

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Cement-Lime Blend

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

Perth: 77 Vulcan Road, Canning Vale WA 6155**Townsville:** Benwell Rd, Townsville Port, Townsville QLD 4810

Product

Name: Cement-Lime Blends**Other Names:** Grey Cement and Lime, Off White Cement and Lime, Plasterers Grey Cement**Use:** Cement-Lime Blends are used in preparation of mortars and renders. Also used in other mass industrial applications.

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

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

Hazard Class and Category

Skin Corrosion/ Irritation: Category 1C

Sensitisation - Respiratory: Category 1

2.2 GHS Label elements

Pictograms and Signal Words



Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

- H314** Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

Prevention Statement(s)

- P101** If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.
P261 Avoid breathing dust. Dry material 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.
P280 Wear protective gloves in accordance with AS2161. Nitrile gloves of 8mm thickness. Wear 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

Frequent inhalation of dust material over periods of time increases the risk of developing silicosis and lung disease. Contains Calcium Oxide. Forms Calcium hydroxide when mixed with water, which has a corrosive effect on eyes and skin.

* Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 relates to the addition of Fly ash in Blended Cement. Some Cement Blends contain no Fly ash; therefore, Crystalline Silica risk is not strictly applicable. However, the use of recommended PPE is still advised.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Cement-Lime Blends contain a mixture of General-Purpose Cement and Hydrated Lime. The General-Purpose Cement component contains trace amounts of naturally occurring but potentially hazardous chemical entities including metals such as chromium and nickel and crystalline silica.

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
Cement General Purpose or Blended containing:	30-70%	65997-15-1
Hexavalent Chromium Cr (VI)	<10 ppm	18540-29-9
Hydrated Lime	20-40%	1305-62-0
Limestone (CaCO ₃)	0-5%	1317-65-3
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	<1-10%	14808-60-7
Total respirable silica	Below reporting limits	14808-60-7

Section 4: 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 for 15 minutes to remove all traces. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention. If wet cement is splashed in the eye, always treat as above, and seek urgent 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 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.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically. Wet cement burns to skin or eye may result in corrosive caustic burns. Ingestion of significant amounts of cement dry or wet is unlikely. Do not induce emesis or perform gastric lavage. Neutralisation with acidic agents is not advised because of increased risks of exothermic burns. Water-mineral oil soaks may aid in removing hardened cement from the skin. Ophthalmological opinion should be sought for ocular burns.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard: Cement-Lime Blends are stable substances, compatible with most

	other building materials, will not decompose into hazardous by-products and do not polymerise.
Hazchem Code:	None allocated
Flammability:	Not flammable
Extinguishing Media:	Water
Hazards from Combustion Products:	None
Danger of violent reaction or explosion:	Violent reactions with maleic anhydride, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins, nitropropane and phosphorus.
Evacuate:	No

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 manual handling Code of Practice.
Storage:	Protect from moisture to prevent hardening. Storage of product may be in concrete silos, steel bins, or plastic lined multi-ply paper bags.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr)	SWA (AUS)	--	0.05	--	--
Portland Cement	SWA (AUS)	--	10	--	--
Silica – Crystalline Quartz (respirable dust)	SWA (AUS)	--	0.05	--	--

8.2 Engineering controls

All work with dry product 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, use local mechanical ventilation or extraction in areas where dust could escape into the work environment. For bulk deliveries, closed pumping systems are recommended. 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 product onto exposed skin because of the cement content. Work areas should be cleaned regularly.

8.3 Individual protection measures and PPE

Eyes / Face:	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.
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Body/Skin: Minimise contact. When handling dry or wet mortar, wet concrete, 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 product or allow extended contact of skin with wet cement.

Remove clothing which has become contaminated with wet or dry product to avoid prolonged contact with the skin. If wet product 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.

Hands: Wear PVC, rubber or cotton gloves when handling material to prevent skin contact.; AS/NZS 2161.10:

Respiratory: Where engineering and handling controls are not adequate to minimise exposure to total dust and to respirable crystalline silica 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.

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:	2.7-2.9
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 40% of the fresh dry material may be respirable (below 10 microns)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Cement–Lime Blends are stable substances, compatible with most other building materials, will not decompose into hazardous by-products and do not polymerise.

Chemical Stability:	Chemically stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep free of moisture during storage
Incompatible Materials:	None
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None
Hazardous Reactions:	None

Section 11: Toxicological Information

There is no direct toxicological data on this product. Health effects information is based on reported effects in use from overseas and Australian reports on mixtures of General-Purpose Cements and sand.

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. 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 product 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 product due to presence of General-Purpose Cement.

Inhalation: 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) due to presence of General-Purpose cement. 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.

Inhalation: Repeated exposure may cause severe mucous membrane irritation, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Repeated and prolonged exposure to dust levels which exceed the OES for crystalline silica (see above) may occur. This can cause bronchitis, and silicosis (scarring of the lung). Long term overexposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may increase the risk of other irreversible and serious disorders including scleroderma (a disease affecting the connective tissue of the skin, joints, blood vessels and internal organs). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified Respirable Crystalline Silica inhaled in the form of quartz or Cristobalite from occupational sources, as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

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

Cement–Lime Blends 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

UN Number: None allocated

Proper Shipping Name: None allocated

Class and Subsidiary Risk: None allocated

