Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Company Details

Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd
ABN 90 009 679 734

Address
Level 10, 35 Clarence Street
Sydney 2000

Tel/Fax
Tel: +61 2 9323 4000  Fax: +61 2 9323 4500

Emergency Contact No
1800 882 478

Product
PREMIXED CONCRETE WASH-OUT WASTE

Other Names/Synonyms
NA

Use
Concrete Wash out waste

Other Information
NA

Section 2: Hazards Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE  NON-DANGEROUS GOODS

☐ Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of the Australian Safety and Compensation Commission ASCC (formerly NOHSC) (Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition)

☐ This product may contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica dust is classified as Hazardous

☐ Dust created when the product is dry may contain crystalline silica some of which may be respirable (particles small enough to go into the deep parts of the lung when breathed in)

☐ A proportion of the fine dust in/on the supplied product may be respirable crystalline silica

The following Risk and Safety phrases apply to this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Phrases:</th>
<th>Safety Phrases:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R20: Harmful by Inhalation (applies to concrete dust)</td>
<td>S22: Do not breathe dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R21: Harmful in Contact with Skin</td>
<td>S24: Toxic in contact with skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R22: Harmful if Swallowed</td>
<td>S24: Toxic if swallowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R43: May cause sensitisation by skin Contact</td>
<td>S28: After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R48: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation (Applies to concrete washout waste dust)</td>
<td>S29: Do not empty into drains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S36: Wear suitable protective clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S37: Wear suitable gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S39: Wear eye/face protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 3: Composition / Information On Ingredients

All significant constituents are listed below:

**Major Ingredients:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>20-85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containing Crystalline Silica (Quartz)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crushed Stone, Gravel or Blast Furnace Slag.</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>20-85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland cement</td>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
<td>10-60 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium VI</td>
<td>1333-82-0</td>
<td>2-20ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>0-20 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other ingredients may be added:**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blast Furnace Slag or Fly Ash</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pozzolans</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigments: (metallic oxide colours)</td>
<td>7699-41-4</td>
<td>0 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica Fume (amorphous silica)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Admixtures</td>
<td>9003-53-6</td>
<td>0 - 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystyrene balls</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 10% by volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene fibres</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Fibres</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

- Chromium VI is a trace impurity in Portland Cement
- Portland Cement, Sand, Crushed stone, Gravel, Blast Furnace Slag and Fly Ash may contain crystalline silica (quartz). Depending on the source of the material for the above ingredients, the crystalline silica content of the final product can vary from product to product.
- Cementitious additives may contain traces of metals
Section 4: First Aid Measures

Swallowed  Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention

Eye  Flush thoroughly with flowing water, while holding eyelids open, for 15 minutes to remove all traces. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention

Skin  Remove heavily contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin

Inhaled  Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask if breathing is difficult. If irritation persists seek medical attention

First Aid Facilities  Eye wash and normal washroom facilities

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically or consult a Poisons Information Centre

SECTION 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability  Not flammable or combustible
Hazards from combustion products  None
Suitable extinguishing media  Not applicable
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters  None
Hazchem code  None allocated

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spills:
☐ Dust is best cleaned up by vacuum device to avoid making dust airborne. Wetting down before sweeping up dust may be a useful control measure
☐ Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed during spill clean-up if conditions are dusty
☐ Plastic concrete washout waste;
  - Recover spilled material by shovelling into containers and using mechanical sweepers, but avoid generating dust. Prevent spillage or wash down water from entering sewers drains, stormwater and watercourses
  - If contamination of drains or watercourses has occurred, advise the relevant state environment protection agency and the company

Disposal:
☐ May be disposed of as inert landfill in accordance with local authority regulations
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SECTION 7: Handling And Storage

Storage Precautions
No special storage requirements

Transport
Not classified as a Dangerous Goods, according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (6th Edition)

Handling
Prevent all contact with skin. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet

Proper Shipping Name
None Allocated

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

The following applies to dust from this product:

Exposure Limits
- Exposure to dust should be kept as low as practicable, and below the following NES:-
  - Crystalline silica (quartz): 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (time-weighted average) as respirable dust
  - Total dust (of any type, or particle size): 10 mg/m³ TWA
  - Chromium VI: 0.05 mg/m³ -sensitiser

Engineering Controls
- All work should be carried out in such a way as to minimise dust generation, and exposure to dust
- Mechanical ventilation: Dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels
- Work areas should be cleaned regularly

Personal Protection:

Skin
Prevent all contact with skin
When handling wet concrete washout waste personnel should wear loose comfortable clothing and impervious boots, suitable protective/impervious gloves
Contact with plastic concrete washout waste will cause severe irritation and possible chemical burns, cement dermatitis and dry skin
- Portland cement is alkaline in nature so plastic concrete washout waste and mortars are strongly alkaline (pH of 12 -13). Strong alkalines, like strong acids, are harmful or caustic to the skin. This may produce alkali burns
- Portland cement is hygroscopic - it absorbs water.
Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet
Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash gently and thoroughly with tepid water and non-abrasive soap. If irritation develops and persists seek medical attention. Wash hands before eating, or smoking
Eyes

Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS/NZ 1336) or a face shield should be worn.

