IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

SUPPLIER

Company: Westlegate Pty Ltd
Address: 16 Frost Road
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Australia
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HAZARD RATINGS

Product Name:	Westox Plastalite Hydraulic Lime Stone Repair Mortar
Other Names:	Stone Repair Mortar.
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	None
Packing Group:	None
Dangerous Goods Class:	None
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	None
Poisons Schedule Number:	None

USE

Used to repair and restore work to stone or masonry.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Grey powder with no odour; slightly soluble in water.

Boiling Point (°C):	Not applicable
Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	Non Flammable
Lower Explosive Limit	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Partly miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Graded sand	14808-60-7	20-30
Portland cement	65997-15-1	05-10
additives nonhazardous		10-30
Calcium hydroxide	1305-62-0	
Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3	
Calcium oxide	10034-77-2	

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HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/ industrial environments.
The material is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity.

EYE

The dust is highly discomforting and may be abrasive to the eyes
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The dust is discomforting and may be abrasive to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.
Handling wet cement can cause dermatitis. Cement when wet is quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin contributes strongly to cement contact dermatitis since it may cause drying and defatting of the skin which is followed by hardening, cracking, lesions developing, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.
Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitization. Sensitization is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements, cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterized by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localized necrosis.
Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

INHALED

Generated dust may be highly discomforting if inhaled and may even cause in some cases, sensitization.
Respiratory sensitization may result in allergic / asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and inhalation of generated dust.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

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 airway 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.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.

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HEALTH HAZARD ...

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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If skin contact occurs:
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA: 4 mg/m³.
Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m³	Mixture Conc (%)
Portland cement	4	30	0

INGREDIENT DATA

GRADED SAND:

NOTE: This product contains negligible amount of respirable dust.

PORTLAND CEMENT:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica) [ACGIH]
PEL Total dust: 15 [OSHA Z1]
PEL Respirable fraction: 5 [OSHA Z1]
containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica:
TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ total dust
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust
OES TWA: 10 mg/m³ total inhalable dust
OES TWA: 4 mg/m³ respirable dust
MAK value: 5 mg/m³
IDLH Level: 5000 mg/m³
Portland cement is considered to be a nuisance dust that does not cause fibrosis and has little potential to induce adverse effects on the lung.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE …

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.
Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh air hoods or masks
Build up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying “escape” velocities which, in turn, determine the “capture velocities” of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation).	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min)
Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion).	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE
Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET
PVC gloves or Cotton gloves.
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER
Overalls.
Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	--	PAPR-P1-
50 x ES	Air-line **	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific WESTLEGATE data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINER
Multiply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag
NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Segregate from strong oxidizers and strong acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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SAFE HANDLING

TRANSPORTATION
No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Vacuum up or sweep up.
Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS
Minor hazard.
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
If inhalation risk of exposure exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

DISPOSAL
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Product is not combustible.
No special firefighting procedures required.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of caustic compounds, carbon dioxide (CO2) and carbon monoxide (CO).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
No known incompatibility with normal range of industrial materials.

HAZCHEM
None.

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CONTACT POINT

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End of Report
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