

Revision 1      Date Issued: January 2015

### 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company

**Product Name:**      **Flowfresh Primer Filler C**

**Application:**      Filler C component (sand/cement mixture) of a 3 pack polyurethane resin floor primer.  
Mixed product is applied using a trowel.

**Manufacturer:**

Flowcrete SA (Pty) Ltd, 176 Voortrekker Street, Jacobs 4052

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### 2. Composition/information on constituents

Chemical Name	EINECS No.	CAS No.	% by weight	Symbols and Risk Phrases
Cement	270-659-9	68475-76-3	< 15	Xi; R41.
Hydrated Lime	215-137-3	1305-62-0	< 5	Xi; R38. R41.
Aggregates	-	-	5 – 20	None.
Chromium (VI)	-	-	0.0001 max (1 ppm)	Xi; R43.
Silica Sand, Silicon dioxide	238-878-4	14808-60-7	> 60	None.
Respirable crystalline silica		14808-60-7	Trace	Xn; R48:R20

See section 16 Additional information, for full text regarding symbols and Risk phrases.

### 3. Hazards Identification

**Risk of serious damage to eyes.** The lime, calcium silicates and alkalis within the cement are partially soluble and when mixed with water will give rise to a potentially hazardous alkaline solution. The eyes are particularly vulnerable and damage will increase with contact time. Contact with wet cement may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns.  
Contact between cement powder and body fluids ( e.g. sweat and eye fluid) may also cause skin and respiratory irritation, dermatitis or burns.

Contains Chromium (VI), a skin sensitiser, and may produce an allergic eczema reaction.

### 4. First Aid measures

- General Information**      :    In case of accident or you feel unwell, seek medical advice and take the relevant safety data sheets.  
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Inhalation**                :    If irritation occurs, move to fresh air. If nose or airways become inflamed seek medical advice.
- Skin contact**             :    Wash with soap and plenty of water before continuing. If irritation, pain or other skin trouble occurs,  
seek medical advice.  
Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed thoroughly before re-use.
- Eye Contact**             :    Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.  
Seek medical advice immediately.
- Ingestion**                 :    Wash out mouth with water and give patient plenty of water to drink..

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

**This material is non-combustible and will not facilitate combustion with other materials.**

## 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Use personal protective equipment as detailed in Section 8.  
Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid the formation of dust clouds.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Sweep or preferably vacuum up and collect in suitable containers for disposal in accordance with Section 13. Avoid creating a dust cloud, dampen with water if possible. Addition of water may result in the product hardening in situ if not removed quickly.

## 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Avoid formation of dust cloud. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as detailed in Section 8. Handle and open container with care.
- Storage** : Store in a dry, cool, well-ventilated place.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**Maximum exposure limit** for Silica, respirable crystalline dust : 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8hr TWA (8 hour time weighted average) (CHAN)

**Occupational Exposure Standard** for dust,      Total inhalable dust : 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8hr TWA  
Respirable dust      : 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8hr TWA

**Engineering measures to reduce exposure** : Local exhaust ventilation is recommended where dust is likely to be generated from the handling of dry material.

**Personal protective equipment** :

- Respiratory protection** : Dust respirator if the conditions are dusty.
- Eye protection** : Goggles or face shield.
- Hand protection** : Impervious gloves
- Skin and body protection** : Protective suit.
- Protective measures** : Use of the basic principles of Industrial Hygiene will enable this material to be used safely.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	: Granules/powder mix	pH	: ~11 - 14
Odour	: None	Relative Density	: Not determined.
Boiling Point	: Not applicable	Water solubility	: slight
Flashpoint	: Not applicable	Water miscibility	: Not applicable
Explosion limits	: No data	Vapour pressure	: Not applicable

## 10. Stability and reactivity

Material is inert and stable.

- Conditions to avoid** : Not applicable
- Materials to avoid** : Not applicable
- Hazardous decomposition products** : None.

## 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : May cause inflammation of the mucous membranes, an irritant to the respiratory tract at high concentrations.
- Ingestion** : The swallowing of small amounts is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. Larger doses may result in irritation of the gastro intestinal tract.
- Eye irritation** : Cements and hydrated lime are painful eye irritants. Mild exposure can cause soreness. Gross exposure or untreated mild exposures can lead to chemical burning and ulceration of the eye.
- Skin Irritation** : Cement and hydrated lime powder, especially in a water mix, may cause irritant contact dermatitis and or burns.
- Sensitisation** : The hexavalent chromium in the cement can lead to sensitisation of the skin. If sensitised, an allergic eczema will result upon contact with the skin.
- Long term toxicity** : High repeated exposures in excess of the OES have been linked with rhinitis and coughing. Skin exposure has been linked to allergic (chromium VI) dermatitis. Allergic dermatitis more commonly arises through contact with water mixtures than when dry.
- Further information** : In the UK, the HSE has issued a CHAN (Chemical Hazard Alert Notice 35) for respirable crystalline silica, with the recommendation that exposure levels be kept down to 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Current evidence indicates that if workers are exposed regularly to 0.3mg/m<sup>3</sup> there is a much greater risk of lung damage than had been previously thought.
- Respirable crystalline silica dust may cause silicosis, a lung disease. Long term exposures to high levels of respirable crystalline silica can also lead to an increased risk of developing lung cancer.