Plastic concrete washout waste will cause severe irritation in contact with the eyes, which will result in redness, stinging and lachrymation. Alkaline properties may produce severe alkali burns or serious eye damage.

Dry concrete dust may cause mechanical irritation resulting in redness and lachrymation.

Respiratory

Where engineering and handling controls are not enough to minimise exposure to total dust and to respirable crystalline silica, personal respiratory protection may be required. The type of respiratory protection required depends primarily on the concentration of the respirable crystalline silica dust in the air, and the frequency and length of exposure time. Amount of exertion required during the work, and personal comfort are other considerations in choice of respirator. A suitable P1 or P2 particulate respirator chosen and used in accordance with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 may be sufficient for many situations, but where high levels of dust are encountered, more efficient cartridge type or powered respirators or supplied-air helmets or suits may be necessary. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly.

For dust levels approaching or exceeding the NES (see above) a more effective particulate respirator providing a greater protection factor should be worn. Procedures for effective use of respirators should be applied and supervised.

Do not contaminate the home environment with dusty work clothes and shoes. Do not shake out work clothes before laundering.

SECTION 9: Physical And Chemical Properties

Appearance
A mouldable generally grey mixture which can set and harden to become a cake. Colour may vary from near white to any other colour.

Odour
Some added ingredients used in concrete washout waste may create a smell of ammonia.

Ph
>7.0 dry state. >10 in wet plastic state

Vapour Pressure
Not determined

Vapour Density
Not determined

Boiling Point/range
Not determined

Freezing/melting point
Melting point >1200 °C

Solubility
Not soluble. Can react on mixing with water forming an alkaline solution with Ph >11

Specific gravity
2.5

Flash Point
Not applicable

Upper and lower flammability Limits
Not applicable

Ignition Temp
Not applicable

Particle Size
A proportion of the dust may be respirable (below 10 microns) and if it becomes airborne constitutes an exposure if inhaled.
**Premixed Concrete Washout Waste**

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**SECTION 10: Stability And Reactivity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Stability</th>
<th>Chemically Stable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition to avoid</td>
<td>Keep away from water. Dust generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Decomposition Products</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Reactions</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crystalline silica is stable, compatible with other materials, does not polymerise, and will not decompose into hazardous by-products.

**SECTION 11: Toxicological Information**

**Health Effects**

**Acute (short term) -**

**Swallowed**

Unlikely in normal use in industrial situation. Concrete washout waste is abrasive and mildly corrosive. Swallowing either plastic or hardened concrete washout waste will result in abdominal discomfort. Symptoms can include nausea, stomach cramps and vomiting.

**Eye**

Plastic concrete washout waste will cause severe irritation in contact with the eyes, which will result in redness, stinging and lachrymation. Alkaline properties may produce severe alkali burns or serious eye damage.

Dry concrete waste dust may cause mechanical irritation resulting in redness and lachrymation.

**Skin**

Contact with plastic concrete washout waste will cause severe irritation and possible chemical burns, cement dermatitis and dry skin.

- Portland cement is alkaline in nature so plastic concrete washout waste and mortars are strongly alkaline (pH of 12-13). Strong alkalines, like strong acids, are harmful or caustic to the skin. This may produce alkali burns.

- Portland cement is hygroscopic - it absorbs water. It will draw water away from any other material in contacts, including skin. This will irritate and dry the skin.

**Inhaled**

Dry concrete dust may irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract causing coughing, sneezing and breathing difficulties. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases included asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.
### Chronic (long term) -

**Eyes**

In dust form may cause inflammation of the cornea.

**Skin**

Repeated or prolonged skin contact with plastic concrete washout waste can dry the skin and cause alkali burns due to the caustic nature of the product. This condition is described as irritant contact dermatitis. Some individuals may experience allergic dermatitis because there are trace amounts of water soluble hexavalent chromium salts (Chromium VI) present in Portland Cement (0 - 20ppm). Once a person is sensitised to water soluble chromates any further skin exposure to chromates will bring back the symptoms.

