

GRANOSITE GRANORENDER RANGE (DRY MIX)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Feb-2009
XC9317TC

CHEMWATCH 8063-99
Version No:7
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

GRANOSITE GRANORENDER RANGE (DRY MIX)

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 851004, 851006, 851011", 851012

PRODUCT USE

» Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Granosite
Address:
4 Steel Street
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: +61 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R34	» Causes burns.
R41	» Risk of serious damage to eyes.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	» Keep locked up.
S36	» Wear suitable protective clothing.
S401	» To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S27	» Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S45	» In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
portland cement	65997-15-1	10-30
graded sand	14808-60-7.	>60
additives		<10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE

- » If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

- » If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » Treat symptomatically.
- For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
 - Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
 - Oxygen is given as indicated.
 - The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » None known.

HAZCHEM: None

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- » Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- Avoid strong acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement (Portland cement (a))	10

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- graded sand: CAS:14808- 60- 7

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Particulate

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

» NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Grey cement-type powder with a mild cement-like odour.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Nil

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): 3.0 approx

pH (as supplied): 12

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.

- Product is considered stable.

- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Causes burns.

- » Risk of serious damage to eyes.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- » unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

- » Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

PORTLAND CEMENT:

- » unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

- » Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

GRADED SAND:

- » unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

- » No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

graded sand

International Agency
for Research on Cancer
(IARC) Carcinogens

Group

1

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

continued...

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

Granosite Granorender Range (Dry Mix) (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

portland cement (CAS: 65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

graded sand (CAS: 14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses
- Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - South Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses
- Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Surveillance

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

» Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

» The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.