

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gap Sand

Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Company Details

Cement Australia Pty Limited

ABN 75 104 053 474

18 Station Avenue
Darra, Queensland 4076**Tel:** 1300 LIME (1300 236 368)**Fax:** 1800 LIME (1800 236 368)**Website:** www.Limeaustralia.com.au**Emergency Contact Number:****Contact Person:** Technical ManagerTelephone: 1300 LIME (1300 236 368 - Business Hours) or
Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

Manufacturing Plants

Brisbane: 77 Pamela St, Pinkenba QLD 4008

Product

Name: Gap Sand**Other Names:** Paving Joint Filler
Brushing Sand**Use:** Gap Sand is used to stabilise paving by filling joints between pavers

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification

**DANGER****CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS**

A low proportion of the fine dust in the supplied dry product will be respirable crystalline silica. Once wetted, risk of any airborne respirable dust will be low, but dry residues may contain crystalline silica.

For more information call **1300 CEMENT** (1300 236 368)
or visit www.cementaustralia.com.au*Mix it with the best.*

GHS CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Hazardous according to the Safe Work Australia guidelines for Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

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Hazard Class and Category

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Skin sensitisation: Category 1

Serious eye damage/irritation: Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation: Category 3

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure: Category 1

2.2 GHS Label elements

Pictograms and signal words



DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H372	Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Prevention Statement(s)

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust.
P264	Wash any skin exposed to the product thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves in accordance with AS2161. Nitrile gloves of 8mm thickness. Wear eye protection in accordance with (AS/NZS1337.1).

Response Statement(s)

P310 Immediately call POISON CENTRE 131126 or Doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 Get medical advice if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see first aid requirements).
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove affected person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P332+P33+ P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
P362 +P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash separately before reuse.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage Statement(s)

P405 Store locked up.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal Statement(s)

P501 Dispose of unused contents or container as normal general waste or in accordance with jurisdictional regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Some susceptible individuals may exhibit an allergic skin response upon exposure, possibly due to trace amounts of chromium. Prolonged exposure in the wet form can cause serious, potentially irreversible skin or eye damage in the form of chemical burns. The same serious injury can occur if wet or moist skin or eyes have prolonged contact exposure to dry form.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

The sand in this product is mainly crystalline silica and accounts for the high overall crystalline silica content. All significant constituents are listed below:

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
Washed sand containing	>95%	14808-60-7
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	>95%	14808-60-7
Total respirable silica	Below reporting limits	14808-60-7
Hexavalent Chromium Cr (VI)	<1 ppm	18540-29-9
Polymeric Chemicals	<2%	
Hydrated Lime:	<2%	
Calcium Hydroxide	<2%	1305-62-0
Mineral and organic impurities	<5%	

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

Ingestion/Swallowed:	Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting, get medical attention showing the Safety Data Sheet and the hazard label. If symptoms persist, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 or a doctor.
Eyes:	Seek immediate medical attention. Hold eyelids apart and flush thoroughly with flowing water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Protect unaffected eye.
Skin:	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing, and brush off loose particles before washing off skin thoroughly with soap and water. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent irritation, burning or redness of the skin. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air, away from dusty area. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities:	Eye wash station. Washing facilities with running water/shower.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically. Skin contact with wet Lime, mortars and slurries may result in irritant dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact with wet Lime may result in skin burns 12 to 48 hours after exposure. There may be no pain at the time of exposure. If wet Lime is splashed into the eye, alkali burns can cause permanent damage. Ophthalmologist should be sought for burns to eyes.

4.2 Symptoms caused by exposure.

Irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory system. Chronic over exposure to silica quartz dust may result in silicosis (lung disease). Principal symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to this product, possibly due to the trace amounts of chromium present. Crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1), if respirable material is inhaled. Hexavalent chromium compounds are also classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).

4.3 Medical attention and special treatment

In case of accident (such as eye exposure) or feeling unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Treatment:

(See paragraph 4.1)

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard:	None
Hazchem Code:	None allocated
Flammability:	Not flammable
Extinguishing Media:	None required
Hazards from Combustion Products:	None
Special Protective Precautions and equipment for fire fighters:	None required

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure

Recommended protective clothing when handling product includes gloves (AS2161), boots, long sleeves/pants, eye protection i.e., goggles (AS/NZS1337.1), suitable respirator (AS/NZS1715, 1716).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering storm water and sewer drains.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, then collect and place in suitable containers for reuse or disposal. Spills are best cleaned up by vacuum device to avoid generating airborne dust. Recommendations on Exposure Control and Personal Protection should be followed during spill clean-up.

DO NOT USE WATER: Wetting during clean-up will cause formation of setting Lime.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

When supplied in bags these need to be handled in accordance with Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice. 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 in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, removed from moisture (to prevent hardening), incompatible substances, strong oxidants or acids, foodstuffs and to minimise dust emissions. Ensure packages are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Storage in steel or concrete bins and silos, or plastic lined bags, is appropriate.

