

## 1. Identification of Substance & Company

### Product

<b>Product name</b>	Bridgeman Concrete, wet
<b>Generic names</b>	Ready Mixed Concrete, Pump Concrete, Shotcrete, Nofines Concrete, Kerbmix
<b>HSNO approval</b>	HSR002544
<b>Approval description</b>	Construction Products (Subsidiary hazard) Group Standard 2020
<b>UN number</b>	NA
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	NA
<b>DG class</b>	NA
<b>Packaging group</b>	NA
<b>Hazchem code</b>	NA
<b>Uses</b>	Building and civil engineering construction

### Company Details

<b>Company</b>	<b>Bridgeman Concrete</b>
<b>Address</b>	1316 Omahu Rd Hastings New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 6 879 7256

**Emergency Telephone Number: 0800-764 766**

## 2. Hazard Identification

### Approval

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002544, Construction Products (Subsidiary hazard) Group Standard 2020). The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

### GHS Classes

Skin irritant category 2  
Eye damage category 1

### Hazard Statements

H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

*Note: concrete is considered irritating to the skin under the classification system; however, there is a possibility of burns if wet concrete is left in contact with the skin for a prolonged time.*

### SYMBOLS

**DANGER**



### Other Classifications

No other classifications are known to apply when cement/concrete is wet. See SDS for Bridgeman Concrete, dry.

### Precautionary Statements

<b>Prevention</b>	P103 - Read label before use. P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P260 - Do not breathe dust. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280 - Wear protective gloves/eye protection.
-------------------	--

<b>Response</b>	<p>P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.  P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	P405 - Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	10-70%
Aggregates may contain crystalline silica	14808-60-7	10-90%
Metal oxides – not contributing to GHS classes	Mixture	3-6%
Additives	Various	0-5%
Non hazardous substances including polymers	Proprietary	0-20%
Water	7732-18-5	30-50

Aggregates may contain fillers such as sand, flyash and slag. This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

### 4. First Aid

#### General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

**Recommended first aid facilities** Ready access to running water is recommended. Accessible eyewash is recommended.

#### Exposure

<b>Swallowed</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Contact a doctor if you feel unwell.
<b>Eye contact</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
<b>Skin contact</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>Inhaled</b>	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. See Section 11 for information on potential long term health effects from exposure to very fine crystalline silica dust.

### 5. Firefighting Measures

<b>Fire and explosion hazards:</b>	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is non-combustible.
<b>Suitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Unknown.
<b>Products of combustion:</b>	Product does not burn. Dust may form irritating atmosphere. Product will react exothermically with water. Contaminated water will be strongly alkaline. Product may decompose in a fire and produce toxic or corrosive fumes.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Containment</b>	If greater than 1000kg is stored, secondary containment is required. Emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. Prevent spillage from spreading or entering soil, waterways or drains.
<b>Emergency procedures</b>	In the event of large spillage (>100kg) of the dry or wetted mixture alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain spill. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses.
<b>Clean-up method</b>	Collect product avoiding any dust formation, and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
<b>Disposal</b>	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	The dust may form irritating atmosphere. Contaminated water will be strongly alkaline. Do not allow contaminated water to enter the environment. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

### 7. Storage & Handling

<b>Storage</b>	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep in a cool, dry place. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.
<b>Handling</b>	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of dust.

### 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

#### Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m<sup>3</sup> for respirable particulates and 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	Crystalline silica	0.05mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)	data unavailable
	Cement	3mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)	data unavailable

#### Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

### Personal Protective Equipment

#### General

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should not be used as the primary means of exposure protection, except in the event of an accident or emergency situation or where all other means of protection have proven to inadequate.

Clean PPE after use or dispose of as appropriate. Store PPE for re-use in a clean place. Regular training on the correct use of PPE should be provided. In particular the correct fitting and use of respirators and where applicable the cleaning of respirators should be undertaken.

#### Eyes



Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses or full face mask. Avoid wearing contact lenses. Select eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1337.

