

SAFETY DATA SHEET

White Cement

Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Company Details

Cement Australia Pty Limited

ABN 75 104 053 474

18 Station Avenue
Darra, Queensland 4076**Tel:** 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368)**Fax:** 1800 CEMENT (1800 236 368)**Website:** www.cementaustralia.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

Malaysia:

Lot 75244, Pinji Estate, P.O. Box 428
30750 Ipoh, Perak DR
Malaysia

Product

Name:

White Cement (Type GP)

Other Names:

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Use:

General Purpose Cement is used as a binder in concrete, concrete masonry, mortar and grouts. It is also used in the manufacture of fibre cement products, in soil stabilisation in building construction and civil engineering projects.

This SDS reflects the handling of Cement Powder in bulk or bagged form. Adding water to Cement changes the properties and the SDS for those products listed above should be referenced.

* AS3972 prescribes whether the cement conforms to these specific sub-categories.

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria.



Contains:

Portland cement

DANGER

H315

Causes skin irritation.

Eye Dam. 1,

Skin Irrit. 2

STOT SE 3

H318

Causes serious eye damage.

H335

May cause respiratory irritation.

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

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P260	Do not breathe dust.
P280	Wear protective gloves, eye, and face protection.
P305/351/338	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/doctor.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

2.3. Other hazards: Frequent inhalation of dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases.
Contains: Calcium oxide. When mixed with water it will form calcium hydroxide which has a corrosive effect on skin and eyes.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

General Purpose Cement consists of a crystalline mass manufactured from substances mined from the earth's crust.

The product contains: Cement.

The following substances shall be indicated according to legislation:

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
Portland Clinker	60-100%	65997-15-1

WHITE CEMENT does not contain water-soluble chromium 6+, thus being chromium neutral as no chromium-based raw materials are used in the production. This fulfils EU's demands for a maximum value of 2mg/kg soluble chromium (VI) in cement under normal and dry storing conditions without time limits.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Swallowed:	Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. Give water to drink to dilute stomach contents. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Eyes:	Flush thoroughly with flowing water. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention.
Skin:	Wash off skin thoroughly with soap and water. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent irritation or burning of the skin.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air, away from dusty area. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities:	Eye wash station. Washing facilities with running water/shower.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically. Skin contact with wet cement, mortars and slurries may result in irritant dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact with wet cement may result in skin burns 12 to 48 hours after exposure. There may be no pain at the time of exposure. If wet cement is splashed into the eye, alkali burns can cause permanent damage.

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

Irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory system. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to this product, possibly due to the trace amounts of chromium present. Hexavalent chromium compounds are classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Treat as for moderate to strong alkali and symptomatically.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard:	None	Special Protective Precautions and equipment for fire fighters:	None required
Hazchem Code:	None allocated		
Flammability:	Not flammable		
Extinguishing Media:	None required		
Hazards from Combustion Products:	None		

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spills:	Spills are best cleaned up by vacuum device to avoid generating airborne dust. Recommendations on Exposure Control and Personal Protection should be followed during spill clean-up. Keep product out of storm water and sewer drains. Wetting during clean-up will cause formation of setting cement.
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Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling:	When supplied in bags these need to be handled in accordance with Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice.
Storage:	Protect from moisture to prevent hardening. Storage of cement may be in concrete silos, steel bins, or plastic lined multi-ply paper bags.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

<u>CAS-No.:</u>	<u>Chemical name:</u>	<u>Exposure limits:</u>	<u>Type:</u>	<u>Notes:</u>
65997-15-1	Portland cement, respirable dust	4 mg/m ³	TWA	-
65997-15-1	Portland cement, inhalable dust	10 mg/m ³	TWA	-

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain dust levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear safety glasses or dust-proof goggles when handling material to avoid contact with eyes.
Hands	Wear PVC, rubber or cotton gloves when handling material to prevent skin contact.
Body	Wear long sleeved shirt and full-length trousers.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator, dependent on a site-specific risk assessment.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	A fine powder ranging in colour from grey to off-white
Odour:	No distinctive odour
Boiling/Melting Point:	Melting point >1200°C
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable
Specific Gravity:	3.0 – 3.2
Flash Point:	Non-applicable
Flammability Limits:	Not applicable
Solubility in Water:	Slight, reacts on mixing with water forming an alkaline (caustic) solution (pH >11)
Particle Size:	Up to 50% of the fresh dry material may be respirable (below 10 microns)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Chemically stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep free of moisture
Incompatible Materials:	None
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None
Hazardous Reactions:	A corrosive substance harmful to exposed skin is the result of water addition to the point of creating a paste or slurry. See SDS for Wet Concrete.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

General Purpose Cements are stable substances, compatible with most other building materials, will not decompose into hazardous by-products and do not polymerise.

Short Term (Acute) Exposure

Swallowed:	Unlikely under normal industrial use. Mildly abrasive and corrosive to mouth and throat if swallowed. May cause nausea, stomach cramps and constipation.
Eyes:	Irritating and corrosive to the eyes and may cause alkaline burns. Cement dust is irritating to the eyes. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing eye irritations.
Skin:	Dust is irritating and drying to the skin. Direct contact with wet cement may cause serious skin burns. Within 12 to 48 hours (after one- to six-hour exposures) possible first, second- or third-degree burns may occur. There may be no obvious pain at the time of the exposure. Chronic skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to dust or contact with wet cement.
Inhaled:	Cement dust is irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract causing coughing and sneezing. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

Long Term (Chronic) Exposure

Eyes:	Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the cornea.
Skin:	Repeated contact causes irritation and drying of the skin and can result in skin reddening and skin rash (dermatitis). Over time this may become chronic and can also become infected.
Inhaled:	Repeated exposure to the dust may result in increased nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing. Inflammation of lining tissue of the respiratory system may follow repeated exposure to high levels of dust, with increased risk of bronchitis and pneumonia.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	Product forms an alkaline slurry when mixed with water.
Bio accumulative potential:	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.
Persistence and Degradability:	Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.
Mobility:	A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

General Purpose Cement can be treated as a common waste for disposal or dumped into a landfill site, in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Keep material out of storm water and sewer drains.

Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal, and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above)

Section 14: Transport Information

May be transported by Ship, Rail, Air 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

Section 15: Regulatory Information

General Purpose cement is not classified as Dangerous Goods.

A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16: Other Information

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 SDS: 31 December 2024.

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, 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. 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.

[End SDS]