**Inhaled**

Plastic concrete washout waste is not considered a chronic inhalation hazard. Repeated exposure to the dust may result in increased nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing. Inflammation of lining tissue of the respiratory system may follow repeated exposure to high levels of dust with increased risk of bronchitis and pneumonia. Long term occupational over-exposure or prolonged breathing-in (or inhalation) of crystalline silica dust at levels above the NES carries the risk of causing serious and irreversible lung disease, including bronchitis, and silicosis (scarring of the lung), including acute and/or accelerated silicosis. It may also increase the risk of other irreversible and serious disorders including scleroderma (a disease affecting the skin, joints, blood vessels and internal organs) and other auto-immune disorders.

Inhalation of dust, including crystalline silica dust, is considered by medical authorities to increase the risk of lung disease due to tobacco smoking. The product contains a proportion of respirable free crystalline silica in the quartz component. Crystalline silica (inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources) has been classified by The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). However (in the view of CC&AA) the research on this is inconclusive and ASCC/NOHSC has not classified crystalline silica as a carcinogen. The most current research indicates no excess risk of lung cancer or other cancers from using these products.

**Other Information**

Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources in the work environment, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of respiratory diseases. It is recommended that all storage and work areas should be smoke-free zones and that other airborne contaminants should be kept to a minimum.

### SECTION 12: Ecological Information

**Concrete Washout Waste**

**Ecotoxicity**

Product forms an alkaline slurry when mixed with water.

**Persistence and Degradability**

Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.

**Mobility**

A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

**Dust**

Crystalline silica is non-toxic to aquatic and terrestrial organisms; is not biodegradable; is insoluble and is expected to have low mobility in landfill.
SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

Spills & Leaks
Plastic concrete washout waste;
Recover spilled material by shovelling into containers and using mechanical sweepers, but avoid generating dust. Prevent spillage or wash down water from entering sewers, drains, stormwater and watercourses.
If contamination of drains or watercourses has occurred, advise the relevant state environment protection agency and the company.

Disposal
May be disposed of as inert landfill in accordance with local authority regulations. Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above).

SECTION 14: Transport Information

UN Number
None Allocated
UN proper Shipping name
None Allocated
Class and subsidiary risk
None Allocated
Packing Group
None Allocated
Hazchem Code
None Allocated
Special precautions for user
See Above
DG class
None Allocated

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

Classification
Hazardous according to ASCC/NOHSC criteria and not classified as Dangerous Goods
Hazard Symbol
None allocated
Poisons Schedule
None allocated

- Exposures by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State and Territory) as they are applicable to Respirable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, and control of inhalation exposure below the NES.
- Persons who have potential for exposure above the NES may be required by Regulations to have periodic health surveillance including Chest X-ray (see relevant State Government Regulations and ASCC/NOHSC documentation).
Section 16: Other Information

Emergency Contact No (All hours)
1800 882 478

Emergency Contact No (Office Hours)

Contact For further information contact the Risk Manager at your nearest Hanson office;

- **New South Wales & ACT**
  - Level 18, 2-12 Macquarie St
  - Parramatta, NSW, 2150
  - Ph: (02) 9354 2600
  - Fax: (02) 9354 2699

- **Tasmania**
  - 114 Gormandston Road
  - Moonah, TAS, 7009
  - Ph: (03) 6272 6796
  - Fax: (03) 6272 1714

- **South Australia**
  - 55 Galway Avenue
  - Marieston, SA, 5033
  - Ph: (08) 8292 5950
  - Fax: (08) 8292 5995

- **Northern Territory**
  - Winnellie Road Level 1
  - Winnellie, NT, 5789
  - Ph: (08) 8984 4266
  - Fax: (08) 8984 3717

- **Victoria**
  - 601 Doncaster Road
  - Doncaster, VIC, 3108
  - Ph: (03) 9274 3700
  - Fax: (03) 9274 3794

- **Western Australia**
  - 35 Great Eastern Highway
  - Rivervale, WA, 6103
  - Ph: (08) 9311 8811
  - Fax: (08) 9470 2793

- **Queensland**
  - Level 11, Toowong Tower
  - 9 Sherwood Road
  - Toowong, Qld, 4066
  - Ph: (07) 3246 5500
  - Fax: (07) 3246 5533

**Authorised by:** David Pallot

**Date of issue information 1-7-2015 (Replace version dated 1-11-2010)**

Notice: We believe the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is accurate and is given in good faith, but no warranty expressed or implied is made. The suggested procedures are based on experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive nor fully adequate in every circumstance. Users are advised to make their own independent determination of suitability and completeness of information at their own risk, in relation to the particular purposes and specific circumstances.

Since the information contained in this document may be applied under conditions beyond our control, no responsibility can be accepted by us for any loss or damage cause by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of any information contained in this Safety Data Sheet. Where the information provided herein disclosed a potential hazard or hazardous ingredient, adequate warning should be provided to employees and users and appropriate precautions taken.

END OF SDS