#### Skin



Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear overalls, waterproof boots and impervious alkali-resistant gloves (e.g., nitrile, PVC, rubber, neoprene). Tuck overalls inside boots and seal with duct tape to reduce risk of concrete entering boots. Protective gloves or suitably resistant material must comply with AS 2161. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use. Protective clothing must comply with AS 2919, AS3765.1 or AS3765.2. PVC or rubber boots must comply with AS/NZS 2210.2 and selected and maintained in accordance with AS/NS2210.1. Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking.

Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Take special care to ensure that cuts/abrasions or irritated skin are not exposed to this product. It is also important to ensure that wet concrete does not become trapped within gloves, boots or clothing – leaving cement in contact with the skin for extended period of time may cause skin burns.

It is important that skin is also covered when concrete dust is created (e.g., sanding, grinding, crushing or cutting concrete). The dust may also irritate and/or damage the skin.

#### Respiratory

The product does not present an inhalation hazard when wet.

However when dust is created a well fitted dust mask should be used (this is not recommended when exposure is close to the WES). Refer to SDS for Bridgeman Concrete, dry.

### WES Additional Information

Not applicable

### 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Wetted concrete
<b>Odour</b>	not specified
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	no data
<b>pH</b>	~12
<b>Freezing/melting point</b>	no data
<b>Boiling Point</b>	no data
<b>Flashpoint</b>	non flammable
<b>Flammability</b>	non flammable
<b>Upper &amp; lower flammable limits</b>	no LEL or UEL
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data
<b>Vapour density</b>	no data
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	2300-2400kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Solubility</b>	forms a slurry (pH >12), insoluble in hardened state
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	no data
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data
<b>Viscosity</b>	no data
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	powder

### 10. Stability & Reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions. Keep dry until used.
<b>Conditions to be avoided</b>	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination.
<b>Incompatible groups</b>	Strong acids, ammonium salts, and aluminum metal.
<b>Substance Specific Incompatibility</b>	Cement products dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing corrosive silicon tetra-fluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, chlorine, trifluorides, and oxygen difluoride.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Does not readily decompose. Respirable dust particles may be generated when concrete is sawed, drilled, sanded or grinded.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	Will not polymerise

### 11. Toxicological Information

#### Summary

The following summary is for wetted concrete:

**IF IN EYES:** Contact with wet (unhardened) concrete, mortar, cement mixtures or concrete dust can cause effects ranging from irritation to serious eye damage/burns and blindness. The pH of the mixture is >12. Note: the level of irritation/damage is dependent on the quantity of the dust, the pH, and the length of time exposed. E.g., if dust is washed out of the eye immediately, effects will be minor. However, if dust or wet concrete is left in contact with the eye, serious damage/blindness could result.

**IF ON SKIN:** Contact with wet (unhardened) concrete, mortar, cement, or cement mixtures can cause skin irritation, severe chemical burns (third degree). Drying concrete is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs water. It will draw water away from any material it contacts-including skin. This may cause irritation – particularly in hot conditions or when sweating. Brief exposure to the skin (i.e., washed off immediately) will result in irritation. However, if the concrete or dust is left on the skin for an extended time (e.g., if inside boots or absorbed through overalls), burns to the skin are possible. Thickening of the skin and/or rash is also possible.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Ingestion of this product may cause gastrointestinal irritation.

For toxicological information on the dry concrete or concrete dust, refer to the SDS Bridgeman concrete, dry

#### Supporting Data

<b>Acute</b>	<b>Oral</b>	The estimated LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) for the mixture is > 2,000 mg/kg. Ingestion of this product may cause gastrointestinal irritation and burns to the mouth.
	<b>Aspiration</b>	This mixture is not considered an aspiration hazard.
	<b>Dermal</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) (dermal) for the mixture is >2,000 mg/kg.
	<b>Inhaled</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) (inhalation) for the mixture is >5mg/L/4h.
	<b>Eye</b>	Cement, is considered to be an eye corrosive. pH >11, if wetted. Dust may also be irritating to eye (mechanical irritation)
	<b>Skin</b>	Wet product may be corrosive to the skin as pH >11
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>Sensitisation</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	This mixture may contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). This mixture is wetted concrete and no respirable particles are present. Refer to SDS for dry concrete is dust or dry concrete is present.
	<b>Reproductive / Developmental</b>	No data for mixture is available. No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.

