

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Supaskim

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name Supaskim

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Cement render for application to bricks, blocks and other masonry based surfaces.

1.4 Supplier's details

Name Melbourne Acrylic Coatings Victoria Pty Ltd
Address 196-200 Hammond Road
3175 Dandenong South Victoria
Australia

Telephone 03 9794 7004
email info@melbacrylic.com.au

1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

03 9794 7004

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: Model WHS Regulations 2016

- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 1
- Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3
- Skin sensitizer, Cat. 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



1. Exclamation mark; 2. Corrosion

Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

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H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

Precautionary statement(s)

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Portland cement (CAS no.: 65997-15-1)	10 - 30 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	
Silica crystalline, respirable (CAS no.: 14808-60-7)	< 0.1 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	< 90 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area:</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</p>
In case of skin contact	<p>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 event of irritation.</p>

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In case of eye contact	If this 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. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
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 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.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	Avoid g

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

There is no restriction on the type of fire extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area and materials.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Non-combustible material.

Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

, silicon dioxide (SiO₂) may emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

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Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Moderate hazard.

CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.

Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Recover product wherever possible.

IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for 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.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place.

Store away from foodstuffs.

Protect containers from physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

CAS: 14808-60-7 (EC: 238-878-4)

Silica, crystalline

Cal/OSHA: 0.1 mg/m³ PEL inhalation

CAS: 65997-15-1

Portland cement

Cal/OSHA: 10 mg/m³ PEL inhalation

8.2 Appropriate 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

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Eye/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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption 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.

Skin protection

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 event of irritation.

Respiratory protection

Wear impervious gloves, goggles and overalls. Avoid generating and inhaling dust. If dust is present, wear dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that nitrile gloves are suitable for intermittent contact - user to make final assessment prior to handling. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing prior to using or storing.

Thermal hazards

Not relevant.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Practically odorless off-white to grey powder.
Odor	Practically odorless
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Portland cement: pH 12-13
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Non flammable.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non flammable
Upper/lower flammability limits	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available
Relative density	1.50 - 1.65
Solubility(ies)	Miscible in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidizing properties	Not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

No data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See section 7.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Silica, crystalline : Hydrogen fluoride

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No adverse effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms may arise if product is mishandled or used incorrectly.

Skin corrosion/irritation

The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

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.

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.

Serious eye damage/irritation

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

Respiratory or skin sensitization

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

Germ cell mutagenicity

This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

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Carcinogenicity

According to NOHSC renders are not classified as a carcinogen. Crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic to humans, however due to low levels present in this product, the criteria for classification is not met.

Reproductive toxicity

This material has been classified as non-hazardous.

STOT-single exposure

No data available to make classification.

STOT-repeated exposure

No data available to make classification.

Aspiration hazard

No data available to make classification.

Additional information

Portland cement: pH 12-13

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

No data available on product

Persistence and degradability

No data available on product

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on product

Mobility in soil

Low mobility in soil

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product

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 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

- 14.1 UN Number
- 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name
- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
- 14.4 Packing group

Special precautions for user

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 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SECTION 16: Other information

This SDS has been prepared in accordance with the Safe Work Australia Code of Practice - Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - July 2020.

This document may be updated from time to time as ingredients or information regarding those ingredients changes. A current version of the SDS for this product is available on the MAC website at www.macrender.com.au