

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name      Euromix® AAC Adhesive  
 Product Code      AACADHES  
 Material Use        Euromix® AAC Adhesive is an off-white cement based dry mix adhesive which has been specially formulated for bonding lightweight AAC panels and blocks.  
                               When mixed with water it is applied by hand using a notched trowel.  
 Appearance        Before mixing with water the material appears as a light grey or off-white blend of finely ground sand and powders with diameter < 1.0mm.  
 Supplier            **Euroset Manufacturing Pty Ltd**  
 Address             **13 / 65 Elizabeth Street**  
                               **Wetherill Park NSW 2164**  
 Telephone         **(02) 9002 5820**  
 Fax                    **(02) 9002 5824**  
 Email                **admin@euromix.com.au**

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classified as **Hazardous** according to the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008] 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition.

Euromix AAC Adhesive is classified as **Non-Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

A low proportion of the fine dust in the supplied dry product will be breathable crystalline silica. Once wetted, in the wet or final set form, risk of any airborne breathable dust will be low, but dry residues, or dust from cutting, grinding, abrading or finishing the set product may contain breathable crystalline silica.

### 3. MATERIAL COMPOSITION

Chemical Name	CAS number	Proportion
Portland cement	65997-15-1	15-35%
Crystalline Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	14808-60-7	>55%
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	<2%
Non Hazardous Other Material		<5%

### 4. FIRST AID

Swallowed      Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink to dilute stomach contents. If symptoms persist seek medical attention or contact the Poisons information Service (phone; 131 126).

Eyes             Flush thoroughly with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Seek urgent medical attention.

Skin              Wash thoroughly with water.

Inhaled         Remove from dusty area to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Date of Issue:    4 December 2014

First Aid Facilities      Eye-wash station

Notes to Doctor        Treat symptomatically. Wet cement burns to skin or eye may result in corrosive caustic burns.  
 Ingestion of significant amounts of cement dry or wet is unlikely. Do not induce emesis or perform gastric lavage. Water-mineral oil soaks may aid in removing hardened cement from the skin.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards        Non-combustible, non-flammable material

Fire Fighting Advice    Non-combustible material

Extinguishing Media    Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical or water spray as required for fire in surrounding materials.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Dry Spills                Minimise dust levels and exposure while collecting the material (use mechanical ventilation or extraction where available) by damp sweeping or vacuuming. Can be slippery when wet. Collect in containers and dispose of as trade waste in accordance with site and local authority guidelines. Keep out of sewer and storm water drains.

Wet Spills                Slippery when wet. Clean up immediately – Collect in containers and dispose of as trade waste in accordance with the site and local authority guidelines. Keep out of sewer or storm water drains.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling                Euromix® AAC Adhesive is supplied in 20 kg bags – recognized local safe lifting methods should be used.  
 Avoid repeated skin contact with both the dry powder and the wet mixture.

Storage / Transport    Drivers of trucks and forklifts transporting Euromix® AAC Adhesive should ensure that the sacks are properly restrained.  
 Store off the floor, in a dry place and in the original bags.

Incompatibilities        None

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Chemical Name	NOHSC Exposure Standards
Portland cement	TWA – 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as inspirable dust
Crystalline Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA – 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> breathable dust (≤ 7 microns particle equivalent aerodynamic diameter).
Calcium Carbonate	TWA – 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as inspirable dust

All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low a level as is workable (practicable) and in all cases to below the Workplace Exposure Standard (WES).

TWA (Time Weighted Average): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

Work methods and engineering should aim to prevent skin contact with the wet product. Keep exposures to dust as low as practicable, with the aim of maintaining breathable crystalline silica dust levels to below the WES. Work in the open air and close to external openings (such as doors and windows in buildings) to ensure adequate ventilation. Local mechanical ventilation or extraction may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels. Hand tools generate less dust when cutting, drilling or sanding. If power tools are used they should be fitted with efficient and well maintained dust extraction devices.

If preparation of the substrate to be adhered requires cutting or grinding then ensure that goggles and respirators are available and that they are worn. It is also recommended that suitable hearing protection be worn when cutting or grinding.

