Burdett's
Safety Data Sheet

HY40 Extensive Mix

Section 1. Supplier & Product Information	
Company Information	
Company *Address* *Telephone* *Contact* *Email*	**Burdett Sand Soil & Stone Pty Ltd** P.O. Box 4123 Langwarrin 3910 (03) 9789 8266 / 0428 267 143 Paul Marsh tech@burdetts.com.au
Product Information	
Other Names	None Allocated
Use	Lightweight rooftop garden planting medium

Section 2. Hazard identification	
Hazardous Classification	Classified as a Hazardous Substance according to Safe Work Australia. Applies to dust and mists (bio aerosols)
GHS Classifications	Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2
Dangerous Goods Class	Not classified as a Dangerous Good by the criteria of the ADG Code, IMDG or IATA
UN Number	None Allocated
Hazchem Code	None Allocated
Poisons Schedule Number	S6 - Skin Sensitizer Category 1 Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Label Elements	
Signal word	**WARNING**
Pictogram	
Hazard Statement(s)	H373 May cause damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)
	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
Prevention Statement(s)	P260 Do not breathe dust
	P280 Wear protective gloves and protective clothing
	P261 Avoid breathing dust/fumes
	P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response Statement(s)	P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
	P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention
	P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
	P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
	P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
Storage Statement(s)	None allocated
Disposal Statement(s)	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations
Other Hazards	This material has been classified as hazardous due to: **Scoria** Applies primarily to dust generated by handling of the scoria, particularly quartz (crystalline silica) dust. **Hydrocell Foam** This product may contain residual formaldehyde. This is highest when product is freshly made and will decrease rapidly over time when mixed with other materials as part of a planting media. Please note that if installed and used for its intended purpose as a lightweight planting medium the actual risk presented by this material is relatively low.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients		
Chemical entity	Blend of organic & inorganic materials	
Other information	Organic component may contain micro-organisms such as bacteria, fungi and protozoa, manure and compost	
CAS No.		
Not Available	Urea formaldehyde foam	30 - 50%
14808-60-7	Quartz (Crystalline silica in scoria)	20 – 40%
50.00.0	Formaldehyde	< 0.5%

Section 4. First-aid measures	
Swallowed	Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if any abdominal symptoms
Eye	Flush eyes with running water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. If irritation persists seek medical assistance. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled medical personnel
Skin	Remove heavily contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with mild soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention
Inhalation	Remove person from source of contamination to fresh air. Dust in throat or nasal passages should clear spontaneously. If irritation persists seek medical attention
Advice to doctor	Treat symptomatically or consult Poisons Information Centre

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures	
Flammability	Product contains a minor amount of flammable organic material which may contribute to the intensity of a fire. Risk of contributing to a fire increases as product dries out.
Hazards from combustion products	Smoke from any fire may contain may contain multiple hazardous substances. Treat all smoke as being deleterious to health
Extinguishing media	Water or Wet Chemical Fire Extinguishers or use extinguishing media suitable for the primary source of the fire
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	These material is unlikely to be the primary source of a fire. Use protective equipment and extinguishing media suitable for fire in surrounding materials.
Hazchem Code	None Allocated

Section 6. Accidental release measures	
Methods and materials for containment and clean-up	Follow precautions in this SDS. If possible, pick up and re-use clean materials. Collect large spills with mechanical device avoiding dust generation. Avoid sweeping unless spilled material is wetted. The use of respiratory equipment such as a P2 mask may be necessary dependant on the size of the spill and amount of dust in the atmosphere.
Personal precaution, protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	Recommendations on exposure controls / personal protection, see section 8, should be followed during spill clean-up if conditions are dusty.
Environmental precautions	No specific precautions required. Avoid sewer contamination.

