SAFETY DATA SHEET

PROSTRENGTH Rapid Set Mortar

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

Brisbane: Flexitech Holdings Pty Ltd, 93 Kelliher Road, Richlands QLD, Australia 4077

Product

Name: **PROSTRENGTH Rapid Set Mortar**

Other Names: None

Use: PROSTRENGTH Rapid Set Mortar is used for bedding layers for bathroom fixtures and for patch repairs around electrical & plumbing fittings.

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification

DANGER

GHS CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Hazardous according to the Safe Work Australia guidelines for Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

A low proportion of the fine dust in the supplied dry product will be respirable crystalline silica. Once wetted, risk of any airborne respirable dust will be low, but dry residues may contain crystalline silica.

Hazard Class and Category

Skin Corrosion/ Irritation: Category 2 – When water added

Skin sensitisation: Category 1

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation: Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 1A

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A

2.2 GHS Label elements

DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H372	Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H350	May cause silicosis-induced lung cancer through inhalation of airborne silica.

Prevention Statement(s)

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ Dry cement can become easily airborne. Wet surface before cutting to reduce dust emissions/
P264	Wash any skin exposed to the product thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes until hands are thoroughly washed clean of material.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves in accordance with AS2161. Nitrile gloves of 8mil thickness. Wear dust proof eye protection in accordance with (AS/NZS1337.1).

Response Statement(s)

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call POISON CENTRE 131126 or Doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304 + P340 + P305	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P310	Immediately call POISON CENTRE 131126 or Doctor if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

Storage Statement(s)

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal Statement(s)

P501	Dispose of unused contents or container as normal general waste or in accordance with jurisdictional regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Some susceptible individuals may exhibit an allergic skin response upon exposure, possibly due to trace amounts of chromium.

Prolonged exposure in the wet form can cause serious, potentially irreversible skin or eye damage in the form of chemical burns. The same serious injury can occur if wet or moist skin or eyes have prolonged contact exposure to dry form.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

The sand in this product is mainly crystalline silica and accounts for the high overall crystalline silica content. All significant constituents are listed below: General Purpose Cement consists of a crystalline mass manufactured from substances mined from the earth's crust. It contains trace amounts of naturally occurring, but potentially hazardous chemical entities including metals such as chromium, nickel and crystalline silica.

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
Washed Sand containing:	<70%	14808-60-7
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	>95%	14808-60-7
Total respirable silica	Below reporting limits	14808-60-7
Hexavalent Chromium Cr (VI)	<1 ppm	18540-29-9
Cement General Purpose containing:	Up to 25%	65997-15-1
Hexavalent Chromium Cr (VI)	<10ppm	18540-29-9
High Alumina Cement	Up to 15%	65997-16-2
Fly ash	<10%	68131-74-8
Hydrated Lime (Calcium Hydroxide)	<5%	1305-62-0

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

First Aid

Ingestion/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. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 or a doctor (immediately).

Eyes:	Hold eyelids apart and flush thoroughly with flowing water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention.
Skin:	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and brush off loose particles before washing off skin thoroughly with soap and water. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent irritation, burning or redness of the skin. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation:	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 for 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 Symptoms caused by exposure.

Irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system. Chronic over exposure to silica quartz dust may result in silicosis (lung disease). Principal symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to this product, possibly due to the trace amounts of chromium present. Crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1), if respirable material is inhaled. Hexavalent chromium compounds are also classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

4.3 Medical attention and special treatment

Treat as for moderate to strong alkali and symptomatically.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

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

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedure

Recommended protective clothing when handling product includes gloves (AS2161), boots, long sleeves/pants, eye protection i.e., goggles (AS/NZS1337.1), suitable respirator (AS/NZS1715, 1716).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering storm water and sewer drains.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.

Contain spillage, then collect and place in suitable containers for reuse or disposal. 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.

DO NOT USE WATER: Wetting during clean-up will cause formation of setting mortar.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

When supplied in bags these need to be handled in accordance with Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation.

Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, removed from moisture (to prevent hardening), incompatible substances, strong oxidants or acids, foodstuffs and to minimise dust emissions. Ensure packages are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, and sealed when not in use. Storage in steel or concrete bins and silos, or plastic lined bags, is appropriate.

