

Chem Alert Report

Product Name **FENDOLITE MII, TG**

Ingredient

ADDITIVES
PORTLAND CEMENT

Conc.

Not Available
30 - 60%

CAS No.

Not Available
65997-15-1

Synonyms

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA
EXFOLIATORS FENDOLITE MII, TG, FENDOLITE MII, FENDOLITE TG.

Appearance

GREY POWDER

Odour

ODOURLESS

Use(s)

FIRE PROTECTION, CEMENTITIOUS PRODUCT.

Supplier

EXFOLIATORS PTY LTD Ph: (03) 5977 5303

Stock No.

, .

Poison Sched

None Allocated

Hazchem None Allocated

UN No. None Allocated

D.G Class None Allocated

Pkg Group

None Allocated

EPG None Allocated

Sub/Tert Risk None Allocated

HEALTH HAZARDS

Health Hazard

Summary

Slightly corrosive. Use safe work practices to avoid eye - skin contact and dust generation-inhalation. Once water is added, an inhalation hazard is not anticipated. Chronic respiratory effects are not anticipated with over exposure at high levels due to the immediate irritant and/or corrosive effects. Hexavalent chromium compounds may be present in trace levels in cement products and are classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

Eye

Corrosive. Severe irritant upon contact with powder/ dust. Over exposure may result in pain, redness, corneal burns and ulceration with possible permanent damage.

Inhalation

Slightly corrosive. Over exposure to dust may result in severe mucous membrane irritation of nose and throat with coughing and bronchitis at high levels. Chromium compounds have been reported to cause respiratory sensitisation and may be present as a contaminant of cement. However, if present a hazard is not anticipated with trace amounts.

Skin

Slightly corrosive. Prolonged and repeated contact with powder or wetted form may result in skin rash, dermatitis and sensitisation.

Ingestion

Slightly corrosive. Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, with vomiting and abdominal pain. Due to product form, ingestion is not considered a likely exposure route.

PRECAUTIONS

Flammability

Non flammable. No fire or explosion hazard exists.

Reactivity

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

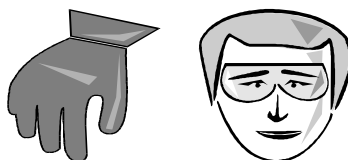
Ventilation

Do not inhale dust/ powder. Use with adequate natural ventilation. Where a dust inhalation hazard exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

PPE

Wear dust-proof goggles and PVC or rubber gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) Respirator. At high dust levels, wear a Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with Class P3 (Particulate) filter or a Class P3 (Particulate) respirator.



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FIRST AID

- Eye** Flush gently with running water, holding eyelids open for 20 minute period. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Inhalation** If over exposure occurs leave exposure area immediately. If other than minor symptoms are displayed seek immediate medical attention.
- Skin** Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Launder clothing before reuse.
- Ingestion** If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide). Do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Seek urgent medical attention.

SAFE HANDLING

- Storage** Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from moisture, oxidising agents (eg. hydrogen fluoride, phosphorus oxide), acids, ethanol, interhalogens (eg. chlorine trifluoride) and foodstuffs. Ensure packages are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.
- 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 Risk Management Technologies on (08) 9322 1711 for additional information.
- Transport** Not regulated for transport purposes.

EMERGENCY

- Spillage** If spilt (bulk), contact emergency services if appropriate. Wear dust-proof goggles, PVC/rubber gloves, a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator (where an inhalation risk exists), coveralls and rubber boots. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways. Collect and place in sealable containers for disposal. Avoid generating dust.
- Fire and Explosion** Non flammable. No fire or explosion hazard exists.
- Extinguishing** Non flammable.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Flammability: NON FLAMMABLE
Boiling Point: NOT AVAILABLE
Exposure Standard (TWA): 10 mg/m³ Portland cement
pH: 12.0 - 12.5 (Slurry)
Specific Gravity: NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure: NOT AVAILABLE
Lower Explosion Limit: NOT RELEVANT

Flash Point: NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point: NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation Rate: NOT AVAILABLE
% Volatiles: NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility: INSOLUBLE
Upper Explosion Limit: NOT RELEVANT
Density: 400 - 440 kg/m³

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RISK AND SAFETY PHRASES

Risk and Safety Phrases are standardised phrases allocated to Hazardous Substances. Risk phrases convey a general description of the physicochemical, environmental and health hazards of a substance. Safety phrases provide information on safe storage, handling, disposal, personal protection and first aid.

R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

S22 Do not breathe dust.

S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

S28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.

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

S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

HAG PHRASES

HAG stands for Hazmat Action Guide. HAG phrases describe in simple terms the hazard associated with chemical products and the appropriate action to take in the event of an emergency involving the product. HAG phrases are commonly used by emergency services.

(40) Irritant.

(42) Causes severe damage to eyes and skin.