Section 7. Handling and storage	
Manual handling	This product is generally supplied in bulk or 1T bulka bags. Handle in accordance with applicable manual handling guidelines and legislation. Use mechanical lifting devices only.
Engineering controls	Follow protective controls described in this SDS when handling product. All work should be carried out in a way to minimise dust generation and exposure to dust.
Ventilation	Local exhaust or general ventilation adequate to maintain exposure below appropriate exposure limits
Suitable Container	Bulk 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 free from leaks.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection					
Exposure standards	All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept as low as reasonably practicable and in all cases below the Workplace Exposure Standard (WES)				
Ingredient	**Reference**	**TWA, 8-hour**		**STEL**	
		ppm	**mg/m^3**	**ppm**	**mg/m^3**
Crystalline Silica (Quartz) (respirable dust)	SWA (AUS)	--	0.05	--	--
Total dust (any type or particle size)	SWA (AUS)	--	10.0	--	--
Formaldehyde	SWA (AUS)	1 ppm	1.2 mg/m3	2 ppm	2.5 mg/m3
TWA, 8 hour: the time- weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working like. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause discomfort to, nearly all workers					
Biological Limit Values	No biological limit allocated				
Engineering Controls	Minimise dust generation and airborne dust levels Use of dust extraction and collection Wetting, ventilation and use of enclosed equipment Work areas to be cleaned regularly				
Equipment repair &/or Maintenance	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 as listed below. Ensure exposures to respirable crystalline silica (quartz) are maintained below TWA.				
Monitoring	Regularly monitor dust and Respirable Crystalline Silica levels. Results of this testing should be available to all staff members.				

Personal Protective Equipment	
Personal Protection	
Respiratory protection ***Reference:*** *AS/NZS 1715 & AS/NZS 1716*	Where engineering and handling controls are inadequate to minimize dust generation and below the total dust TWA, personal respiratory protection may be required. The type of respiratory protection required depends on the concentration of dust in the air and frequency / length of exposure time. The 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 in accordance the AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 may be sufficient for some situations but where elevated levels of dust are encountered, more efficient cartridge-type or supplied-air helmets such as Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPR) may be necessary. For dust levels approaching or exceeding the WES a particulate respirator providing greater protection should be worn. Procedures for selection and effective use of respirators should be followed and supervised. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly.
Skin protection	Wear comfortable clothing and gloves (AS 2161). For exposed skin, barrier cream may be used. Wash work clothes after use – see above.
Eye protection	Safety glasses, dust goggles (AS/NZ 1336) or face shield should be worn if excessively dusty conditions are present or anticipated
Other Control Measures	Keep product moist to minimise dust generation. Reduce exposure by ventilation, enclosed equipment and water mist spray
Hygiene Measures	When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or using toilet. Avoid eye contact or prolonged skin contact. Eyewash stations and safety showers should be available. Do not contaminate your car or home with dusty clothes and shoes. Avoid shaking out work clothes prior to laundering.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties	
Appearance	Well blended mix of organics, Hydrocell foam and scoria. Fresh material may have slight formaldehyde odour.
Colour	Tan with off-white foam pieces
Melting Point	Not applicable (organic component is combustible)
Vapour Pressure (mm Hg @ 25 °C)	Not applicable
Flammability Limits	Not applicable for solid materials
Specific Gravity	Not available
Solubility in water	Insoluble but dispersible to some extent
pH	5 – 9 Approx.
Bulk Density (T/m^3)	0.8 – 1.0 Approx.
Respirable Quartz (<18 microns)	< 1%

Section 10. Stability and reactivity	
Chemical Stability	Product is considered to be stable under normal conditions
Conditions to Avoid	Dust generation
Incompatible Materials	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents such as nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine etc. as ignition may result
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: Carbon dioxide (CO2) Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Hazardous Reactions	None known

Section 11 Toxicological information	
Health Effects	Generally considered to be inert. No specific toxicology data is available, but toxicity is expected to be very low
Other information	Contains natural organics products which may contain a variety of living micro-organisms such as bacteria, fungi and protozoa.
Acute (short-term)	
Swallowed	Unlikely source of exposure. Mildly abrasive to mouth and throat if swallowed. May cause abdominal discomfort
Eyes	Dust may irritate the eyes, causing redness or irritation and may aggravate pre-existing eye conditions
Skin	Contact may result in skin irritation or redness
Inhalation	Inhalation of dust may irritate the nose, throat or lungs and aggravate pre-existing conditions such as asthma and bronchitis.

