

EPIREZ EZIRENDER HB

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Jun-2006
C317SC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

EPIREZ EZIRENDER HB

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: E991609"

PRODUCT USE

Cement type non-shrink repair mortar.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW Polymers & Fluids
Address:
100 Hassall Street
Wetherill Park
NSW, 2164
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800
Emergency Tel: +61 2 9757 8800
Fax: 1800 803 596

QUEENSLAND DISTRIBUTOR

INTERNATIONAL TRADERS Pty Ltd
6/286 Evans Rd
Salisbury - BRISBANE - QLD 4107
Phone (07) 3272 9051 Fax (07) 3272 9744

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the
Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Irritating to eyes and skin.

SAFETY

Do not breathe dust.
Wear eye/face protection.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or
Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
portland cement	65997-15-1	30-60
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	10-30
additives nonhazardous		30-60

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

- 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.

EYE

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.

SKIN

If skin or hair 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 passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing life-threatening health effects is:

calcium carbonate 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

calcium carbonate 50 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

calcium carbonate 30 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

calcium carbonate 15 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>=0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>=0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>=2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi ply 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 acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry.

Absorbs water and carbon dioxide from the air.

- 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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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m3	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m3	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m3
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate		10				

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers
Epirez Ezirender HB: No data available for CW:4659-64
calcium carbonate: No data available for CAS:471-34-1 CAS:13397-26-7 CAS:15634-14-7

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Original IDLH Value (ppm)	Original IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
portland cement	N.E.	N.E.	5,000	

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

PORTLAND CEMENT:

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.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 lens 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Grey powder with no odour; insoluble in water. Hardens after reaction with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable
Solubility in water (g/L): Reacts
pH (1 % solution): Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): >1
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not applicable
Viscosity: Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
-

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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

EYE

The dust is highly discomforting and may be abrasive.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Irritating to skin.

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 sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis.

INHALED

Generated dust may be highly discomforting if inhaled and may even cause in some cases, sensitisation.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. Cement dust is an allergen with skin contact and/or dust inhalation possibly causing allergic response or even sensitisation responses. 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.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Epirez Ezirender HB.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN,IATA,IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

portland cement (CAS: 65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
calcium carbonate (CAS: 1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for calcium carbonate as CAS: 13397-26-7, CAS: 15634-14-7.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Numbers

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3

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