant R- and EUH-phrases (number and full text):

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

16.5 Abbreviations:

- | | |
|------|---|
| ADR | European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road |
| CLP | Classification Labeling and Packaging |
| GHS | Global Harmonized System |
| IATA | International Air Transport Association |

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IDLHs	Dangerous To Life or Health Concentrations
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
mg/m³	the amount of the Material in milliliters in 1 m ³ air At 20 oC & 101, 3 KPa.
ppm	parts per million, the amount of the Material in milliliters in 1 m ³ air. (ml/m ³)
RID	Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail
STEL	A Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	A Time-Weighted Average
ZHPMAT	Zentralblatt fuer Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde, Infektionskrankheiten und Hygiene, Abteilung 1: Originale, Reihe B: Hygiene, Krankenhaushygiene, Betriebshygiene, Präventive Medizin. (Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. Ger.) V.155-169, 1971-1979. For publisher information, see ZAOMDC

16.6 Legal disclaimer

- The purpose of the above information is to describe the products only in terms of health and safety requirements.
- Customers should satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of such information for their own particular use.
- The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication.
- The above information relates only to the specific material(s) designated herein and may not be valid for such material(s) used in combination with any other materials or in any process or if the material is altered or processed, unless specified in the text.
- The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. Due to the many factors outside our control when using this product, we cannot accept liability for any injury, accident, loss or damage caused through its use.
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