(51) Does not mix with water.

(62) Avoid personal/skin contact.

(64) Avoid dust.

(8) Form: Solid.

(80) Fire fighting: Does not burn.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR : ADDITIVES

Concentration in this product : Not Available

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR : PORTLAND CEMENT

Concentration in this product : 30 - 60%

HEALTH HAZARDS - EYE

Corrosive - may cause burns.

HEALTH HAZARDS - INHALATION

Portland cement may contain trace amounts of hexavalent chromium compounds, as a contaminant of the manufacturing process. Hexavalent chromium compounds are classified as human carcinogens (IARC Group 1).

TWA : 10 mg/m³

HEALTH HAZARDS - SKIN

Corrosive. Hexavalent chromium compounds, which may be present in low levels as a contaminant, easily penetrate the skin and are potent skin sensitisers. Prolonged contact may also result in dermatitis and ulceration.

HEALTH HAZARDS - INGESTION

Corrosive to mucous membranes.

ADDITIONAL SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

CEMENT CONTACT DERMATITIS: Individuals using wet cement, mortar, grout or concrete could be at risk of

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION cont.

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.

IARC - GROUP 1 - PROVEN HUMAN CARCINOGEN. This product contains an ingredient for which there is sufficient evidence to have been classified by the International Agency for Research into Cancer as a human carcinogen. The use of products known to be human carcinogens should be strictly monitored and controlled.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS: *** mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre *** ppm - Parts Per Million *** TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard. *** pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline. *** CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds. *** M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration. *** IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as 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. Information provided by Risk Management Technologies is summarised for ease of use. Additional technical information is available by calling (08) 9322 1711.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: 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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

Where a United Nations Number (UN No) is present on the Chem Alert report, the product is classified as a Dangerous Good by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road or Rail.

If no UN Number, Dangerous Goods Class or Hazchem Code has been allocated, then the Chem Alert report will state 'none allocated' in accordance with NOHSC:2011(1994)].

STATUS OF CHEM ALERT REPORTS

Chem Alert reports are compiled as an independent source of information by RMT's scientific department, based on the latest chemical and toxicological research and, where appropriate, in compliance with relevant standards, guidance notes and legislation. Unless otherwise stated, RMT takes full responsibility for the information in the Chem Alert reports. Where available the manufacturer's original MSDS is also provided to Chem Alert subscribers as a scanned image for their convenience. In many instances Chem Alert reports are compiled on behalf of manufacturers in which case they serve as the "Manufacturer's MSDS" and are clearly identified as such on the relevant reports.

ADDITIONAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONS - VENTILATION

Maintain dust levels below the recommended exposure standard (TLV/TWA).

Last Reviewed : 4th February 2002

Date Printed : 30th January 2003

END OF REPORT

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INFORMATION SOURCES

In the preparation of data for inclusion into the Chem Alert System, various references are used. Below is a sample list of some of the resources which Risk Management Technologies (RMT) regularly use to update and validate the toxicology of chemicals an

- ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values
- Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene
- Australian Standards
- Australian Dangerous Goods Code (Australian Code for the transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail)
- Bretherick (H/Book of Reactive Chemical Hazards)
- British Journal of Industrial Medicine
- CCH Workplace Health and Safety Manual
- CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics
- Freeman (Standard Handbook of Hazardous Waste Treatment And Disposal)
- Gosselin H&S (Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products)
- Handbook of Poisoning
- Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary
- Hayes (Pesticides in Man)
- Hazchem Alerts
- IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans (World Health Organisation)
- ITI (Toxic and Hazardous Ind. Chemicals Safety Manual)
- Manufacturer's Data Sheets
- Maximum Concentrations at the Workplace and Biological
- Merck Index
- NH & MRC (Occupational Guidelines)
- NICNAS (National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme)
- NIOSH - Organic Solvent Neurotoxicity
- NIOSH - Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
- NTIS - Industrial Exposure and Control Technologies For
- Occupational Health Guide For Chemical Hazards (NIOSH/OSHA)
- Occupational Medicine - Principles & Practical Applications
- OSHA - Regulated Hazardous Substances
- Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- Physicians' Silver Platter
- Prager (Environmental Contaminant Reference Databook)
- Proctor and Hughes (Chemical Hazards of the Workplace)
- Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- Sax (8th Edition. Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials)
- Sax (Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials Reports)
- Scientific Products Reference Book (Ajax Chemicals)
- Sittig (Handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chem and Carc)
- Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
- Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary
- Talty (Industrial Hygiene)
- The Australian Drug Guide
- Tolerance Values for Working Materials
- Tomes Plus
- Toxicological Chemistry - Guide to Toxic Substances In Chemistry
- Weiss G. (Hazardous Chemicals Data Book)
- Worksafe and National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Publications.
- Worthing (The Pesticide Manual)
- Zenz (Occupational Medicine)