



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Vermitex DX

Not Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

COMPANY DETAILS

Company Name L&A Fazzini Manufacturing Pty Ltd
Address 23-25 Wentworth St Greenacre NSW 2190
Emergency Telephone (02) 96424745
Tel/Fax Ph: (02) 96424745 Fax: (02) 97425164

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name VERMITEX DX
Other Names Not Available
Product Use Passive Fire protection coating used in building construction. Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers' directions. Application is by pressure spraying, or hand trowelling and rendering of walls, ceilings, beams and columns.

Physical Data

Appearance Off-white / grey powder with off white granules. Mixes with water. No odour. Sets and hardens when mixed with water. Free of asbestos and other fibrogenic material.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Melting Point | Not available | Boiling Point | Not applicable |
| Vapor Pressure | Negligible | Specific Gravity | >1.1 |
| Flash Point | Non Flammable | Explosion Data | Not applicable |

Other Properties

Form Solid

Ingredients

| Ingredients | Name | CAS | Proportion |
|-------------|---|------------|--------------|
| | Vermiculite | 1318-00-9 | 30.00-60.00% |
| | Portland cement | 65997-15-1 | 30.00-60.00% |
| | Hydrated lime | 1305-62-0 | 10.00-30.00% |
| | Binder unregulated | | 1.00-10.00% |
| | Waterproofing agent unregulated | | 1.00-10.00% |
| | Thickener, plasticising agent unregulated | | 1.00-10.00% |
| | Dispersing agent unregulated | | 0-5.00% |
| | Acrylic textile fibre unregulated | | 0-1.00% |
| | Lightweight Polymer microspheres | | 0-1.00% |

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects

Acute - Ingestion Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The dust is irritating and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Acute - Eye The dust is highly irritating and may be abrasive to the eyes and is capable of causing temporary discomfort with mild redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision or other transient eye damage/ulceration.

Acute - Skin The material may be irritating and slightly abrasive to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to dermatitis. Solution of material in moisture on the skin/perspiration may increase irritant effects. Handling wet cement based products can cause dermatitis. Cement based products when wet may be quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin may contribute to cement contact dermatitis by causing drying and defatting of the skin which may be followed by hardening, cracking, development of lesions, possible infection of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.

Acute - Inhalation The dust is irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs and may be harmful from repeated exposures over long periods. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function, i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on x-ray.

Chronic Principal routes of exposure are by skin contact when wetted and inhalation of dust. After mixing, the material is alkaline and may be corrosive to body tissues on prolonged contact. Cement dust is an allergen and can induce sensitisation and/or allergic reactions. Individuals allergic to hexavalent chromium may develop allergic dermatitis. Cement eczema may be due to chromium in raw materials or contamination from processing. Acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis.

First Aid

Ingestion DO NOT induce vomiting. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water (or milk) to rinse out mouth. Then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Eye If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water. Ensure irrigation under the eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin If product comes in contact with the skin: Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.



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Inhalation If dust is inhaled, remove to fresh air. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages. Rinse mouth with water. Consider drinking water to remove dust from throat. If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits

| Name | STEL | TWA | TWA Footnote |
|---------------|------|-------|--------------|
| mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm |
| Vermiculite | | 2.5 | |
| Hydrated lime | | 5 | |

Other Exposure Info. None assigned for mixture. Refer to individual constituents. <vermiculite > vermiculite, containing no asbestos, as mica: TLV TWA: 3 mg/m3 respirable dust. The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median aerodynamic volume of 4.0 um (+-) 0.3 um and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 um (+-) 0.1 um, i.e., less than 5 um. ES TWA: 2.5 mg/m3 inspirable dust (under review). < portland cement > containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica: TLV TWA: 10 mg/m3 total dust ES TWA: 10 mg/m3 inspirable dust. Portland cement is considered to be a nuisance dust that does not cause fibrosis and has little potential to induce adverse effects on the lung. < hydrated lime > hydrated lime as calcium hydroxide TLV TWA: 5mg/m3 ES TWA: 5mg/m3.

Engineering Controls General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of over exposure exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Spraying to be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations. Unprotected personnel must vacate the spraying area.

Personal Protection

Protective Equipment

EYE: Safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses pose a special hazard. Soft lenses may absorb irritants and all contact lenses concentrate them. HANDS/FEET: wear physical protective gloves, e.g., leather. Wear safety footwear. OTHERS: Overalls, barrier cream, eye wash unit. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult your Occupational Health & Safety Advisor.

Flammability

Fire Hazards

Non Combustible material. Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however in a fire containers may decompose on heating and produce toxic/ corrosive fumes of sulfuroxides (SOx) and Calcium oxide.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport

Storage Precautions

SUITABLE CONTAINER Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY None known. STORAGE REQUIREMENT Keep dry. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. TRANSPORTATION No restrictions.

Spills and Disposal

Spills and Leaks

MINOR SPILLS Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up or sweep up. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container. MAJOR SPILLS Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust. If required, wet with water to prevent dusting. Sweep/shovel up. Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal. Wash area down with large quantities of water and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. DISPOSAL Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Fire/Explos. Hazards

Non Combustible material. Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however in a fire containers may decompose on heating and produce toxic/ corrosive fumes of sulfuroxides (SOx) and Calcium oxide.

OTHER INFORMATION

Packaging & Labelling:

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Paper bag with sealed plastic liner. Check that containers are clearly labelled.

CONTACT POINT

Contact

In the case of an emergency, contact the Technical Manager on (02) 96424745 or, for additional information on this or other products, contact by fax on (02) 97425164. This material safety data sheet and the information contained herein, is provided for the sole purpose of enabling persons handling and using the product to do so with safety. The information herein is believed to be an accurate transcription from data sheets provided by the manufacturer.

...End of Report...