Sodium theophylline glycinate (cas 8000-10-0) MSDS

ChemWatch MSDS for PASSIFIRE FYRESET MORTAR

PASSIFIRE FYRESET MORTAR ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
CHEMWATCH 22780
Date of Issue: Wed 1-Dec-1999

IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria.

SUPPLIERS

Company: Tyco Building Products (Grinnell/Wormald/Ansul)
Address: 81B Jedda Road 39 The Concord
Hoxton Park Bundoora
NSW 2171 VIC 3083
Australia Australia
Telephone: (02) 9607 6133
Telephone: (03) 9467 7122
Fax: (02) 9608 4224

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability: 0
Toxicity: 1
Body Contact: 1
Reactivity: 0
Chronic: 2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

Product Name: Passifire Fyreset Mortar
Other Names: Passifire Fire Stop Products
Was Grinnell Fyreset Mortar

CAS RN No(s): None
UN Number: None
Packing Group: None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
Subsidiary Risk: None,
Hazchem Code: None
Poisons Schedule Number: None

USE
Mixed with water by hand and applied to wall and floor openings by hand trowel as a fire resistant stopping for piping etc. Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Lightweight hydraulic cement powder. Slight solubility in water. Hardens when damp or wet.

Boiling Point (deg C): Not applicable.
Melting Point (deg C): Not available.
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.
Specific Gravity: > 1.2
Flash Point (deg C): Non Flammable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L): Partly miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN %
mineral silicate filler unregulated 55
portland cement 65997-15-1 30
kaolin 1332-58-7 10
organic fibre as wool fibre 5

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

HEALTH HAZAR

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be highly discomforting and harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The dust is abrasive and highly discomforting to the eyes.

SKIN

The dust is highly discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis. Handling wet cement can cause dermatitis. Cement when wet is quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin contributes strongly to cement contact dermatitis since it may cause drying and defatting of the skin which is followed by hardening, cracking, lesions developing, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts. Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements, cement products. Soluble chromates
readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

INHALE
Generated dust may be highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust, skin contact with the material and with the mixed material. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice. One of the constituents of the product has produced skin sensitisation reactions in either experimental animals and/or humans. Such reactions may be manifested as a localised reddening and/or urticaria (a hive-like appearance) or may produce respiratory sensitisation characterised by asthma-like symptoms (shortness of breath, difficult breathing) and/or rhinitis (runny nose). This finding, however, remains speculative as the constituent has not been shown to raise specific antibodies in the blood in the same way as other confirmed allergens. The finding may also be confined to certain hypersensitive (atopic) individuals who show heightened reactions to other allergens such as pollen.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED
Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
In Australia phone 13 11 26; New Zealand 03 474 7000.
If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

EYE
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water.
2: Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
3: If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
4: Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

FILE://C:/Documents and Settings/dwhite.BROOKVALE.000/Local Settings/Temp/22780.HTM 8/11/2001
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SKIN
Brush off dust. If product comes in contact with the skin:
1: Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).
2: Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALE
1: If dust is inhaled, remove to fresh air.
2: Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
3: Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
4: Seek immediate medical attention. or
1: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air.
2: Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
3: Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures
4: If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve
3. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer aided prediction of spray/mist or fume/dust components and concentration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Conc. mg/m³</th>
<th>Conc. (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaolin</td>
<td>0.8000</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portland cement</td>
<td>2.4000</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INGREDIENT DATA

PORTLAND CEMENT:

PEL Total dust: 15
PEL Respirable fraction: 5
containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ total dust
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust
OES TWA: 10 mg/m³ total inhalable dust
OES TWA: 4 mg/m³ respirable dust
MAK value: 5 mg/m³ total dust.
IDLH Level: 5000 mg/m³

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.

KAOLIN:

PEL Total dust: 15
PEL Respirable fraction: 5
dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

TLV TWA: 2 mg/m³ respirable dust A4
NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4
NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust
OES TWA: 2 mg/m³ respirable dust

Kaolin dust appears to have fibrogenic potential even in the absence of crystalline silica. Kaolinosis can exist as simple and complicated forms with the latter often associated with respiratory symptoms. Crystalline silica enhances the severity of the pneumoconiosis.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area 1: Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders.
or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. 2: Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. 3: If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks. 3: Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding. 4: Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying “escape” velocities which, in turn, determine the “capture velocities” of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant. 

Type of Contaminant: Air Speed: 

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (200-500 f/min.) (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel 2.5-10 m/s generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into (500-2000 f/min.) zone of very high rapid air motion).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within each range the appropriate value depends on: Lower end of the range</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper end of the range</td>
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<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or 1: Disturbing room air currents favourable to capture</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or 3: High production, heavy use of nuisance value only</td>
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<tr>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
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</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min.) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles.
Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear physical protective gloves, eg. leather. Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

1: Overalls. 2: Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATO

Protection Half-Face Full-Face Powered Air

Factor Respirator Respirator Respirator

| 10 x ES P1 - PAPR-P1 | Air-line* | 
| 50 x ES Air-line** P2 PAPR-P2 | 
| 100 x ES - P3 | Air-line* | 
| 100+ x ES - Air-line** PAPR-P3 | * - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.
The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.
STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINERS
Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag
NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Segregate from strong acids and keep dry.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
1: Keep dry. 2: Store under cover.
3: Protect containers against physical damage.
4: Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION
No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS
1: Clean up all spills immediately. 2: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
3: Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
4: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
5: Vacuum up or sweep up.
6: Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS
1: Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
2: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
3: Control personnel contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
4: Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
5: Avoid generating dust.
6: Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
7: Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
8: If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL
1: Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
2: Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
3: Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
4: Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
1: Non-combustible.
2: Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
Other combustion products include nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
CONTACT POINT

COMPANY CONTACT
(02) 9607 6133

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26
POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: 000

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: (03) 4747 000
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

End of Report

Date of Preparation: Wed 1-Dec-1999
Print Date: Mon 3-Sep-2001