

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additive: PRO-Mix Finish

Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Company Details

Cement Australia Pty Limited

ABN 75 104 053 474

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Darra, Queensland 4076**Tel:** 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368)**Fax:** 1800 CEMENT (1800 236 368)**Website:** www.cementaustralia.com.au / www.mixitlikeapro.com.au

Emergency Contact Number:

Contact Person: Technical Manager
Telephone: 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368 - Business Hours) or
Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

Manufacturing Plants

Coopers Plains: Alton Street, Coopers Plains, 4108 QLD

Product

Name: PRO-Mix Finish**Use:** PRO-Mix Finish is a concrete additive used to improve concrete workability and finishing characteristics.

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classified as hazardous per Safe Work Australia criteria. Not classified as a dangerous goods by the criteria of the ADG code, IMDG or IATA

**Warning:** Causes skin irritation

Risk Phrases

R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Safety Phrases

S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
2- Naphthalenesulfonic Acid/Formaldehyde sodium salt	30-60%	36290-04-7
Calcium Formate	30-60%	544-17-2

For more information call 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368)
or visit www.cementaustralia.com.au*Mix it with the best.*

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Swallowed:	Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.
Eyes:	Flush thoroughly with flowing water for 15 minutes to remove all traces, seek medical attention.
Skin:	Remove heavily contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air, away from dusty area. Seek medical attention. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
First Aid Facilities:	Eye wash station. Washing facilities with running water.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard:	Contains combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns in diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Exposable Concentration", MEC). Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), sulfur oxides (SO _x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material
Hazchem Code:	None allocated
Flammability:	Not flammable
Extinguishing Media:	Water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or appropriate foam. (Note: do not use water jet)
Hazards from Combustion Products:	Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions
Special Protective Precautions and equipment for fire fighters:	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately by vacuum device or covered with moist soil to prevent dust generation and dispose of to approved Council landfill. Ventilate area and wash spill site after material clean-up is complete. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Recommendations on Exposure Control and Personal Protection should be followed during spill clean-up. Keep product out of storm water and sewer drains.
Major Spills:	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Recommendations on Exposure Control and Personal Protection should be followed during spill clean-up. Keep product out of storm water and sewer drains.

Note: Slippery when wet.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Remove all ignition sources. Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

Storage

Incompatibility: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Storage

Requirements: Keep dry. Store under cover. Store in a well ventilated area. Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits: **National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Australia Occupational Exposure Standard:**

The following materials had no OELs on our records 2- naphthalenesulfonic acid/ formaldehyde sodium salt: CAS:36290- 04- 7 CAS:68425- 95- 6

For residual formaldehyde:

Odour Threshold Value for formaldehyde: 0.98 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for formaldehyde, measuring in excess of 0.2 ppm are available commercially.

Formaldehyde vapour exposure:

Primary irritation is dependent on duration of exposure and individual susceptibility.

The following are typical symptoms encountered at various exposure levels.

0.1 ppm - Lower level of mucous eye, nose and throat irritation

0.8 ppm - Typical threshold of perception

1-2 ppm - Typical threshold of irritation

2-3 ppm - Irritation of eyes, nose and throat

4-5 ppm - Increased irritation, tearing, headache, pungent odour

10-20 ppm - Profuse tearing, severe burning, coughing

50 ppm - Serious bronchial and alveolar damage

100 ppm - Formaldehyde induced chemical pneumonia and death

Despite the intent of the TLV Ceiling recommendation it is believed that 0.3 ppm will not protect that portion of the workforce (up to 20%) reported to be responsive to low ambient concentrations. Because of the dose-related carcinogenic activity for rat and mouse inhalation of formaldehyde, the report of macromolecular adducts in the upper and lower respiratory tracts of nonhuman primates following inhalation of formaldehyde, the human case reports of upper respiratory tract malignant melanoma associated with.

Engineering Controls:

All work with dry powder should be carried out in such a way as to minimise dust generation, exposure to dust and repeated or extended skin contact. When handling dry powder, use local mechanical ventilation or extraction in areas where dust could escape into the work environment. For handling of individual bags, follow instructions below if no local exhaust ventilation is available. Local dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels. Work methods and engineering should aim to minimise contact with wet materials onto exposed skin. Work areas should be cleaned regularly. Observe precautionary measures against dust explosion

Personal Protection

Skin: Minimise contact with all associated materials. When handling dry materials or wet cement, wet concrete, mortar or grout, personnel should wear protective clothing and impervious footwear, and gloves such as PVC (see Australian and New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4501 and AS 2161). Never kneel in wet materials, or allow extended contact of skin with wet materials. Remove clothing which has become contaminated with wet or dry materials to avoid prolonged contact with the skin. If materials gets into boots, remove socks and boots immediately and wash skin thoroughly. Wash work clothes regularly. To avoid contamination of face and lips and ingestion, wash hands before eating or smoking.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Cont'd)

Personal Protection

Eyes: Splash resistant Safety Glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS/NZ 1336) or a face shield should be worn to ensure all contact with eyes is avoided.