Wash hands before eating, drinking, using the toilet, or smoking. Wash work clothes regularly. Wear loose comfortable clothing. Direct skin contact should be avoided by wearing long-sleeved shirts and long trousers, a cap or hat, and gloves (standard duty leather or equivalent AS 2161). Impervious gloves or gauntlets and footwear are required to protect skin. Never kneel in wet cement, or allow extended contact of skin with wet cement. Remove clothing which has become contaminated with wet or dry cement to avoid prolonged contact with the skin. If cement gets into boots, remove socks and boots immediately and wash skin thoroughly. When working with wet product, splash-resistant safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS 1336) or a face shield should be worn to ensure all contact with eyes is avoided. Ventilated non-fogging goggles (dust resistant AS 1336) should be worn when working in a dusty environment.

No respiratory protection is required if engineering and handling controls are adequate. Where required, the type of respiratory protection depends primarily on the concentration of the breathable crystalline silica dust in the air, and the frequency and length of exposure time. Amount of exertion required during the work, and personal comfort are other considerations in choice of respirator. A suitable P1 or P2 particulate respirator chosen and used in accordance with AS 1715 and 1716 may be sufficient for many situations, but where high levels of dust are encountered, more efficient cartridge-type or powered respirators or supplied-air helmets or suits may be necessary. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly, and kept in clean storage when not in use.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Boiling Point / Melting Point	N/A
Vapour Pressure	N/A
Specific Gravity	Average SG approximately 2.7
Bulk Density	1500 to 1700 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Flashpoint	N/A
Flammability Limits	N/A
Solubility in Water	Slight, hardens on mixing with water
Particle Size	< 2 mm
pH	Approximately 12

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Chemical Stability	Stable
Incompatible Materials	None
Conditions to avoid	Dust generation. Keep free of moisture during storage.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None
Hazardous Reactions	None

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Ingestion	May cause burning sensation and abdominal discomfort. Corrosive to mouth and throat. If ingested rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. Ingest water to dilute stomach contents. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Eye Contact	Irritating and corrosive to eyes. May cause chemical conjunctivitis, redness and watering of eyes with damage to cornea. If affected flush eyes thoroughly with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Seek urgent medical attention.
Skin Contact	Prolonged and repeated skin contact with wet mortar may cause both irritant dermatitis and allergic (contact) dermatitis. The latter is due to the presence of traces of water-soluble hexavalent chromium in cement. To help prevent cement dermatitis workers should apply barrier cream to hand before commencing work. If exposed to dust on skin wash thoroughly with water – a shower, using soap and water may be required.
Inhalation	Inhalation of dust through prolonged, repeated exposure can cause bronchitis, silicosis (scarring of the lung) It may also increase the risk of scleroderma (a disease affecting the connective tissue of the skin, joints, blood vessels and internal organs) and lung cancer.

Epidemiological studies have shown that smoking increases the risk of bronchitis silicosis (scarring of the lung) and lung cancer.

If affected by inhaled dust, remove the operator from the dusty area to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Chronic Health Effects** Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause deterioration in lung function. Exposure to the material in both the powder and wet state can cause an allergic form of dermatitis in sensitised users.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Eco-toxicity:** Product forms an alkaline slurry when mixed with water.

**Persistence and Degradability:** Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.

**Mobility:** A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Collect dust and waste in containers and dispose of as trade waste in accordance with local authority guidelines. Do not dispose of in sewer and storm water drains. Refer to Waste Management Authority and building site Management for local disposal guidelines.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Road and Rail** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).

**Marine** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code).

**Air** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulation.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Exposure by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State) as they are applicable to breathable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, controls and health surveillance.

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace.

Users are advised to make their own determination as to the suitability of this information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances.

Users must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material as Euroset Manufacturing cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used.

The information herein is given in good faith, but subject to the Trade Practices Act 1974, no warranty, expressed or implied is made.

For further information users should contact Euroset, via the contact details listed in Section 1 on Page 1 of this MSDS.

### 17. CONTACT POINT

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