

Date of Issue: September 21 (Supersedes January 21)

Cove Mix

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the supplier

Product Name: Cove Mix.

Product Use: Specialty aggregate blend used to create epoxy coving on floors.

Pack Size: 18.30kg.

Company: Real World Epoxies Research Labs

Address: C/- 19/10 Miltiadis St

Acacia Ridge QLD 4110

Emergency Phone: 0408 877 256

Section 2: Hazards Identification

GHS Classification:

Carcinogen: Category 1A.
STOT-repeated Exposure: Category 1.
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A.
Skin Irritation: Category 2.

GHS Label:





Signal Word: Danger

Precautionary Statements:

Hazards:

H350 - May cause cancer by inhalation.

H372 - Causes damage to lungs, kidneys and autoimmune system through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

H315 + H319 - Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation.

Prevention:

P202 - Do not handle until the safety information presented in this SDS has been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dusts or mists.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke while manually handling this product.

P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after manually handling.

P280 + P284 - Wear eye protection and respiratory protection following this SDS and other applicable regulations. Use protective gloves if manually handling the product.

Response:

P301 - IF SWALLOWED: If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs and if person is conscious, give a large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Rinse skin after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact before reuse.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed, concerned, unwell or irritation of the eyes, skin, mouth or throat/nasal passage persist: Get medical attention.

Disposal:

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and federal regulations.

General

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.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

INGREDIENT CAS NUMBER PROPORTION % Silicon Dioxide (SiO.) 14808-60-7 100

Section 4: First-aid measures

General Advice: Seek medical advice. If breathing has stopped or is laboured give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If

the heart has stopped begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately.

Ingestion: If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs and if person is conscious, give a large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however,

never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If excessive inhalation occurs, remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. If symptoms

develop and persist seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Rinse skin with soap and water after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin

contact. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Eye Contact: If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water holding eyelid(s) open remove contact lenses after the

initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If symptoms persist seek medical attention, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facilities

should be available in the work area.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

Other: There are generally no signs or symptoms of exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Often, chronic silicosis has no symptoms.

The symptoms of chronic silicosis, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. The symptoms of acute silicosis which can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as 6 months, are the same as those associated with chronic silicosis; additionally, weight loss and fever may also occur. The symptoms of scleroderma, an autoimmune disease, include thickening and stiffness of the skin,

particularly in the fingers, shortness of breath, difficulty swallowing and joint problems.

Direct skin and eye contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Some components of the product are also known to cause irritant effects to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage. Inhalation of dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Repeated excessive exposure may cause pneumoconiosis, such as

silicosis and other respiratory effects.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Equipment: Not flammable; use extinguishing media compatible with surrounding fire. Hazards Arising from Chemical: Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus required.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions: Persons involved in cleaning should first follow the precautions defined in this SDS. Spilled materials, where dust can

be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust and other components that may pose inhalation hazards. Do not dry sweep spilled material. Collect the material using a method that does not produce dust such as a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) vacuum or thoroughly wetting down the dust before cleaning up. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified, including appropriate respirators during and following clean up or whenever airborne dust is present to ensure worker exposures remain below occupational

exposure limits.

Environmental Precautions: Report spills and releases as required to appropriate authorities.

Methods for Clean Up: Place the dust in a covered container appropriate for disposal. Dispose of the dust according to federal, state and local

regulations.

Section 7: Handling and storage

Handling: This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium.

Follow protective controls set forth in Section VIII of this SDS when handling this product. Dust containing respirable crystalline silica and other components that may be irritants may be generated during processing, handling and storage. Use good house keeping procedures to prevent the accumulation of dust in the workplace. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Do not store near food or beverages or smoking materials. Do not stand on piles of materials; it may be unstable.

Use adequate ventilation and dust collection equipment and ensure that the dust collection system is adequate to reduce airborne dust levels to below the appropriate OELs. If the airborne dust levels are above the appropriate OELs, use respiratory protection during the establishment of engineering controls. Familiarise your employees with this SDS and the information contained herein. Warn your employees, your customers and other third parties (in case of resale or distribution to others) of the

potential health risks associated with the use of this product and train

Storage: Store in a cool, dry location.

Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Exposure Standards: NOHSC TWA: 0.1 mg/m³ (respirable dust).

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust, general ventilation or natural ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate

exposure limits. Respirable dust and crystalline silica levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and crystalline silica levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by implementing feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) dust suppression (wetting), ventilation, process enclosure and enclosed employee work

stations.

Personal Protection: When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being implemented, appropriate respiratory

protection must be used. Use appropriate respiratory protection for respirable particulates based on consideration of airborne workplace concentrations and duration of exposure arising from intended end use. Refer to the most recent

government and local standards. Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate

recommended. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Wear gloves of impervious material such as impervious PVC or rubber gloves. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1. Suitable work wear should be worn to protect personal clothing. Industrial clothing should conform to the specifications

detailed in AS/NZS 2919.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Hard, granular crystals with natural colour. Appearance:

Packaging: Packaged in its own 15-litre plastic container with press fit lid.

Odour: Odour Threshold: Not applicable. None. Not applicable. Melting/Freezing Point: pH: Not applicable. Not applicable. Boiling Point Range: Initial Boiling Point: Not applicable. Not applicable. Flashpoint: **Evaporation Rate:** Not applicable. Flammability: Not applicable. Flammability Limits: Not applicable. Not applicable. Vapour Pressure: Vapour Density: Not applicable. Relative Density: 2.60kg/L Solubility in Water: Insoluble. Auto ignition Temp: Partition Co-efficient: Not applicable. Will not burn. Decomposition Temp.: Not applicable. Viscosity: Not applicable.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

This product is not reactive under normal conditions of storage and use. Reactivity:

Chemical Stability: This product is stable at normal temperatures. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C

(1598°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite.

Conditions to Avoid: Contact with incompatible materials (see below).

Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese Incompatible Materials:

trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.

Section 11: Toxicological information

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eyes, respiratory system.

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

Acute Toxicity: Oral - No applicable toxicity data. Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed during normal handling

operations are not likely to cause injury. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and

blockage.

Dermal - No applicable toxicity data. Inhalation - No applicable toxicity data. Other Routes - No applicable toxicity data.

Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Skin Damage/Irritation:

Eye Damage/Irritation: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Conjunctivitis may occur.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation: Dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing,

sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Not a skin sensitizer in animals or humans. IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there is "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite", there is "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz dust" and that there is "limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite dust and cristobalite dust." The overall IARC

evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)." The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studied evidenced carcinogenicity. The monograph also stated that "Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of

Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the Form of Quartz or Cristobalite"

Reproductive Toxicity: No specific data is available. No specific data is available. Genetic Toxicity: STOT-single Exposure: No specific data is available. No specific data is available. STOT-repeated Exposure: Aspiration Hazard: No specific data is available.

Section 12: Ecological information

Bioaccumulative Potential:

Other Adverse Effects:

Mobility in Soil:

Carcinogenicity:

No ecotoxicity data is available. This product is not expected to present an environmental hazard. Toxicity: Persistence and Degradability:

This product is not degradable but not hazardous to the environment.

None known. None known. None known.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal Methods: Comply with local, state and federal laws and regulations.

Section 14: Transport information

Not classified as a dangerous good.

IATA

Not a dangerous good.

IMDG

Not a dangerous good.

Section 15: Regulatory information

Australia: Classified as hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC).

Section 16: Other relevant information

Technical Services Information Officer: 0408 877 256

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