<b>Systemic</b>	This mixture may contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica triggers STOT RE cat 1 classification if it is in the form of a fine respirable dust in an occupational (chronic exposure) setting. This mixture does not contain respirable particles (wetted). Refer to SDS for dry concrete is dust or dry concrete is present.
<b>Aggravation of existing conditions</b>	Persons with existing lung conditions may be at a higher risk of further adverse health effects (as above). Smokers have an increased risk of lung cancer and silicosis.

## 12. Ecological Data

### Summary

Wet concrete is considered to be harmful in the environment when in a soluble form. This is primarily due to the high pH of the product. Do not allow product to enter drains and waterways.

### Supporting Data

<b>Aquatic</b>	No data for mixture is available. Using EC <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the estimated EC <sub>50</sub> for the mixture is between 1 and 100 mg/L. This implies that concrete should be considered harmful in the aquatic environment. Water contaminated with this product is alkaline and should not be allowed to enter the environment.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	Not applicable
<b>Degradability</b>	Not applicable (predominantly natural products)
<b>Soil</b>	No data available for the mixture. The soil toxicity value for the mixture is estimated to be ≥ 100 mg/kg.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	See acute toxicity.
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	The mixture is not considered harmful to terrestrial invertebrates.
<b>Biocidal</b>	Not designed as a biocide.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

<b>Restrictions</b>	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
<b>Disposal method</b>	Disposal of this product must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Disposal of contaminated packaging must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 clause 12. Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.

## 14. Transport Information

### Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - NZS 5433:2007

This mixture is not considered a hazardous substance for transport on land.

<b>UN number:</b>	NA	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	NA
<b>Class(es)</b>	NA	<b>Packing group:</b>	NA
<b>Precautions:</b>	NA	<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA



## 15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002544, Construction Products (Subsidiary hazard) Group Standard 2020. All ingredients appear on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals NZIoC.

### Specific Controls

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.
Inventory	An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained.
Packaging	All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged including substances that have been decanted, transferred or manufactured for own use or have been supplied
Labelling	Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Signage	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Location compliance certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	Not required.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

### Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

## 16. Other Information

### Abbreviations

<b>Approval Code</b>	Approval HSR002544, Construction Products (Subsidiary hazard) Group Standard 2020 Controls, EPA. <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a>
<b>CAS Number</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7 <sup>th</sup> revised edition, 2017, published by the United Nations.
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>NZIoC</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
<b>STOT RE</b>	System Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure
<b>STOT SE</b>	System Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

**WES** Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

### References

**Data** Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).

**Controls** EPA notices, [www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz), Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz)

**WES** The latest NZ Workplace Exposure Standards, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – [www.worksafe.govt.nz](http://www.worksafe.govt.nz).

**Other References:** Suppliers SDS

### Review

<b>Date</b>	Reason for review
<b>February 2023</b>	Not applicable - New SDS

### Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email [info@datachem.co.nz](mailto:info@datachem.co.nz) or phone: +64 21 1040951.





## 1. Identification of Substance & Company

### Product

<b>Product name</b>	Bridgeman Concrete, dry
<b>Generic names</b>	Ready Mixed Concrete, Pump Concrete, Shotcrete, Nofines Concrete, Kerbmix
<b>HSNO approval</b>	HSR002545
<b>Approval description</b>	Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020
<b>UN number</b>	NA
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	NA
<b>DG class</b>	NA
<b>Packaging group</b>	NA
<b>Hazchem code</b>	NA
<b>Uses</b>	Buildin and civil engineering construction

### Company Details

<b>Company</b>	<b>Bridgeman Concrete</b>
<b>Address</b>	1316 Omaha Rd Hastings New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 6 879 7256

