

# Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)



MSDS No. CA 042

## Gap Sand

### Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

#### Company Details

Cement Australia Pty Limited

ABN 75 104 053 474

12 Station Avenue

Darra

Queensland 4075

Tel: 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368)

Fax: 1800 CEMENT (1800 236 368)

Website: [www.cementaustralia.com.au](http://www.cementaustralia.com.au)

#### Manufacturing Plants

**Geelong:** 292 Thompson Road, Geelong North 32215

**Brisbane:** 77 Pamela St, Pinkenba QLD 4008

**Auburn:** Highgate Street, Auburn NSW 2144

**Townsville:** Benwell Road, Townsville QLD 4810

**Product:** Gap Sand

**Other Names:** Paving Joint Filler

Brushing Sand

**Use:** Gap Sand is used to stabilise paving by filling joints between pavers.

### Section 2: Hazards Identification

#### Hazardous Substance. Non-dangerous Goods

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.

#### Risk Phrases

**R36/37:** Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.

**R48/20:** Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

#### Safety Phrases

**S22:** Do not breathe dust.

**S25:** Avoid contact with eyes.

**S36/37/39:** Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

### 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:

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
Washed sand	>95%	14808-60-7
Polymeric Chemicals	2-3%	-
Mineral and organic impurities	<5%	-

## Section 4: First Aid Measures

Swallowed:	Wash mouth with water. Give plenty of water to drink. 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.
Skin:	Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary.
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.

## 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

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.
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## Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling:	When supplied in bags these need to be handled in accordance with manual handling Regulations and Code of Practice.
Storage:	Protect from moisture.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits:	National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Australia Occupational Exposure Standard:  Exposure to dust should be kept as low as practicable, and below the following OES. Crystalline silica (quartz): 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA as respirable dust (≤7 microns particle equivalent aerodynamic diameter). Dust (NOS - not otherwise specified): 10mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA as inspirable dust.
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**Engineering Controls:** All work with dry product should be carried out in such a way as to minimise dust generation and exposure to dust. When handling dry, 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 areas should be cleaned regularly.

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**Personal Protection:**

**Skin** Remove clothing which has become contaminated with product. Wash work clothes regularly. To avoid contamination of face and lips and ingestion, wash hands before eating, or smoking.

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**Eyes** 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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**Personal Protection:**

**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.

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## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

**Appearance (dry):** A sandy mixture of fine and coarse solid particles.  
**Odour:** No distinctive odour  
**Boiling/Melting Point:** Melting point >1200°C  
**Vapour Pressure:** Not applicable  
**Specific Gravity:** 2.7  
**Flash Point:** Non applicable  
**Flammability Limits:** Not applicable  
**Solubility In Water:** None  
**Particle Size:** Up to 10% of the fresh dry material may be respirable (below 10 microns)

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## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Gap Sand is stable, compatible with most other building materials, will not decompose into hazardous by-products and does not polymerise.

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

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## 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 Portland Cements and sand.

### Short Term (Acute) Exposure

<b>Swallowed:</b>	Unlikely under normal industrial use. May cause nausea, stomach cramps and constipation.
<b>Eyes:</b>	Irritating to the eyes. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing eye irritations.
<b>Skin:</b>	Dust is irritating and drying to the skin. Chronic skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to dust.
<b>Inhaled:</b>	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.

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### Long Term (Chronic) Exposure

<b>Eyes:</b>	Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the cornea.
<b>Skin:</b>	Repeated contact may cause irritation and drying of the skin.
<b>Inhaled:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>NOHSC has not classified crystalline silica as a carcinogen. There is debate in the medical literature concerning whether there is any risk of lung cancer arising from long term high overexposure to respirable crystalline silica. Risk of lung cancer has not been identified from using this product or sand cement mixes The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified Crystalline Silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources, as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).</p>

## Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	Unlikely to have a negative impact on plant life or animals.
Persistence and Degradability:	Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.
Mobility:	A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

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## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Gap Sand 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).

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## 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

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## Section 15: Regulatory Information

Gap Sand is classified as non-Dangerous Goods.

Classified as Hazardous according to 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).

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## Section 16: Other Information

**For further information on this product contact:** Telephone: (07) 3375 0501 (Business Hours)

Facsimile: (07) 3375 0473

**Emergency Contact Number:**

Contact Person: Technical Manager

Telephone: (07) 3375 0501 (Business Hours)

or Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

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Next Review Date for this MSDS: 31 December 2016.

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### 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.

This MSDS must be reviewed before 31 December 2016.