



Safety Data Sheet

According to NOHSC:2011(2003)

Version: 2.0

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Revised: 10 January 2008

MSDS No: 346

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company

Product:

Sika MonoTop[®] 615CI

Recommended use:

Portland cement polymer modified high build, corrosion inhibiting patching mortar for concrete repairs.

Manufacturer/supplier information:

Manufacturer/supplier:	Sika Australia Pty Ltd
Street/postbox:	55 Elizabeth Street
Town/city and Post Code:	WETHERILL PARK NSW 2164
Country:	AUSTRALIA
Phone:	(02) 9725 1145
Fax:	(02) 9725 3330
General information	Operations Manager

Emergency information phone: 1800 033 111

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical characterization:

A blend of silica sand, Portland cement and admixtures.

Hazardous ingredients:

Ingredient	CAS No	Concentration
Silica sand containing crystalline silica	14808-60-7	30-60%
Portland cement	659971-15-1	30-60%
Non hazardous ingredients	-	to 100%

3. Hazard identification

Hazard Category:

Xi Irritant

Risk Phrase(s):

R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R36/37/38:	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R48/20:	Harmful: risk of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R43:	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Safety Phrase(s):

S22:	Do not breathe dust.
S24/25:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S36/37/39:	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S38:	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation:

Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.



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Eye contact:

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for at least 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital.

Ingestion:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766). Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Seek medical advice.

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Specific hazards:

Non-combustible material.

Special protective precautions and equipment:

Not combustible material. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Suitable extinguishing media:

Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

6. Accidental release measures

Small Spills:

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Sweep up excess with a small amount of water to produce a mortar. Ensure adequate ventilation and keep away from sources of ignition. Allow to set for 24 hours before disposal. Dispose of at an approved waste disposal site when cured.

Large spills:

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Sweep or vacuum up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Mix collected material with a small quantity of water to produce a mortar and allow to set. After 24hr dispose of at an approved waste disposal site. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

7. Handling and storage

Handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of dust.

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

National occupational exposure limits:

Portland cement	10mg/m ³	TWA
Crystalline Silica	0.1mg/m ³	TWA

Biological Limit Values:



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As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1005 (1994)]" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering measures:

Keep exposures to dust as low as practicable, with the aim of maintaining respirable crystalline silica dust levels to below 0.05 mg/m³ TWA (time-weighted average). Work in the open air and the opening of external openings (such as doors and windows in buildings) generally provides adequate ventilation. Local mechanical ventilation or extraction may be required in areas where dust could escape into the working environment. Local dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels. If generated dust cannot be avoided follow personal protection recommendations. Where possible vacuum or wash down all gear, equipment or mobile plant prior to maintenance and repair work. If compressed air cleaning cannot be avoided, wear eye and respiratory protection, and clothing as listed below.

Personal protection equipment:

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.

Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. If dust exists, wear dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make an assessment of the appropriate gloves to use. Wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:

Physical state: powder
Colour: grey
Odour: almost odourless

Data relevant to safety:

Solubility:	Negligible
Specific Gravity (20 °C):	N Av
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	N App
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	N App
Flash Point (°C):	N App
Flammability Limits (%):	N App
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	N App
Melting Point/Range (°C):	N App
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	N App
pH @20°C 10g/100mL water:	>12

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)

N Av = Not available

N App = Not applicable

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability:

This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Conditions to avoid:

Elevated temperatures.

Incompatible Materials:

No information available.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous reactions:



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No information available.

11. Toxicological information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects:

Inhalation: Material is irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation.

Eye contact: An eye irritant.

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Long Term Effects:

Eye contact:

Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the eyes and aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.

Skin contact:

Repeated heavy contact with the dust may cause drying of the skin and can result in skin rash (dermatitis) typically affecting the hands. Over time this may become chronic and can also become infected.

Inhalation:

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. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

The product contains a proportion of respirable free crystalline silica in the quartz component. Long term occupational over-exposure or prolonged breathing-in (or inhalation) of crystalline silica dust at levels above the NES carries the risk of causing serious and irreversible lung disease, including bronchitis, and silicosis (scarring of the lung), including acute and/or accelerated silicosis. It may also increase the risk of other irreversible and serious disorders including scleroderma (a disease affecting the skin, joints, blood vessels and internal organs) and other auto-immune disorders.

Inhalation of dust, including crystalline silica dust, is considered by medical authorities to increase the risk of lung disease due to tobacco smoking.

The product contains a proportion of respirable free crystalline silica in the quartz component. Crystalline silica (inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources) has been classified by The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). However (in the view of CCAA) the research on this is inconclusive and ASCC/NOHSC has not classified crystalline silica as a carcinogen.

Current research indicates no excess risk of lung cancer or other cancers from using these products.

Acute toxicity / Chronic toxicity:

No LD50 data available for the product.

12. Ecological information

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Ecotoxicity:

No information available.



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Persistence and degradability:
No information available.

Mobility:
No information available.

13. Disposal considerations

Refer to State/Territory Land Waste Management Authority.

14. Transport information

ADG/ADR/RID

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the ADG Code.

IMDG

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the IMDG Code for transport by sea.

IATA

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule (Aust):
Not applicable.

Crystalline silica in the form of respirable dust is classified as Hazardous according to the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (formerly NOHSC) Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition.

Exposures by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State and Territory) as they are applicable to Respirable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, and control of inhalation exposure below the NES.

Persons who have potential for exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust above the NES may be required by Regulations to have periodic health surveillance including chest x-ray (see relevant State Government Regulations and ASCC/NOHSC documentation).

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. Other information

Reason(s) For Issue: revised.

Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. MSDS may be obtained from the following website: www.sika.com.au

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the Technical Data Sheet prior to any use and processing.