**Emergency Telephone Number: 0800-764 766**

## 2. Hazard Identification

### Approval

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002545, Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020). The substance has been classified as hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

### GHS Classes

Skin irritant category 2  
Eye damage category 1  
Carcinogen category 1  
STOT\* repeated exposure category 1

\*STOT – System Target Organ Toxicity

### Hazard Statements

H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.  
H350 - May cause cancer if inhaled.  
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

### SYMBOLS

**DANGER**



### Other Classifications

Cement is considered irritating to the skin under the classification system; however, there is a possibility of burns if wet cement or cement mixture is left in contact with the skin for a prolonged time. See SDS for wet cement.

Cement and Sand (Aggregates) may contain silica (as quartz) in trace amounts. Carcinogen category 1 and System Target Organ Toxicity category 1 apply if quartz silica is present as a fine respirable dust.

### Precautionary Statements

<b>Prevention</b>	<p>P103 - Read label before use.  P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  P260 - Do not breathe dust.  P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  P280 - Wear protective gloves/eye protection.</p>
<b>Response</b>	<p>P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.  P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	P405 - Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	10-70%
Aggregates may contain crystalline silica	14808-60-7	10-90%
Metal oxides – not contributing to GHS classes	Mixture	3-6%
Additives	Various	0-5%
Non hazardous substances including polymers	Proprietary	0-20%

Aggregates may contain fillers such as sand, flyash and slag. This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

### 4. First Aid

#### General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

**Recommended first aid facilities** Ready access to running water is recommended. Accessible eyewash is recommended.

#### Exposure

<b>Swallowed</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Contact a doctor if you feel unwell.
<b>Eye contact</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
<b>Skin contact</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>Inhaled</b>	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. See Section 11 for information on potential long term health effects from exposure to very fine crystalline silica dust.

### 5. Firefighting Measures

<b>Fire and explosion hazards:</b>	There are no specific risks for fire/explosion for this chemical. It is non-combustible.
<b>Suitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Unknown.
<b>Products of combustion:</b>	Product does not burn. Dust may form irritating atmosphere. Product will react exothermically with water. Contaminated water will be strongly alkaline. Product may decompose in a fire and produce toxic or corrosive fumes.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Containment</b>	If greater than 1000kg is stored, secondary containment is required. Emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. Prevent spillage from spreading or entering soil, waterways or drains.
<b>Emergency procedures</b>	In the event of large spillage (>100kg) of the dry product or wetted cement alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain spill. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses.
<b>Clean-up method</b>	Collect product avoiding any dust formation, and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
<b>Disposal</b>	Sweep up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	The dust may form irritating atmosphere. Contaminated water will be strongly alkaline. Do not allow contaminated water to enter the environment. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

### 7. Storage & Handling

<b>Storage</b>	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep in a cool, dry place. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.
<b>Handling</b>	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of dust.

### 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

#### Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m<sup>3</sup> for respirable particulates and 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	Crystalline silica	0.05mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)	data unavailable
	Cement	3mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)	data unavailable

#### Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

**General**

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should not be used as the primary means of exposure protection, except in the event of an accident or emergency situation or where all other means of protection have proven to inadequate.

Clean PPE after use or dispose of as appropriate. Store PPE for re-use in a clean place. Regular training on the correct use of PPE should be provided. In particular the correct fitting and use of respirators and where applicable the cleaning of respirators should be undertaken.

**Eyes**



Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses or full face mask. Avoid wearing contact lenses. Select eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1337.

**Skin**



Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear overalls, waterproof boots and impervious alkali-resistant gloves (e.g., nitrile, PVC, rubber, neoprene). Tuck overalls inside boots and seal with duct tape to reduce risk of concrete entering boots. Protective gloves or suitably resistant material must comply with AS 2161. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use. Protective clothing must comply with AS 2919, AS3765.1 or AS3765.2. PVC or rubber boots must comply with AS/NZS 2210.2 and selected and maintained in accordance with AS/NS2210.1. Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking.



Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Take special care to ensure that cuts/abrasions or irritated skin are not exposed to this product. It is also important to ensure that wet concrete does not become trapped within gloves, boots or clothing – leaving cement in contact with the skin for extended period of time may cause skin burns.



It is important that skin is also covered when concrete dust is created (e.g., sanding, grinding, crushing or cutting concrete). The dust may also irritate and/or damage the skin.

**Respiratory**



To prevent irritation a well fitted dust mask should be used (this is not recommended when exposure is close to the WES). A fine particulate half or full face respirator with an effective seal is recommended when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). If sanding, grinding, crushing or cutting the hardened product, it is possible that the silica dust WES (0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) will be exceeded, hence a respirator will be required. If exposure to the concentrated aqueous solution, dust and mist is likely, a full face respirator with a particulate filter is recommended.

**WES Additional Information**

Not applicable

**9. Physical & Chemical Properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Grey powder which hardens when wet
<b>Odour</b>	not specified
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	no data
<b>pH</b>	~12
<b>Freezing/melting point</b>	no data
<b>Boiling Point</b>	no data
<b>Flashpoint</b>	non flammable
<b>Flammability</b>	non flammable
<b>Upper &amp; lower flammable limits</b>	no LEL or UEL
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data
<b>Vapour density</b>	no data
<b>Specific gravity/density</b>	2300-2400kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Solubility</b>	forms a slurry (pH >12), insoluble in hardened state
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	no data
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data
<b>Viscosity</b>	no data
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	powder

## 10. Stability & Reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions. Keep dry until used.
<b>Conditions to be avoided</b>	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination.
<b>Incompatible groups</b>	Strong acids, ammonium salts, and aluminum metal.
<b>Substance Specific Incompatibility</b>	Cement products dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing corrosive silicon tetra-fluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, chlorine, trifluorides, and oxygen difluoride.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Does not readily decompose. Respirable dust particles may be generated when concrete is sawed, drilled, sanded or grinded.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	Will not polymerise

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Summary

IF SWALLOWED: large amounts of dust may result in abdominal discomfort and irritation and burns to the gastrointestinal tract.

IF IN EYES: Contact with dust can cause effects ranging from irritation to serious eye damage/burns and blindness. The pH of the wet masonry dust is >11. Note: the level of irritation/damage is dependent on the quantity of the dust, the pH, and the length of time exposed. E.g., if dust is washed out of the eye immediately, effects will be minor. However, if dust is left in contact with the eye, serious damage/blindness could result.

IF ON SKIN: Dust may cause irritation – particularly in hot conditions or when sweating. Brief exposure to the skin (i.e., washed off immediately) will result in irritation. However, if the masonry dust is left on the skin for an extended time (e.g., if inside boots or absorbed through overalls), burns to the skin are possible. Thickening of the skin and/or rash is also possible.

IF INHALED: Short term (acute) silicosis can occur with one-off exposures to extremely high levels of fine crystalline silica dust. Other short term effects include irritation, choking and difficulty breathing.

CHRONIC: The dust does contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). The carcinogenicity of silica is related to long term (e.g., 10 years) inhalation of very fine particulate (e.g., from sand blasting or dry cutting of masonry). Carcinogenicity of silica appears linked to development of silicosis (see systematic below) followed by complications and, eventually lung cancer. In addition to silicosis there is some evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica may be linked to scleroderma and an increased risk of kidney disease.

