



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION & SUPPLIER

Product Name: Concrete masonry products (bricks, blocks, pavers and retaining wall units).

Other Names: Due to the extensive product range please refer to our website and/or product brochures for the complete list of product names.

Company: C&M Brick Pty. Ltd.
ABN 14 055 701 034

Address: 264 Keilor Road, North Essendon, Victoria, 3041

Telephone: 03 9375 8500
(8:00 am to 5:00 pm Mon to Fri)

Facsimile: 03 9374 4736

Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26

IMPORTANT NOTICE: This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by C&M Brick Pty. Ltd., in accordance with the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission - NOHSC) guidelines. As such, the information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. C&M Brick Pty. Ltd. will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS by any other person or organisation.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: classified as **non-hazardous** according to the criteria of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission - NOHSC).

Risk Phases

R48/20: Danger of damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation (applies to concrete dust).

Safety Phases

S22: Do not breath dust when cutting concrete products.

S36/39: Wear suitable eye/face protection, respiratory protection.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Proportion:	CAS Number:
Portland cement (Hydrated)	1 - 30%	65997-15-1
Chromium VI (hexavalent chromium from cement)	< 3 ppm	1333-82-0
Supplementary cementitious materials (fly ash, blast-furnace slag)	0 - 10%	
Aggregate (sand, crushed stone, gravel, basalt, granite containing crystalline silica) (quartz)	> 50%	14808-60-7
Metallic Oxide pigment	< 5%	
Water	1 - 10%	
Admixtures (fatty acids, waterproofing agents, plasticisers)	< 1%	

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Note: Information below refers to effects from dust generated from cutting, drilling or grinding.

Swallowed:	Drink plenty of clean water. Do not induce vomiting.
Eyes:	Flush eyes with running water for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance if discomfort persists.
Skin:	Wash with soap and water and apply skin moisturiser.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air and allow to rest. If irritation persists seek medical assistance.
First Aid Facilities:	Washing facilities - mobile eye wash facility with sterile water and normal saline.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability:	None. Concrete is a stable material.
Suitable extinguishing media:	Not applicable.
Hazards from combustion products:	None.
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters	None.
Hazchem code:	None allocated.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills:	Any debris from broken or sawn product should be shovelled into containers. Any fine material should be given a light sprinkle with water to minimise airborne dust and swept up.
Disposal:	As solid fill under local government regulations for disposal of solid waste. Consult with your local municipal authority for guidance.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Some concrete masonry units may be heavy and appropriate control of manual handling risk is required when lifting.
Storage:	No special requirements.
Incompatibilities:	None.

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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards: Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission - NOHSC) National Occupational Exposure Standard (NES):
Exposure to dry concrete 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 (7 microns particle equivalent aerodynamic diameter).
Chromium VI (hexavalent): 0.05 mg/m³ - sensitiser.

Engineering Controls: When creating dust by cutting, drilling or grinding concrete masonry ensure adequate ventilation or water spray is provided.

Personal Protection:

Skin Protection: Wear cloth or leather gloves to protect hands against abrasion. Impervious gloves and apron should be worn when handling wet product.

Eye Protection: Wear AS/NZS 1337 approved glasses, goggles or face shield when dust is being generated by cutting, drilling, chasing, grinding, sanding or polishing.

NB: Hearing and eye protection should always be worn when using power tools.

Foot Protection: Concrete masonry products can be heavy. Wear safety footwear.

Respiratory Protection: Industry environments use a half-face respirator with a Class P1 filter.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odour:	None:
pH	7 - 12 when wet
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Boiling / Melting Point	Not applicable
Percent Volatiles	Not applicable
Solubility in Water	Not soluble
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
Flammability Limits	Not applicable
Flash Point	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	Varies between 1.4 to 2.4

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Chemically stable.
Incompatible Materials:	Acidic solutions.
Conditions to avoid:	None.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None.
Hazardous Polymerisation:	None.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects: Handling concrete masonry products during normal use such as unloading and laying (bricks or pavers) does not constitute a health hazard.

Concrete dust generated from cutting, drilling, sawing, grinding, etc. may result in the following:

Short term (acute) exposure:

Swallowed:	Possible gastrointestinal irritant. Abrasive.
Eyes:	Fragments generated through mechanical impact may be sharp and irritating to eyes.
Skin:	May lead to drying or irritated skin.
Inhaled:	Inhalation of dust particles may cause irritation of nasal passages and respiratory tract.

Long term (chronic) exposure:

Eyes:	The dust may cause inflammation of the cornea.
Skin:	Repeated contact causes irritation and drying of the skin.
Inhaled:	Prolonged exposure to respirable dust, which contains crystalline silica (quartz) at levels above the National Occupational Exposure Standard, could lead to chronic respiratory disease, such as bronchitis, silicosis (scarring of the lung) or lung cancer. The association between exposure to respirable quartz and lung cancer is stronger in people who have already developed silicosis and/or are cigarette smokers.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Material is non-toxic to ecosystem. Dust is alkaline when mixed with water.
Persistence and Degradability:	Product is persistent and has a low degradability.
Mobility:	A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Concrete masonry units and pavers can be treated as common waste for disposal or dumped into a landfill site in accordance with local authority guidelines. Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

No special requirements.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: Non-hazardous according to ASCC/NOHSC criteria.

Hazard Symbol: None allocated.

Poisons Schedule: None Scheduled.

Exposures by inhalation of high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulation (State) as they are applicable to Respirable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, controls and health surveillance (ASCC/NOHSC).

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

References: National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011 (2003)], April 2003, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

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Produced by: C&M Brick Pty. Ltd.

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