

Material Safety Data Sheet

AFTEK MORTARLOX

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name

AFTEK MORTARLOX

Company Name

ITLS- TWA AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Address

250 Princes Highway Dandenong
VIC, 3175 Australia

Emergency Tel.

+61 3 9791 8211

Telephone/Fax Number

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Recommended Use

Admixture for brick mortar. Mixed with gauging water prior to addition to mortar mix.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia (NOHSC).
Not Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Risk Phrase(s)

R38 Irritating to skin.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R52 Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Safety Phrase(s)

S24 Avoid contact with skin.
S25 Avoid contact with eyes.
S37 Wear suitable gloves.
S39 Wear eye/face protection.
S40 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46 If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Characterization

Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium C14- 16- olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	10-20 %
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	1-<2 %

Other Information

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow assessment.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin

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.

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.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.

Specific Methods

- 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.

Specific Hazards

The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur oxides (SO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Other Information

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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.

Conditions for Safe Storage

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic cubes.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

Source	Material	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hydroxide (Sodium hydroxide)	2

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- . sodium C14- 16- olefin sulfonate: CAS:68439- 57- 6

MATERIAL DATA

AFTEK MORTARLOX:

Not available

SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is

evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

CEL TWA: 1 mg/m³ (Albright and Wilson)

SODIUM HYDROXIDE:

for sodium hydroxide:

The TLV-C is recommended based on concentrations that produce noticeable but not excessive, ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation.

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.

Respiratory Protection

• Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Eye 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 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

Hand Protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,

- chemical resistance of glove material,

- glove thickness and

- dexterity.

Personal Protective Equipment

OTHER

- Overalls.

- P.V.C. apron.

- Barrier cream.

- Skin cleansing cream.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Physical and chemical properties

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Appearance

Clear brown liquid with minimal odour; mixes with water.

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Melting Point

Not Available

Boiling Point

100°C approx

Solubility in Water

Misc ible

Specific Gravity

1.04- 1.06

pH Value

Not Availab le (1% solution)

Not A vailable (as supplied)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

Not Available

Flash Point

Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Applicable

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability and reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives

using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Ingestion

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Skin

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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

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

Chronic Effects

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

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Bioaccumulation Mobility

Water/Soil Air

sodium C14- 16-

olefin sulfonate No Data No Data

Available Available

sodium hydroxide LOW No Data LOW HIGH

Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

- 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

U.N. Number

None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

DG Class

None Allocated

Packing Group

None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate (CAS: 68439-57-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom"

sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2,12200-64-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

No data for Aftek Mortarlox (CW: 32-0287)

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Hazard Category

Irritant

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Version No:2.0

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name CAS

sodium hydroxide 1310- 73- 2, 12200- 64- 5

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END OF MSDS

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