



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

STATEMENT OF PRODUCT HAZARDOUS NATURE FOR

# Build Tech MP Structural Grout

**This product is classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC**

**This product is classified as Non Hazardous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods**

### SUPPLIER

Build Tech Supplies Pty Ltd  
34 Derwent Park Rd  
Derwent Park  
Tasmania 7009  
ABN: 52 140 573 431  
Phone 03 62 735 800 (24 Hours)  
Fax: 03 62 734 977

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Product Name	CAS RN No(s):	%:
Silica Crystalline Quartz	14808-60-7	30-60
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	30-60
UN No.	None	
Haz Chem:	None	
Dangerous Goods Class:	None	
Packaging Group:	None	
Poisons Schedule Number:	None	
Subsidiary Risk:	None	

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PROPERTIES

#### Description and Use:

- Blended particles of cement of a kiln dry quartz sand mixed with water for use as void filling grout in the construction industry.

#### Appearance:

- Fine grey powder: partly mixes with water.

#### Properties:

- |                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| - Vapour Pressure:           | Negligible     |
| - Specific gravity:          | 1.5            |
| - Flash point:               | Not Applicable |
| - Lower Explosive Limit (%): | Not Applicable |
| - Upper Explosive Limit (%): | Not Applicable |



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

- Solubility in water: Partly Miscible

### Odour:

- None

### Ingredients:

- Portland Cement:
- Silica Crystalline Quart:
  - o The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  (+-) 3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (+-) 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$  i.e. generally less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

### Acute Health Effects

#### Swallowed:

- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

#### Eyes:

- If applied to the eyes, this material causes eye damage.

#### Inhaled:

- This material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation of dust, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Persons with impaired respiratory functions, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of material result in excessive exposures.
- Effects on lungs are significantly in the presence of respirable particles.

#### Skin:

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons
- This material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
- Entry into the blood-stream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects
- Examine the skin prior to use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected

#### Chronic Health Effects:

- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short and long term experimentation.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

- Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity, chest infections.
- Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effects

### First Aid

#### If swallowed:

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head down position, if possible) to maintain open airways and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness: i.e. becoming unconscious.

#### If in Eyes:

- If the product comes in contact with the eyes.
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

#### If on skin:

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

#### If Inhaled:

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airways, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedure.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

#### Advice to doctor:

- Treat symptomatically. Call Poison information Centre 131126 Australia Wide Number

### PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

#### Exposure standards:

- Silica crystalline – quartz, 0.1.
- Portland cement, 10.

#### Engineering controls:

- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

- This basic types of engineering controls are:
  - o Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
  - o Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment.

### Eyes:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard: as soft lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and absorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation – lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.

### Hands / Feet:

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves includes:
  - o Frequency and duration of contact.
  - o Chemical resistance of glove material.
  - o Glove thickness and dexterity.
- Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
  - o Polychloroprene
  - o Nitrile rubber
  - o Butyl rubber
  - o Fluorocautchouc.

### Lungs:

- Type- AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000, & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### Other:

- Overalls,
  - o PVC apron.
  - o Barrier cream.
  - o Skin cleansing cream.

## SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

### Suitable Container:

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

### Storage Incompatibility:

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Storage Requirement:

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
  - o Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
  - o Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

### Transportation:

- No restrictions. Delivered in 20kg bags on pallets via truck

### Minor Spills:

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

### Major Spills:

- Moderate hazard.
  - o Advise personnel in area.
  - o Alert Emergency services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - o Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
  - o Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

### Disposal:

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### Extinguishing Media:

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
  - o Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding areas.

### Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Non-combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn, silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>).
  - o May emit poisonous fumes.
  - o May emit corrosive fumes.

### Fire Incompatibility:

- None known

### Haz Chem:

- None

## CONTACT POINT



# Build Tech

SUPPLIES  
PTY LTD

Solutions for Construction, Civil, Industrial & Maintenance

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Australian Poisons Information Centre  
24 Hour Service           13 11 26  
Police or Fire Brigade       000

### *VALIDITY OF ISSUE*

This MSDS is valid until 07/07/2019