

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

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| Product Name | Aggregates and Blue Metal |
| Product Code | |
| Other Names | 10mm Aggregate – 20mm Aggregate |
| Product Use | Building Construction and other Civil Engineering activities |
| Supplier Name | Treline Pty Ltd trading as Scapeworks Australia Corner Annangrove Rd and Sedger Rds. Kenthurst NSW 2156 |
| Telephone Number | 02 9654 2288 |
| Emergency Telephone | 1300 BLOWIT |

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS

Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia

Hazards Xn – Harmful

Risk Phrases R20 – Harmful by inhalation

R22 – Harmful if swallowed.

R48 – Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation (Applies to dust)

Safety Phrases S22 – Do not breathe dust.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredient (common name) | CAS Number | Percentage |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Sand Containing Crystalline Silica (Quartz) | 14808-60-7 | 0-100 % |
| Crushed Stone, Gravel. | Not required | 0-100 % |

Note: These are naturally occurring materials excavated and processed at sand pits, gravel pits and hard rock quarries. Depending on the source materials/deposit the Crystalline Silica (quartz) content of any particular quarry product can range from 0 to 100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation - If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Ingestion - If swallowed immediately rinse mouth with water. Give plenty water to drink.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin - If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with soap and plenty of water. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Launder protective clothing before re-use.

Eyes - If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

For major fires call the Fire Brigade. Ensure that an escape path is available from any fire.

Flammability: Not flammable or combustible

Hazards from combustion products: None

Suitable extinguishing media: Not applicable

Special protective precautions and

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| Author: Darren Hunt – WHS & Compliance Manager | Authorised by: Chris Natrass - General Manager | Rev No - 02 Date – 24/11/2021 |

equipment for fire fighters: None
Hazchem code: None allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills - In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection, P1 or P2 particulate respirator (dust mask) and impervious elbow-length gloves. Evacuate general area and deny access to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Spilled area should be wet down with water to reduce dust generation before clean up. If unable to reuse or recycle, dispose of waste materials according to applicable local and state government regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling - Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhaling dust which can be generated during processing, handling and storage. Use a P1 or P2 particulate respirator (dust mask).

Storage - Store in a cool, dry area. Avoid generating and inhaling dust.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards (Safe Work Australia)

Aluminium oxide:
TWA: - ppm / 10 mg/m3
STEL: - ppm / - mg/m3

Fumed silica (respirable dust):
TWA: - ppm / 2 mg/m3
STEL: - ppm / - mg/m3

Quartz (crystalline silica):
TWA: - ppm / 0.1mg/m3
STEL: - ppm / - mg/m3

Titanium dioxide:
TWA: - ppm / 10 mg/m3
STEL: - ppm / - mg/m3

Nickel (metal):
TWA: - ppm / 1mg/m3
STEL: - ppm / - mg/m3

Engineering Controls Local exhaust ventilation is recommended when vapours can be released in excess of established airborne exposure limits.

Respiratory Protection If exposed to dust wear a Safe Work Australia approved P1 or P2 particulate respirator (dust mask). See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly

Eye Protection Non-fogging dust resistant goggles or safety glasses. See Australian Standards AS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for more information.

Skin Protection Wear standard duty gloves, loose, comfortable protective clothing and boots. See Australian Standards AS 2161 and 2919 and AS/NZS 2210 for more information.

Hygienic Practices

Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.
Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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|---------------------------------|---|
| Appearance | Brown to grey blend of natural organic and mineral substances |
| Odour | Non-specific earthy odour |
| Solubility in Water | Insoluble |
| pH | No information available |
| Boiling Point | Not applicable |
| Melting Point | Not applicable |
| Vapour Pressure | Not applicable |
| Specific Gravity (H2O=1) | No information available |
| Evaporation Rate (H2O=1) | Not applicable |
| Flash Point (Closed Cup) | Not applicable |
| Flammable Limit – Lower | Not applicable |
| Flammable Limit – Upper | Not applicable |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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|---|--------------------------|
| Chemical Stability | Stable. |
| Incompatible Materials | No information available |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | No information available |
| Hazardous Polymerization | Will not occur. |
| Conditions to Avoid | No information available |

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

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|-----------------------------|--|
| Routes of Exposure | Inhalation, ingestion, eye and skin |
| Acute Health Effects | <p>Inhalation: May cause irritation, inflammation and sensitisation of the nose, 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). Safe work Australia - workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants classifies RCS as Category 1A (Carc. 1A) -Known to have carcinogenic potential for humans.</p> |

Ingestion: Throat and lungs.
Unlikely under normal conditions but swallowing this product will result in abdominal discomfort and increase the risk of gastro-intestinal infections.

Eye: May cause irritation resulting in redness and watering or even eye infection.

Skin: May cause irritation and in some people may lead to skin sensitisation, dermatitis, or skin infection.

Chronic Health Effects

Repeated inhalation of dust (bio-aerosols) from these products may result in respiratory irritation, inflammation or sensitisation resulting in illnesses ranging from hay fever and asthma to pneumonia (eg Legionnaire's disease) and pneumonia-like illnesses. It may also cause scarring of the lung (silicosis), lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and increase the risk of scleroderma (thickening of the connective tissue) and kidney disease. All people working with these, and other landscaping and horticultural products should ensure that they are adequately protected from tetanus.

Existing Conditions Aggravated

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified crystalline silica as a Type 1 carcinogen - Carcinogenic to humans, based on sufficient evidence in humans and animals.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity No information available.

Mobility No information available.

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and containers Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations. Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal and exposure and personal precautions should be observed. Dampen spilled material with water to avoid airborne dust, then transfer material to a suitable container for reuse.

Special precautions for landfill or incineration Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for more information. Wear sufficient respiratory protection. Dampen spilled material with water to avoid airborne dust.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as a dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous goods by road or rail.

Loads are to be covered during transport.

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| UN Number | Not applicable |
| Proper Shipping Name | Not applicable |
| Dangerous Goods Class | Not applicable |
| Hazchem Code | Not applicable |
| Packing Group | Not applicable |
| Special Precautions | Not applicable |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Silicon dioxide is listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Under the model WHS Regulations, *PCBUs* have specific duties to manage the risks to health and safety when using, handling, generating and storing hazardous chemicals, including silica. *PCBUs* also have a duty to ensure the workplace exposure standard for crystalline silica is not exceeded and to provide health monitoring to workers.

Under the model WHS Regulations, *PCBUs* must provide health monitoring for workers if they carrying out ongoing work using, handling, generating or storing crystalline silica and there is a significant risk to the worker's health because of exposure.

The minimum health monitoring requirements for crystalline silica include:

- collection of demographics, medical and occupational history
- records of personal exposure
- standardised respiratory questionnaire
- standardised respiratory function tests, for example, FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC, and
- chest X-Ray full PA view (baseline and high-risk workers only).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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|---|---|
| Last Revision of MSDS | Rev 2.0 04/01/2018) |
| Prepared by | Tremline Pty Ltd trading as Scapeworks Australia |
| Abbreviations Used | IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer NTP: National Toxicology Program (U.S.) OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.) STEL: Short term exposure limit TWA: Time weighted average |
| Emergency Contacts | 02 9654 2288 |
| Tremline Pty Ltd trading as Scapeworks Australia | 1300 BLOWIT |
| Tremline Pty Ltd trading as Scapeworks Australia | |
| – Emergency Number | |
| Police and Fire Brigade | 000 |
| Poisons Information Centre | 13 11 26 |

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This SDS is prepared in accord with the Safe Work Australia document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]