### Supporting Data

<b>Acute</b>	<b>Oral</b>	The estimated LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) for the mixture is > 2,000 mg/kg. Ingestion of this product may cause gastrointestinal irritation and burns to the mouth.
	<b>Aspiration</b>	This mixture is not considered an aspiration hazard.
	<b>Dermal</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) (dermal) for the mixture is >2,000 mg/kg.
	<b>Inhaled</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) (inhalation) for the mixture is >5mg/L/4h.
	<b>Eye</b>	Cement, is considered to be an eye corrosive. pH >11, if wetted. Dust may also be irritating to eye (mechanical irritation)
	<b>Skin</b>	The dry mixture is considered to be a skin irritant. NOTE: Wet product may be corrosive to the skin as pH >11
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>Sensitisation</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	This product may contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). The mixture triggers Carcinogen cat 1 classification (confirmed carcinogen). The carcinogenicity of silica is related to long term (e.g., 10 years) inhalation of very fine particulate (e.g., from sand blasting or dry cutting of concrete). Carcinogenicity of silica appears linked to development of silicosis (see systematic below) followed by complications and, eventually lung cancer
	<b>Reproductive / Developmental</b>	No data for mixture is available. No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.

<b>Systemic</b>	This product may be considered to be a target organ toxicant, because of the presence of crystalline silica. Crystalline silica triggers STOT RE cat 1 classification if it is in the form of a fine respirable dust in an occupational (chronic exposure) setting. This is due to the development of acute silicosis which can occur following exposure to extremely high levels of fine silica dust. Silicosis is a type of pneumoconiosis – a disease of the lung that causes inflammation, scar tissue, lesions and fibrosis in the lung (alveolar). Symptoms include shortness of breath, cough, fever, loss of appetite and cyanosis (bluish skin). Silicosis can occur following prolonged exposure (e.g., 10 years) to relatively high levels of fine crystalline silica dust.
<b>Aggravation of existing conditions</b>	Persons with existing lung conditions may be at a higher risk of further adverse health effects (as above). Smokers have an increased risk of lung cancer and silicosis.

## 12. Ecological Data

### Summary

Concrete and concrete dusts are considered to be harmful in the environment when in a soluble form. (It does not trigger classification under GHS 7). This is primarily due to the high pH of the product. Do not allow product to enter drains and waterways.

### Supporting Data

<b>Aquatic</b>	No data for mixture is available. Using EC <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the estimated EC <sub>50</sub> for the mixture is between 1 and 100 mg/L. This implies that concrete should be considered harmful in the aquatic environment. Water contaminated with this product is alkaline and should not be allowed to enter the environment.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	Not applicable
<b>Degradability</b>	Not applicable (predominantly natural products)
<b>Soil</b>	No data available for the mixture. The soil toxicity value for the mixture is estimated to be ≥ 100 mg/kg.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	See acute toxicity.
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	The mixture is not considered harmful to terrestrial invertebrates.
<b>Biocidal</b>	Not designed as a biocide.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

<b>Restrictions</b>	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
<b>Disposal method</b>	Disposal of this product must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Disposal of contaminated packaging must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 clause 12. Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.

## 14. Transport Information

### Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - NZS 5433:2007

This mixture is not considered a hazardous substance for transport on land.

<b>UN number:</b>	NA	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	NA
<b>Class(es)</b>	NA	<b>Packing group:</b>	NA
<b>Precautions:</b>	NA	<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA



## 15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002545, Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020. All ingredients appear on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals NZIoC.

### Specific Controls

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.
Inventory	An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained.
Packaging	All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged including substances that have been decanted, transferred or manufactured for own use or have been supplied
Labelling	Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Signage	Required if > 1000kg is stored.
Location compliance certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	Not required.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

### Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

## 16. Other Information

### Abbreviations

<b>Approval Code</b>	Approval HSR002545, Construction Products (Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020 Controls, EPA. <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a>
<b>CAS Number</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7 <sup>th</sup> revised edition, 2017, published by the United Nations.
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>NZIoC</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
<b>STOT RE</b>	System Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure
<b>STOT SE</b>	System Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

**WES** Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

### References

**Data** Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).

**Controls** EPA notices, [www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz), Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz)

**WES** The latest NZ Workplace Exposure Standards, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – [www.worksafe.govt.nz](http://www.worksafe.govt.nz).

**Other References:** Suppliers SDS

### Review

**Date** Reason for review  
**February 2023** Not applicable - New SDS

### Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email [info@datachem.co.nz](mailto:info@datachem.co.nz) or phone: +64 21 1040951.