Respiratory: Where engineering and handling controls are not adequate to minimise exposure to total dust wear a suitable P1 or P2 particulate respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716). Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly. For dust levels approaching or exceeding the NES (see above) a more effective particulate respirator as described in AS/NZS 1715 should be worn. Procedures for effective use of respirators should be applied and supervised.

Hygiene Measures: Wash thoroughly after handling.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Brownish powder
Odour:	Mild organic compound odour
pH:	7-9
Vapour Pressure:	Not available
Vapour Density:	Not available
Boiling/Melting Point:	Not available
Solubility In Water:	Soluble
Flash Point:	Not available
Flammability Limits:	Not available
Ignition Temperature:	Not available
Particle Size:	Not available
Decomposition Point:	Decomposition >280°C

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Chemically stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep free of moisture
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Calcium oxide, Sulfur oxides and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Hazardous Reactions:	None, Polymerization will not occur

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Short Term (Acute) Exposure

- Swallowed:** May be harmful if swallowed (Unlikely under normal industrial use). May cause diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and vomiting.
- Eyes:** Irritating to the eyes. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing eye irritations.
- Skin:** Dust is irritating and may cause inflammation to the skin on contact with some persons. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.
- Inhaled:** May be harmful if inhaled. Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.

Long Term (Chronic) Exposure

- Eyes:** There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Skin:** The toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.
- Inhaled:** Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.
- Sodium Naphthalene Sulphonate Formaldehyde Condensate (NSF)
LD50 Oral (rat): >2000mg/kg (Ref:CESIO)
- RTECS NUMBER: LQ5600000
- Acute Toxicity
LD50 Oral (Rat): 2650 mg/kg, LD50 Oral (Mouse): 1920 mg/kg, LD50 Intravenous (Mouse)154 MG/KG
irritation data
Eyes (Rabbit) 100 mg/24H. Remarks: Moderate irritation effect

Section 12: Ecological Information

This product is not anticipated to cause adverse effects to animal or plant life if released to the environment in small quantities. Not expected to bioaccumulate.

- Ecotoxicity:** No data available
- Persistence and Degradability:** No data available
- Mobility:** No data available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Smaller quantities can be disposed of with household waste to approved Council landfill. Keep material out of sewer, storm water drains, and natural waterways. Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal, and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above).

Section 14: Transport Information

Transportation is done in bag form by Ship, Rail and Road.

- UN Number:** None allocated
- Proper Shipping Name:** None allocated
- Class and Subsidiary Risk:** None allocated
- Packing Group:** None allocated
- Special precautions for user:** Avoid generating and breathing dust
- Hazchem Code:** None allocated
RID/ADR Non-hazardous for road transport.
IMDG Non-hazardous for sea transport.
IATA Non-hazardous for air transport.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

PRO-Mix Finish is not classified as Dangerous Goods.

Classified as Hazardous per the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition

Exposures by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State) as they are applicable to Respirable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, controls and health surveillance (NOHSC).

Section 16: Other Information

Ingredients with multiple CAS numbers: 2- naphthalenesulfonic acid/ formaldehyde sodium salt
CAS: 36290- 04- 7
CAS: 68425- 95- 6

For further information on this product contact: **Telephone:** 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368 - Business Hours)
Facsimile: 1800 CEMENT (1800 236 368)

Next Review Date for this MSDS: 31 December 2020.

Australian and New Zealand Standards:

AS 2161: Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves).

AS/NZ 1336: Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection.

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing.

Advice Note:

Cement Australia believes the information in this document to be accurate as at the date of preparation noted below, but, to the maximum extent permitted by law, Cement Australia accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage caused by any person acting or refraining from action because of this information.

The provision of this information should not be construed by anyone as a recommendation to use this product. In particular, no one should use any product in violation of any patent or other intellectual proprietary rights or in breach of any statute or regulation.

Users should rely on their own knowledge and inquiries and make their own determination as to the applicability of this information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace and in conjunction with other substances or products.