

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Adelaide Industrial Sands Pty Ltd**

ABN 57 149 470 137

20 Bremen Drive, SALISBURY SOUTH SA 5106

Phone: 08 8182 6625

**Emergency All Hours:** Australia Wide 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

**Product:** Specialised Dried Sand and Gravel

**Other Names:** 8/16, 12/20, 16/30, 18/40, 20/40, 30/60, F13, M1230, 3-6 mm, 2-3mm, 2.0-2.5mm, 2mm, 1mm, A1, A2, A3, A5, 6-12 mm, 12-20mm, 12-25mm, AIS30, AIS40, AIS50, AIS70, S300.

**Uses:** Dried Sand is used in the preparation of cement, mortar and render mixes. It may also be used for BBQ and pet tray lining and general purpose use. Filter Sand and filter gravel is used in WTP, WWTP, pool filters, growing medium and aquariums. It may also be used as general purpose sand as detailed above. Other varying grades or blends of Dried Sand or Filter Sand maybe sold in bulk or bulk bags as requested by the customer.

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Statement:** The product as supplied is classified as non-Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008] 3rd Edition.

Dust in/on the supplied product or created when the product is processed, abraded, or crushed, is **Hazardous**. Dust of silica sand contains crystalline silica, some of which may be respirable (particles small enough to go into the deep parts of the lung when breathed in). Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed

Adelaide Industrial Sands and gravel are classified as **Non-Dangerous** Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

**GHS CLASSIFICATION:** Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Proportion:	CAS:
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	60 – 100 %	14808-60-7

**Other information:**

Contains <0.1% respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Swallowed:** Drink plenty of water and contact a Doctor if irritation develops. **DO NOT** induce vomiting.

**Eyes:** Flush thoroughly with water, while holding eyelids open for at least 15 minutes. If redness, pain or irritation persist, seek medical assistance.

**Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Shower if necessary.

**Inhaled:** Remove to fresh air. Monitor for respiratory distress. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

**Advice to Doctor:** Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard:</b>	Non-flammable. Does not cause dust explosions.
<b>Combustion Hazard:</b>	None.
<b>Extinguishing media:</b>	NA
<b>Special fire fighting procedure:</b>	NA
<b>Flammability:</b>	Non-flammable.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Spillages:</b>	Avoid creating dust by wetting media or use vacuum device to remove spill. Recommendations on Exposure Controls and Personal Protection (as detailed below) should be followed during spill clean-up.
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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Storage:</b>	Protect from moisture.
<b>Handling:</b>	Handling should be in accordance with Manual Handling regulations.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Limits:

#### National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Australia Occupational Exposure Standard:

Exposure to dust should be kept as low as practicable, and below the following OEL.

Crystalline Silica (quartz): 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA as respirable dust.

Dust (NOS – not otherwise specified): 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA inspirable dust.

### Engineering Controls:

All work with dry product should be carried out in such a way as to minimise dust generation and exposure to dust. When handling dry, use local mechanical ventilation or extraction in areas where dust could escape into the work environment. For handling of individual bags, refer to instructions below if no local exhaust ventilation is available. Local dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels. Work areas should be cleaned regularly. If dust generation cannot be avoided personal respiratory protection is required.

### Personal Protection Equipment:

<b>Skin:</b>	Wash work clothes regularly. To avoid ingestion, wash hands before eating or smoking.
<b>Eyes:</b>	Safety glasses or goggles to protect eyes (AS/NS 1336).
<b>Respiratory:</b>	Where engineering and handling controls are not adequate to minimise exposure to dust and to respirable crystalline silica wear a suitable P1 or P2 particulate respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716). Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly. For dust levels approaching or exceeding the NES (see above) a more effective particulate respirator as described in AS/NZS 1715 should be worn. Procedures for effective use of respirators should be applied and supervised.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	A mixture of fine and coarse particles.
<b>Melting Point:</b>	> 1200° Celsius
<b>Odour:</b>	None specific.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	NA
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	Approximately 2.6
<b>Flash point:</b>	NA
<b>Flammable Limit:</b>	NA
<b>Solubility:</b>	Insoluble.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Product Statement:</b>	Sand is a stable substance compatible with most other building materials.
<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Chemically stable.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Avoid exposure to moisture and dust generation.

**Incompatible Materials:** None.  
**Hazardous Decomposition:** None.  
**Hazardous Reactions:** None.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Short Term Exposure (Acute):

**Swallowed:** Unlikely under normal industrial use. May cause nausea, stomach cramps and constipation.  
**Eyes:** Irritating to the eyes. Exposure to dust may aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.  
**Skin:** Dust may be irritating and drying to the skin.  
**Inhaled:** Dust is mildly irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may cause coughing and sneezing.

### Long Term Exposure (Chronic):

**Eyes:** May cause irritation and inflammation of the eyes and aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.  
**Skin:** Repeated contact may cause drying of the skin.  
**Inhaled:** Repeated exposure to the dust may result in increased nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing. Inflammation of lining tissue of the respiratory system may follow repeated exposure to high levels of dust with increased risk of bronchitis and pneumonia. Repeated and prolonged exposure to dust levels which exceed the OEL for crystalline silica (see above) may occur. This can cause bronchitis, and silicosis (scarring of the lung). Long term overexposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may increase the risk of other irreversible and serious disorders including scleroderma (a disease affecting the connective tissue of the skin, joints, blood vessels and internal organs). NOHSC has not classified crystalline silica as a carcinogen. There is debate in the medical literature concerning whether there is any risk of lung cancer arising from long term high overexposure to respirable crystalline silica. Risk of lung cancer has not been identified from using this product or sand cement mixes. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources, as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:** Unlikely to have any negative impact on plant life or animals.  
**Persistence and Degradability:** Persistent with low degradability.  
**Mobility:** Low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dried Sand can be treated as a common waste for disposal or dumped into a landfill site in accordance with local authority guidelines. Keep material out of storm water and sewer drains. Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal and exposure and personal precautions should be observed.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**UN Number:** NA  
**Shipping Name:** NA  
**Subsidiary Risk:** NA  
**Packing Group:** NA  
**Hazchem Code:** NA  
**Incompatibilities:** NA

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Dried Sand is classified as **HAZARDOUS** and non-dangerous goods according to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances (NOHSC:1008) 3rd Edition.
- Crystalline silica is also recognized as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research for Cancer (IARC). "Crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)".
- Exposures by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State) as they are applicable to respirable crystalline silica, requiring exposure assessment, controls and health surveillance

(NOHSC).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Australian Standards References:

AS/NZS 1336: Recommended practices for occupational eye protection.

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.

AS 2161: Industrial safety gloves and mittens (excluding electrical and medical glove).

SDS prepared using the National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals February 2016.

### Abbreviations:

CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	Relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

### Advice Note:

Adelaide Industrial Sands Pty Ltd believes the information in this document to be accurate at the date of issue stated herein. Adelaide Industrial Sands Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage caused by any person or persons acting or refraining from action because of this information.

Users are advised to make their own determination as to the suitability of the information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances. We accept no responsibility for any resultant loss or damage as a result of any person acting or refraining from action as a result of the information provided in this document as it may be applied under conditions beyond our control. Where the information provided discloses a potential hazard or hazardous ingredient, adequate warning should be provided to employees and users and appropriate precautions taken to ensure safe systems of work are in place.

### Updates:

This MSDS shall be reviewed or updated 5 years from the date of issue (30 April 2026) unless any significant information becomes available prior to the date of review. Last update on 30 April 2021 to reflect change in exposure of respirable crystalline silica limits from 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> to 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

REVISION: 7

SDS DATE: 30 April 2021