## 12. Ecological information

- Ecotoxicity** : LC<sub>50</sub> aquatic toxicity not determined. The addition of cement and hydrated lime to water will raise the pH and may therefore be toxic to aquatic life in some circumstances.
- Mobility** : The product is not volatile and insoluble in water, will accumulate in the ground.
- Persistence and degradability** : Non biodegradable. The hydrated lime will react with atmospheric and dissolved carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate (e.g. chalk).
- Bioaccumulative potential** : Not applicable.
- Additional ecological information** : High concentrations in water (>100 mg/l) may have a sterilising effect in sewage works.

## 13. Disposal considerations

- Unused Product/waste from cleaning etc.** : Landfill. Dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations as builders waste.
- Contaminated packaging** : Contaminated packaging must not be disposed of as household waste. Treat as for unused product.

## 14. Transport information

**Not classified as hazardous for transport.**

## 15. Regulatory information

Classification according to EEC directive:

Symbols:



Irritant

### R-phrases

- R41** : Risk of serious damage to eyes.  
: Alkali is released when mixed with water or body fluids (e.g. sweat or eye fluids).  
: Becomes corrosive in contact with skin and eyes, may cause irritation, dermatitis or burns.

### S-phrases

- S22** : Do not breathe dust.  
**S26** : In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
**S28** : After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap.  
**S36/37/39** : Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

**Special provisions statement** : None.

**Hazardous component(s) which must be listed on the label** : Cement/Hydrated Lime.

**EC Directives:** Dangerous Substances Directive, 67/548/EEC & adaptations.  
Dangerous Preparations Directive, 1999/45/EC.  
Safety Data Sheets Directive, 91/155/EEC and adaptations.

**Statutory Instruments:** Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging for Supply) Regs 2002.  
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regs 2002.  
Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regs. 1991.

**Codes of Practice** Waste Management. The Duty of Care.  
Approved classification and labelling guide (Fifth edition). L131.  
The compilation of safety data sheets (Third edition).

**Guidance Notes** Occupational Exposure Limits EH40  
CHIP for Everyone HSG(108)  
Construction Information Sheet No 26 (revision 2) CIS26(rev2) - Cement  
Construction Information Sheet No 36 (revision 1) CIS36(rev1) - Silica  
Chemical Hazard Alert Notice 35 – Respirable Crystalline Silica

## 16. Other Information

This safety data sheet has been prepared in accordance with CHIP3. The provision of Safety data sheets comes under Regulation 6 of CHIP (CHIP is the recognised abbreviation for the Chemicals, Hazard Information and Packaging Regulations). This is in addition to the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

Users of our products should take appropriate measures to ensure working practices are in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH).  
This data sheet does not replace the obligation of the user to provide their own assessment of workplace risk as required by other Health & Safety legislation.

Maximum exposure limits and Occupational Exposure Standards have been taken from EH40 Occupational Exposure Standards (from HSE Books).

EC Directive relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations - Classification(s) and Risk (R) phrase(s) referred to in this document:

Xn : Harmful Xi : Irritant

R38 : Irritating to skin.

R41 : Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R43 : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

R48:R20 : Harmful : danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

### Training Advice

Applicators need to be trained in:-  
Handling and hygiene associated with use of industrial chemicals.  
Correct mixing and application of the product.  
Correct cleaning and disposal methods.

### Restrictions on Use

The product is intended for use by appropriately trained applicators in industrial situations. It is not suitable for use in home DIY applications, especially because of its hazardous nature and the protective measures required.

### Notes

The European Committee of Paint, Printing Ink and Artist's Colours Manufacturers' Associations (CEPE) provides the following information on coatings containing isocyanates (in the hardener) :-

"Ready-to-use paints containing isocyanates may have an irritant effect on mucous membranes – especially on breathing organs – and cause hypersensitivity reactions. Inhalation of vapour or spray mist may cause sensitisation. When handling paints containing isocyanates all precautions required for solvent-containing paints must be followed. Vapour and spray mist in particular should not be inhaled. Persons who are allergic, asthmatic or prone to respiratory ailments should not work with isocyanate-containing paints."

Do not use organic solvents for skin cleansing, it will lead to defatting of the skin, skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

Some solvents can be absorbed through the skin.

Beware of cross contamination where different products are in use in the same location.

Take into account the Manual Handling regulations when dealing with the mixed product.

This safety data sheet is based on our present knowledge and experience and is intended to serve as a guide for safe handling of the product regarding to health and environmental aspects.