Chronic (long-term)	
Eyes	Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the eyes and aggravate pre-existing eye conditions
Skin	Direct contact may cause skin irritation (dermatitis). Repeated contact may cause skin drying and rash typically affecting hands
Inhalation	Repeated exposure to dust may result in increased nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing. Inflammation of the respiratory system lining may follow repeated exposure with increased risk of bronchitis and pneumonia. Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated. Long term occupational over exposure or prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica dust at levels above the TWA carries the risk of causing serious and irreversible lung disease, including bronchitis, silicosis (scarring of the lung), 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. Crystalline silica, the respirable fraction only, has been classified by: **SWA** - as carcinogenic potential for humans, Category 1A **IARC** - as carcinogenic to humans, Group 1.
Symptoms of silicosis	Silicosis symptoms can occur long after exposure has ceased. Symptoms of silicosis may include coughing, shortness of breath, weight loss, reduction of lung volume, chest pain and heart failure. People with silicosis have an increased risk of pulmonary tuberculosis infection. Acute silicosis may be fatal
Other	Product is unlikely to be a health hazard if used for its intended application, however it is possible that under certain circumstances there is a potential for exposure to elevated levels of dust

Section 12. Ecological information	
Eco-toxicity	Product is considered to be inert and not expected to have any short or long-term toxicological effects
Persistence and Degradability	Product is not persistent. The organic component is bio-degradable over time
Bio-accumulative potential	There is no evidence to suggest bio-accumulation will occur
Mobility	Low mobility in a landfill due to physical nature of product
Aquatic Hazard	Product is considered to be non-toxic to aquatic and terrestrial organisms and unlikely to have any short or long-term effects. Prevent product from entering streams and other waterways

Section 13. Disposal consideration	
Disposal	This product can be treated as a common waste for disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Recycling into natural materials is typically a preferable and more practicable alternative. May be disposed in local landfill, prevent dust generation during disposal, personal precautions should be observed **(Section 8).**

Section 14 Transport information	
Dangerous Goods	Not classified as a Dangerous Good for the purposes of transport by land & rail (ADG Code), air (IATA Code), or sea (IMDG/IMO Code)
UN Number	None allocated
UN Proper shipping Name	None allocated
Class and subsidiary risk	None allocated
Packaging Group	None allocated
Marine Pollutant	No
Special Precautions for User	None allocated
HAZCHEM code	None allocated

Section 15 Regulatory information	
Poisons Schedule	None allocated. Residual Formaldehyde S6
Hazardous Classification (SWA & GHS)	Crystalline silica in the form of respirable dust is classified as Hazardous according to Safe Work Australia – Approved criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances
Dangerous Goods	Not classified as a Dangerous Good for the purposes of transport by land & rail (ADG Code), air (IATA Code), or sea (IMDG/IMO Code)
Health Surveillance	Persons who have potential for exposure above the WES may be required to have periodic health – refer relevant state Government Regulations and SWA (ASCC/NOHSC documentation)

Glossary

ADG – Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

GHS – Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, United Nations, New York and Geneva, Seventh Edition

IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer

SWA - Safe Work Australia

TWA - Time-weighted average

WES - Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne contaminants

References

ASCC - Australian Safety & Compensation Commission
Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances

Safe Work Australia
Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants
Guidance on The Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants
HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information system

Poisons Information Centre
13 11 26

Section 16 Other information

This Safety Data Sheet is issued by Burdett Sand Soil & Stone Pty Ltd in good faith and as far as possible in accordance with GHS guidelines. As such, information contained herein must not be altered, deleted or added to. Burdett Sand Soil & Stone Pty Ltd will issue a new SDS when there is a change in product specification and/or GHS guidelines, or at a minimum every 5 years. Burdett Sand Soil & Stone Pty Ltd will not accept responsibility for changes made to the content of this SDS by any person or organisation.

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