Store locked up with containers tightly closed

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure control measures

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr)	SWA (AUS)	--	0.05	--	--
Lime	SWA (AUS)	--	10	--	--
Quartz (respirable silica)	SWA (AUS)	--	0.1	--	--

8.2 Engineering controls

Use outdoors or in well-ventilated areas. Employ natural or mechanical ventilation to maintain exposure within

applicable limits. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

8.3 Individual protection measures

- Eyes / Face:** Wear safety glasses or dust-proof goggles when handling material to avoid contact with eyes. Wet material is a greater risk to the eyes than dry powder.
- Body/Skin:** Use clothing that provides comprehensive protection to the skin, e.g. cotton, rubber, PVC or Viton. Long sleeved shirt and full-length trousers.
- Hands:** Wear PVC, rubber or cotton gloves when handling material to prevent skin contact.; AS/NZS 2161.10:
- Respiratory:** Where an inhalation risk exists wear a fitted and properly maintained Class P1 (Particulate) respirator, dependent on a site-specific risk assessment.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

- Appearance (dry):** A sandy mixture of fine and coarse solid particles
- Odour:** No distinctive odour
- Boiling/Melting Point:** Melting point >1200°C
- Vapour Pressure:** Not applicable
- Specific Gravity:** 2.7
- Flash Point:** Not applicable
- Flammability Limits:** Not applicable
- Solubility in Water:** None
- Particle Size:** Up to 10% of the fresh dry material may be respirable (below 10 microns)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Gap Sand is stable, compatible with most other building materials, will not decompose into hazardous by-products and does not polymerise.

- Chemical Stability:** Chemically stable
- Conditions to Avoid:** Keep free of moisture during storage.
- Incompatible Materials:** None
- Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None
- Hazardous Reactions:** None

Section 11: Toxicological Information

11.1 Early onset symptoms related to exposure.

- Acute Toxicity** Mildly abrasive and corrosive to mouth and throat if swallowed. May cause nausea, stomach cramps and constipation.
- Inhalation** Irritating to the respiratory system. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. High level exposure may result in breathing difficulties. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

Repeated exposure to dust can result in nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing, Inflammation of respiratory lining tissue, and increased risk of bronchitis and pneumonia.

Repeated exposure to respirable silica may result in pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis). Silicosis is a fibronodular lung disease caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica. Principal symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness. In the wet state, the likelihood of an inhalation hazard is reduced.

Eye

Causes serious eye damage. Irritating and corrosive to the eyes and may cause alkaline burns. Lime dust is irritating to the eyes. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing eye irritations. Contact with moisture in the eyes may result in irritation, flow of tears, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and possible alkaline burns aided by mechanical irritation and abrasion. Exposure to wet Lime can cause serious, potentially irreversible eye damage in the form of chemical burns.

Sensitisation

Persons who are allergic to chromium may develop an allergic dermatitis which aggravates the irritant effects and this combination can lead to chronic Lime dermatitis and serious disability particularly affecting the hands.

Skin

Irritating to the skin. Direct contact with powder or wetted form may result in irritation, rash and dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to wet Lime can cause serious, potentially irreversible skin damage in the form of chemical burns. Within 12 to 48 hours (after one- to six-hour exposures) possible first, second- or third-degree burns may occur. There may be no obvious pain at the time of the exposure. Chronic skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to dust or contact with product.

Repeated contact causes irritation and drying of the skin and can result in skin reddening and skin rash (dermatitis). Over time this may become chronic and can also become infected.

Mutagenicity

Not classified as a Mutagen

Carcinogenicity

This product contains crystalline silica which is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). However, there is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis. Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk. Epidemiological studies have shown that smoking increases the risk of bronchitis, silicosis (scarring of the lung) and lung cancer in persons exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Hexavalent chromium compounds are also classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). However due to the trace amounts present, no adverse effects are expected due to this component. In the wet state, the likelihood of an inhalation hazard is reduced.

Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Product forms an alkaline slurry when mixed with water. Based on available data, classification criteria is not met, and there is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms. However, due to the high pH of Lime, the pH of waterways may be increased with adverse effects on aquatic life. This product is non-toxic to aquatic organisms when present as a cured solid.

12.2 Bio accumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.3 Persistence and Degradability

Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.

12.4 Mobility

A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Reuse or recycle where possible. Lime can be treated as a common waste for disposal to an approved landfill site, in accordance with local authority guidelines. Alternatively, ensure product is covered with moist soil to prevent dust generation.

Keep material out of storm water and sewer drains.

Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal, and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above).

Section 14: Transport Information

Transportation is done in bulk or bag form by Ship, Rail and Road.

UN Number:	None allocated
Proper Shipping Name:	None allocated
Class and Subsidiary Risk:	None allocated
Packing Group:	None allocated
Special precautions for user:	Avoid generating and breathing dust
Hazchem Code:	None allocated

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Gap Sand is not classified as Dangerous Goods.

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

All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16: Other Information

For further information on this product contact:	Telephone: 1300 LIME (1300 236 368 - Business Hours) Facsimile: 1800 LIME (1800 236 368)
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IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

Previous Edition and edits made:

2020 – Format updates

2022 – Format updates

Next Review Date for this SDS: 31 December 2026.

Australian and New Zealand Standards:

AS 2161: Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves).

AS/NZ 1336: Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection.

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing.

Advice Note:

Cement Australia believes the information in this document to be accurate as at the date of preparation, but, to the maximum extent permitted by law, Cement Australia accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage caused by any person acting or refraining from action because of this information.

The provision of this information should not be construed by anyone as a recommendation to use this product. No one should use any product in violation of any patent or other intellectual proprietary rights or in breach of any statute or regulation.

Users should rely on their own knowledge and inquiries and make their own determination as to the applicability of this information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace and in conjunction with other substances or products.

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