

# Safety Data Sheet



## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** OFF WHITE CEMENT (WA)

**Synonyms** BUILDERS CHOICE GREY CEMENT • BUILDERS CHOICE HIGH EARLY STRENGTH GREY CEMENT • CM20 - PRODUCT CODE • CREAM CEMENT • CREME CEMENT • HIGH EARLY STRENGTH GREY CEMENT • HYDRAULIC CEMENT • ULTRA CRÈME • ULTRA CRÈME GP • ULTRA CRÈME HE

### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Uses** BINDER IN CONCRETE, CONCRETE MASONRY & GROUTS • CEMENT • INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS • ROAD & SOIL STABILISATION

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name** CEMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED (WA)

**Address** 32 Beard St, Naval Base, WA, 6155, AUSTRALIA

**Telephone** (08) 9334 4555

### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

**Emergency** (08) 9334 4555

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

#### Health Hazards

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A

#### Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

### 2.2 GHS Label elements

**Signal word** DANGER

#### Pictograms



#### Hazard statements

H350i May cause cancer by inhalation.

#### Prevention statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Response statements

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

#### Storage statements

P405 Store locked up.

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### Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

### 2.3 Other hazards

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

Prolonged exposure to Portland Cement 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 Portland Cement. Physical characteristics of cements are that they are alkaline in nature. The pH of water solution (slurry) of cements can be as high as 13.5.

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## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
PORTLAND CEMENT	65997-15-1	266-043-4	<95%
CALCIUM CARBONATE	471-34-1	207-439-9	<8%
QUARTZ (CRYSTALLINE SILICA)	14808-60-7	807-338-5	<4%
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	18540-29-9	606-053-1	<0.0002%
GYP SUM	13397-24-5	603-783-2	<5%

**Ingredient Notes** This product contains trace levels (<0.4%) of respirable quartz.

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Eye** If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

**Skin** If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Ingestion** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

**First aid facilities** Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

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

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 and hexavalent chromium compounds are classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases if strongly heated.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

### 5.4 Hazchem code

None allocated.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

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

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. 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, incompatible substances and foodstuffs. Ensure packages are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Calcium carbonate (Limestone, Marble, Whiting)	SWA [AUS]	--	10	--	--
Chromium (VI) (as Cr)	SWA [Proposed]	--	0.000007	--	--
Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr)	SWA [AUS]	--	0.05	--	--
Gypsum (Calcium sulphate)	SWA [AUS]	--	10	--	--
Portland cement	SWA [AUS]	--	10	--	--
Portland cement	SWA [Proposed]	--	1	--	--
Quartz (respirable dust)	SWA [AUS]	--	0.05	--	--
Quartz (respirable dust) (Precautionary advice)	WorkSafe VIC	--	0.02	--	--

#### Biological limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	ACGIH BEI	Total chromium in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	25 µg/L
	ACGIH BEI	Total chromium in urine	Increase during shift	10 µg/L
	WEL [UK]	Total chromium in urine	Post shift	10 µmol chromium/mol creatinine in urine
	WES [NZ]	Total chromium in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	30 µg/L
	WES [Proposed]	Total chromium in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	25 µg/L

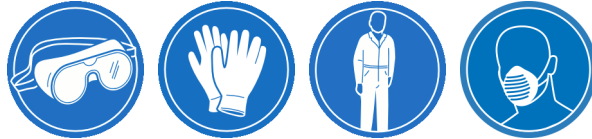
### 8.2 Exposure controls

**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.

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### PPE

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear dust-proof goggles.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
<b>Body</b>	When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P2 (particulate) / N95 respirator. At high dust levels, wear a Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with Class P3 (particulate) / N100 filter or a Class P3 (particulate) / N100 respirator.



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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	CREAM COLOURED POWDER
<b>Odour</b>	ODOURLESS
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Melting point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>pH</b>	ALKALINE
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Relative density</b>	3.2 to 3.4
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	INSOLUBLE
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Viscosity</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), ethanol, acids (e.g. hydrofluoric acid) and interhalogens (e.g. chlorine trifluoride). Water contact may increase product temperature 2°C to 3°C.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## PRODUCT NAME OFF WHITE CEMENT (WA)

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** Acute oral exposure may result in irritation of the mouth, throat, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
CALCIUM CARBONATE	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 3.0 mg/L

<b>Skin</b>	Irritating to the skin. Contact with powder or wetted form may result in irritation, rash and dermatitis.
<b>Eye</b>	Contact with moisture in the eyes may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and possible alkaline burns aided by mechanical irritation and abrasion.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	Exposure to portland cement may trigger an allergic response, potentially due to trace amounts of chromium. This is more likely in individuals who are frequently exposed or have pre-existing skin sensitivities or allergies.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	This product may contain trace amounts of 'respirable' crystalline silica and hexavalent chromium compounds which are classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). However, there is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer from exposure to crystalline silica is increased in persons with silicosis. Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk.
<b>Reproductive</b>	Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	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.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Repeated exposure to crystalline silica may cause lung fibrosis (silicosis), however due to the low levels of respirable crystalline silica in this product, adverse health effects are not anticipated with normal use.
<b>Aspiration</b>	This product is a solid and aspiration hazards are not expected to occur.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Due to the high pH of Portland cement when mixed with water, it can increase the pH of waterways, potentially leading to adverse effects on aquatic life. However, once cured and hardened into solid concrete, Portland cement is considered non-toxic to aquatic organisms.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not applicable for inorganic substances.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not expected to bioaccumulate.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The product hardens to a solid immobile substance. The product is not volatile but may be spread by dust-raising handling.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

Avoid contamination of drains and waterways.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Waste disposal** Reuse or recycle where possible. Alternatively, ensure product is covered with moist soil to prevent dust generation and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

**PRODUCT NAME OFF WHITE CEMENT (WA)**

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

No information provided.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

Hazchem code None allocated.

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

<b>Poison schedule</b>	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).
<b>Classifications</b>	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
<b>Inventory listings</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)</b> All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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**Additional information** CEMENT CONTACT DERMATITIS: Individuals using wet cement, mortar, grout or concrete could be at risk of developing cement dermatitis. Symptoms of exposure include itchy, tender, swollen, hot, cracked or blistering skin with the potential for sensitisation. The dermatitis is due to the presence of soluble (hexavalent) chromium.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**PRODUCT NAME OFF WHITE CEMENT (WA)****Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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