

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### 1.1 Product identifier

Synonyms

Uses

Product name MUJA FLYASH

FLYASH AUSTRALIA MUJA FLYASH • MUJA FLY ASH

#### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

CEMENT ADDITIVE • CONCRETE ADDITIVE • GROUT ADDITIVE • MORTAR ADDITIVE • ROAD BASE ADDITIVE • SOIL STABILISATION

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name	FLYASH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	
Address	P.O. Box 190, Eastwood, NSW, 2122, AUSTRALIA	
Telephone	02 4973 3622	
Email	contact@flyash.com.au	
Website	www.flyashaustralia.com.au	

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### **Physical Hazards**

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

#### **Health Hazards**

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2A Carcinogenicity: Category 1A Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

13 11 26 (PIC)

#### **Environmental Hazards**

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word	
Pictograms	

# DANGER



# Hazard statements

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Prevention statements**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

# ChemAlert.

### PRODUCT NAME MUJA FLYASH

#### **Response statements**

P305 + P351 + P338

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage statements P405

P308 + P313

P501

Store locked up.

#### Disposal statements

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

# 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
SILICON DIOXIDE (SILICA, AMORPHOUS)	7631-86-9	231-545-4	30 to 60%
QUARTZ (CRYSTALLINE SILICA)	14808-60-7	238-878-4	6%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder
ALUMINOSILICATE	1302-93-8	215-113-2	10 to 30%

**Ingredient Notes** Approximately 40% of particles in the bulk material (fly ash) are in the respirable dust fraction. The crystalline silica content in the respirable dust proportion of this component is 3%.

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once).
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 5 microns penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on x-ray. Exposed workers should be medically examined regularly with emphasis on respiratory system. Individuals with pulmonary disease should be excluded from exposure.

#### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases if strongly heated. Amorphous silica may transform at elevated temperatures to tridymite (870°C) or cristobalite (1470°C).

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

No fire or explosion hazard exists.

#### 5.4 Hazchem code

None allocated.

# ChemAlert.

# 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

#### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then collect and place in suitable containers for reuse or disposal. Avoid generating dust.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

# 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store tightly sealed in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills.

#### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
ingredient	Reference	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Fumed silica (respirable dust)	SWA [AUS]		2		
Nuisance Dust	SWA [AUS]		10		
Quartz (respirable dust)	SWA [AUS]		0.05		
Quartz (respirable dust) (Precautionary advice)	WorkSafe VIC		0.02		

#### **Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Wet where possible.

#### PPE

Eye / Face	Wear dust-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P2 (Particulate) respirator.



# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES



#### **MUJA FLYASH** PRODUCT NAME

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

mormation on basic physical a	na chemical properties
Appearance	GREY POWDER
Odour	ODOURLESS
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	1400°C (Approximately)
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	3.9
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

# **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures > 870°C.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with acids (e.g. nitric acid) and alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide). Also incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), phosphoric acid, flourides, trioxides, flourine and vinyl acetate.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity No known toxicity data is available for this product. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

	Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
	SILICON DIOXIDE (SILICA, AMORPHOUS)	3160 mg/kg (rat)		
Skin Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain and rash.				

Eye	Causes serious eye irritation. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
• ··· ··	

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen. Mutagenicity

Crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). However, there is a body of Carcinogenicity evidence supporting the fact that increased cancer risk would be limited to people already suffering from silicosis. May contain trace quantities of metals classified as confirmed human carcinogens, such as nickel, cadmium and arsenic, at levels much lower than those expected to cause adverse health effects.

Reproductive

Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.



#### PRODUCT NAME **MUJA FLYASH**

Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. May aggravate existing STOT - single conditions such as asthma, emphysema and other respiratory or cardiovascular conditions. exposure

Repeated exposure to respirable silica may result in pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis). Silicosis is a fibronodular STOT - repeated lung disease caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica. Principal exposure symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness. Long term exposure to fly ash may also cause chronic bronchitis.

Aspiration

Not classified as causing aspiration.

# **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

# **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal

Ensure product is covered with moist soil to prevent dust generation and dispose of to approved Council landfill. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

# 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.3 Transport hazard class	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

# 14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code None allocated.

# 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

# 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

**Poison schedule** A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.



Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AllC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AllC, or are exempt.

# **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

exceeding 98 Exposure to	ILICATES: When alumino silicates have been exposed to service temperatures 32°C for prolonged periods, cristobalite, a form of crystalline silica may be formed. cristobalite dust may cause pulmonary fibrosis-silicosis. A hazard is only anticipated lition of used refractory materials. Cristobalite is classified as carcinogenic to humans 1).
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.	
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, 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.	
It should be including: for measures; p prepare a re	ECTS FROM EXPOSURE: noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors m of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control rotective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to port which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will sks and apply control methods where appropriate.
ACGIH CAS # CNS EC No. EMS GHS GTEPG IARC LC50 LD50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OEL pH ppm STEL STOT-RE STOT-RE SUSMP SWA	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds Central Nervous System EC No - European Community Number Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods) Globally Harmonized System Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide International Agency for Research on Cancer Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose Milligrams per Cubic Metre Occupational Exposure Limit relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). Parts Per Million Short-Term Exposure Limit Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons Safe Work Australia
	Threshold Limit Value
	exceeding 98 Exposure to during demol (IARC Group) RESPIRATO employed to selection an uncomfortabl be considered PERSONAL The recomm only. Factors product cond selection of p HEALTH EFF It should be including: for measures; p prepare a re assess the ris ACGIH CAS # CNS EC No. EMS GHS GTEPG IARC LC50 LD50 mg/m³ OEL pH ppm STEL STOT-RE STOT-RE

TWA Time Weighted Average

ChemAlert.

#### PRODUCT NAME MUJA FLYASH

**Report status** 

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

Prepared by

Risk Management Technologies 5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth Western Australia 6005 Phone: +61 8 9322 1711 Fax: +61 8 9322 1794 Email: info@rmt.com.au Web: www.rmtglobal.com

# [End of SDS]