Safety Data Sheet

Green-M8

Section 1. Supplier's Details

Company	Select Building Supplies Pty Ltd
Address	72 Carcoola street Nollamara WA 6061
Contact/Emergency	+61 439 922 903
Email address	enquiry@selectbuildingsupplies.com.au

Section 2. Product Identification

Product Name	Green-M8
Product Code	0-61
Product Type	Powder
Email address	enquiry@selectbuildingsupplies.com.au
Product Use	Composite admixture for use in cement-based products. Use according to manufacturer directions;

Section 3. Hazard Identification

Mixture Classification: Hazardous chemical. Non-dangerous goods (Ref. According to the Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations and the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification[1]	• Skin irritation/damage	Category 2
	• Eye irritation/damage	Category 2A
	• Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 3
	• Respiratory tract irritation, Specific target organ toxicity repeated exposure	Category 2

1. Classification drawn from HSIS

Hazard Pictograms



Signal Word

Corrosive	Warning	Chronic Health Hazard

Section 4. Precautionary Statements

Hazards

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315	Causes skin irritation

Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust, fume or any other form
P271	Use ventilation or in an open space
P280	Use appropriate personal protective equipment (goggles/face protection, gloves, mask)
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling

Response

P362	Change contaminated clothing and wash before re-use
P305+P351+P338	**IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses (if present) and continue rinsing.
P337+P313	Get medical help if eye irritation continues
P302+P352	**IF ON SKIN:** wash thoroughly with soap and water
P332+P313	Get medical help if skin irritation continues
P304+P340	**IF INHALED:** Move outdoors to breath fresh air and stay in a position to comfortably breath
P312	Call a POISON CENTER if the victim feels unwell.

Disposal

P501	Follow the local regulations to dispose of the container/packaging.

Section 5. Composition / Information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS - No	Concentration (%)
Calcium formate	544-17-2	>85
Polycaboxylates	9003-04-7	<10

Section 6. First Aid Measures

Description	
Eye Contact in case of contact with eye(s)	▪ Rinse immediately with tab water; ▪ Flush the eye(s) with plenty of water, keeping eye(s) wide open; ▪ Lift the upper and lower eye lids slowly while irrigating the eye(s); ▪ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or if it recurs seek medical attention; ▪ In the event of eye injury, If contact lenses are present, they should be removed by a medical professional.
Skin Contact in case of contact with skin	▪ Remove all contaminated clothing as soon as possible, including any footwear. ▪ Rinse hair and skin with running water and soap. ▪ Seek medical attention in the event of continued irritation.
Inhalation in case dust/fume are inhaled from the contaminated area	▪ Rest (lay down) in a well ventilated area; ▪ Get rid of prostheses in the mouth which may block airway, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▪ Induce artificial respiration if not breathing, if possible, with a demand valve resuscitator or bag-valve mask device. ▪ Get emergency medical assistance as soon as possible.
Ingestion in case the product or its derivatives are swallowed	▪ **Do NOT induce vomiting, if swallowed.** ▪ If the patient vomits, he/she should lean forward or be place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway for breathing. ▪ If the patient is showing signs of becoming unconscious, he/she should not drink any liquids ▪ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▪ Get emergency medical assistance as soon as possible.

Section 7. Fire Safety Measures

Suitable Extinguishing media: Use extinguishing procedures that are suitable to local conditions and the surrounding environment.

Extinguishing materials	▪ Water or spray ▪ Dry chemical powder ▪ Foam
Hazards As a result of the mixture	▪ Do not mix with oxidizing chemicals or acids such as nitrates, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine and as it may trigger a fire.
PPE for Firefighters	▪ Self-contained breathing apparatus to be worn in the event of fire.
Extinguishing	▪ If possible, prevent spillage in the drains and environment ▪ Use fine spray to extinguish and cool down the adjacent area
Explosion Hazard	▪ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible ▪ (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires ▪ and / or dust explosions. ▪ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended. ▪ in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including ▪ secondary explosions). ▪ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive ▪ mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the ▪ fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and ▪ fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, ▪ larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

	▪ Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. ▪ May emit poisonous fumes. ▪ May emit corrosive fumes. ▪ carbon monoxide (CO)
HAZCHEM	▪ Not applicable

Section 8. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: See section 8

Environmental precautions: See section 12

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▪ Remove all ignition sources. ▪ Clean up all spills immediately. ▪ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▪ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	▪ CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. ▪ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▪ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

Section 9. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

+	X	+	O	X	+	+

X — Must not be stored together
0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
+ — May be stored together

Safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended
- in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including
- secondary explosions)
- Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- Establish good housekeeping practices.
- Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Plastic container
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2
calcium formate	Calcium formate	8.5 mg/m3	71 mg/m3

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy
- document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Body Protection

See Other protection below

Other Protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

Thermal Hazards

N/A

Section 10. Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide (SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne. Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Section 11. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White crystalline powder with slight acetic acid odour; mixes with water.
Physical state	▪ Divided solid ▪ Density = 2.05; (water = 1) ▪ Initial boiling point > 300 °C ▪ Molecular weight = 130.12 (g/mol)

Stability and Reactivity: Chemical

Chemical stability	▪ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▪ Product is considered stable. ▪ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Persons with impaired respiratory function, 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 the material result in excessive exposures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Formate ion may directly act on the brain to produce convulsions. Large quantities administered to animals produced retinal lesions.

Skin Contact

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may increase irritant effects 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 the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

Chronic

Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by

particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

	Toxicity	Irritation
Calcium Formate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - mod
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1210 mg/kg [1]	

Legend

Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.*
Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation	✓		
Serious Eye Damage	✓	**Reproductivity**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Mutagenicity	⊘	**STOT - Repeated**	⊘

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

Ecological information

Admixture

- Do not discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 12. Transport Information

No special labels required

HAZCHEM – N/A

- Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
- Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
- Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product Disposal	▪ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. ▪ A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction ▪ Reuse Recycling ▪ Disposal (if all else fails) ▪ This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. ▪ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▪ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▪ Recycle wherever possible. ▪ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▪ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a

licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)

- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Contact Select Building Supplies: info@selectbuildingsupplies.com.au