Store locked up with containers tightly closed.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure control measures

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr)	SWA (AUS)	--	0.05	--	--
Portland Cement	SWA (AUS)	--	10	--	--
Quartz (respirable silica)	SWA (AUS)	--	0.05	--	--

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Engineering controls

Use outdoors or in well-ventilated areas. Employ natural or mechanical ventilation to maintain exposure within applicable limits. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

8.3 Individual protection measures

PPE

Eye / Face	Safety glasses with side shields or protective goggles should be worn while using this product. For extremely dusty conditions, non-vented goggles or goggles with indirect venting are recommended. Avoid contact lens wear when using this product.
Hands	Wear PVC, rubber, or cotton gloves when handling material to prevent skin contact.

Body	Long sleeved shirts and trousers should be worn while using this material. Avoid direct contact with skin. If working in dusty conditions, impervious over garments are recommended.
Respiratory	If exposure levels cannot be maintained below acceptable limits, suitable particulate-filtering facemasks or respirators approved by MSHA/NIOSH should be worn in accordance with the user's respiratory protection program and OSHA/MSHA guidelines. Where an inhalation risk exists wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator, dependent on a site-specific risk assessment. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (dry):	A grey sandy mixture of fine and coarse solid particles
Odour:	No distinctive odour
Boiling/Melting Point:	Melting point >1200ºC
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable
Specific Gravity:	2.70 – 2.9
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flammability Limits:	Not applicable
Solubility In Water:	Slight, reacts on mixing with water forming an alkaline solution (caustic, pH>11).
Particle Size:	Up to 50% of the fresh dry material may be respirable (below 10 microns)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

PROSTRENGTH Rapid Set Mortar is compatible with most other building materials, will not decompose into hazardous by-products and does not polymerise.

Chemical Stability:	Chemically stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep free of moisture until use.
Incompatible Materials:	None
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.
Hazardous Reactions:	A corrosive substance harmful to exposed skin is the result of water addition to the point of creating a paste or slurry.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

11.1 Early onset symptoms related to exposure

Skin Exposure	Irritating to the skin. Direct contact with powder or wetted form may result in irritation, rash and dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to wet cement can cause serious, potentially irreversible skin damage in the form of chemical 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 product.
Eye Exposure	Causes serious eye damage. 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. Contact with moisture in the eyes may result in irritation, flow of tears, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and possible alkaline burns aided by mechanical irritation and abrasion. Exposure to wet cement can cause serious, potentially irreversible eye damage in the form of chemical burns.

Ingestion/Swallowing Mildly abrasive and corrosive to mouth and throat if swallowed. May cause nausea, stomach cramps and constipation.

Inhalation Irritating to the respiratory system. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. High level exposure may result in breathing difficulties. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

11.2 Delayed health effects from exposure

Skin Exposure 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. Persons who are allergic to chromium may develop an allergic dermatitis which aggravates the irritant effects, and this combination can lead to chronic cement dermatitis and serious disability particularly affecting the hands.

Eye Exposure Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the cornea.

Ingestion/Swallowing Mildly abrasive and corrosive to mouth and throat if swallowed. May cause nausea, stomach cramps and constipation.

Inhalation 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.

Repeated exposure to respirable silica may result in pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis). Silicosis is a fibronodular lung disease caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica. Principal symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness. In the wet state, the likelihood of an inhalation hazard is reduced.

Carcinogencity This product contains crystalline silica which is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). However, there is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis. Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk. Epidemiological studies have shown that smoking increases the risk of bronchitis, silicosis (scaring of the lung) and lung cancer in persons exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Hexavalent chromium compounds are also classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). However due to the trace amounts present, no adverse effects are expected due to this component. In the wet state, the likelihood of an inhalation hazard is reduced.

Components	Toxicity	Carc: IARC	Carc: NTP	Carc: OSHA
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	Oral LD50 Rat >22,500 mg/kg LC50 Carp >10,000 mg/L (72 h)	Group 1	Known	Not listed

Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Product forms an alkaline slurry when mixed with water. Based on available data, classification criteria is not met, and there is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms. However, due to the high pH of Portland Cement, the pH of waterways may be increased with adverse effects on aquatic life. This product is non-toxic to aquatic organisms when present as a cured solid

12.2 Bio accumulative potential
This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.3 Persistence and Degradability

Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.

12.4 Mobility

A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Reuse or recycle where possible. PROSTRENGTH Rapid Set Mortar can be treated as a common waste for disposal to an approved landfill site, in accordance with local authority guidelines. Alternatively, ensure product is covered with moist soil to prevent dust generation.

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

Transportation is done in bulk or 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

Section 15: Regulatory Information

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

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

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)

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

Previous Edition and edits made:

2020 – Format updates

2022 – Format updates

Next Review Date for this SDS: 31 December 2026.

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.

[SDS Ends]