

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

COMPANY DETAILS

Company: Allstone Quarries Pty Ltd ABN: 63 089 515 659

Address: 2-6 Festini Way, Long Gully, Victoria 3550

Telephone: 03 4431 3510 Email: info@asq.net.au EMERGENCY CONTACT

Emergency Number: 000

Poison Information Centre: 13 11 26

PRODUCT DETAILS

Product Name: Recycled Crushed Glass

Other Names: Recycled Sand (Glass), RCG, Glass Fines

Recommended Use: Road construction material, General back-fill material, Pipe bedding material.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

The solid product as supplied is classified as non-hazardous.

Label elements

Not Applicable

Hazard Statement(s)

Not Applicable

Prevention Statement(s)

Not Applicable

Response Statement(s)

Not Applicable

Storage Statement(s)

Not Applicable

Disposal Statement(s)

Not Applicable

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Other Hazards

Not Applicable

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MAJOR INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS	Proportion
Recycled Crushed Glass		
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	>99%
Containing Crystalline Silica (Silicon Dioxide SiO2)	14808-60-7	<1%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed

- · Rinse mouth and lips with water.
- Do not induce vomiting.
- If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Eye

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin

- Remove heavily contaminated clothing.
- Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary.
- Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin.

Inhaled

- Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air.
- Ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask if breathing is difficult.
- If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

• Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor:

Treat symptomatically or consult a Poisons Information Centre.

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SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Not flammable or combustible

Hazards from combustion products: None

Suitable extinguishing media: Not applicable

Special protective precautions and

equipment for fire fighters: None

Hazchem code: None allocated

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills

- Dust is best cleaned up by vacuum device to avoid making dust airborne. Wetting down before sweeping up dust may be a useful control measure.
- Recommendations on Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (see Section 8 below) should be followed during spill clean-up if conditions are dusty.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Precautions: No special storage requirements

Transport: Not classified as a Dangerous Goods, according to the Australian

Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (6th

Edition)

Proper Shipping Name: None Allocated

Handling:

- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling.
- Use good occupational work practice.

Storage: When stockpiling and handling large quantities of quarry or sand products, care should be taken to avoid steep faces on the stockpile, which can fall without warning.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

THE FOLLOWING APPLIES TO DUST FROM THIS PRODUCT

Exposure Limits:

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Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Safe Work Australia.

- Exposure to dust should be kept as low as practicable, and below the following NES.
- Crystalline silica (quartz): 0.05 mg/m3 TWA (time –weighted average- 8 Hour) as respirable dust.
- Total dust (of any type, or particle size): 10 mg/m3 TWA.

All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low as reasonably 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.

Engineering Controls:

- All work should be carried out in such a way as to minimise dust generation, and exposure to dust.
- Mechanical ventilation: Dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels.
- Work areas should be cleaned regularly.

Personal Protection:

Skin

- Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.
- Wear loose comfortable clothing and gloves (standard duty leather or equivalent compliant to AS/NZS 2161). Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash clothes regularly and separate from other clothes. Do not contaminate the home environment with dusty work clothes and shoes. Do not shake out work clothes before laundering.

Eyes

Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS/NZ 1337) or a face shield should be worn.

Respiratory:

- Where engineering and handling controls are not enough to minimize exposure to total dust and to respirable crystalline silica, personal respiratory protection must be worn.
- Respiratory protection used must conform to AS/NZS 1716 and be used in accordance with AS/NZS 1715. An approved particulate "dust mask", either class P1 or P2, may provide the required minimum protection factor for the ambient dust level in most cases.
- Where high levels of dust are encountered, more efficient cartridge-type or powered respirators or supplied-air helmets may be necessary. Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained accordingly.
- For dust levels approaching or exceeding the NES (see above) a more effective particulate respirator
 providing a greater protection factor should be worn. Procedures for effective use of respirators should
 be applied and supervised.
- Do not contaminate the home environment with dusty work clothes and shoes. Do not shake out work clothes before laundering.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Green, light brown and white granules.

Odour: Earthy odour.

pH: Not applicable

Vapour Pressure: Not applicable

Boiling Point/Range: Not applicable

Freezing/Melting Point: Not determined

Solubility: Not soluble

Density: Not available
Flash Point: Not applicable
Flammability Limits: Not applicable
Ignition Temperature: Not applicable

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Chemically Stable
Condition to avoid: Dust generation.

Incompatible materials:

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

None

Hazardous Reactions:

None

• Crystalline silica is stable, compatible with other materials, does not polymerise, and will not decompose into hazardous by-products.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute Exposure

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Swallowed

- Unlikely under normal industrial use.
- Mildly abrasive to mouth and throat if swallowed.

Eye

- Dust is irritating to the eyes.
- Exposure to dust may aggravate pre-existing eye conditions.

Skin

Dust may be mildly irritating and drying to the skin due to its physical characteristics.

Inhaled

- Dust is mildly irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract and may cause coughing and sneezing.
- Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

Chronic Exposure

Eves

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

Skin

- 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.

Inhaled

- 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.
- 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).
- Safe work Australia workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants classifies RCS as Category 1A (Carc. 1A) -Known to have carcinogenic potential for humans.

Other Information: Inhalation of airborne particles from other sources in the work environment, including those from cigarette smoke, may increase the risk of respiratory diseases. It is recommended that all storage and work areas should be smoke-free zones and that other airborne contaminants should be kept to a minimum.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

RECYCLED CRUSHED GLASS

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Ecotoxicity: Recycled Crushed Glass poses no ecology risk.

Persistence and Degradability: No Data Available

Mobility: No Data Available

Dust: No Data Available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Crystalline silica itself in all common forms can be treated as a common waste for disposal or dumped into a landfill site in accordance with local authority guidelines.
- Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above).
- Wear sufficient respiratory protection. Dampen spilled material with water to avoid airborne dust, then transfer material to a suitable container for reuse.
- May be disposed in local landfill.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number None Allocated
UN proper Shipping name None Allocated
Class and subsidiary risk None Allocated
Packing Group None Allocated
Hazchem Code None Allocated
Special precautions for user See Above
DG class None Allocated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Crystalline silica is classified as non-Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
- Crystalline silica in the form of respirable dust is classified as Hazardous according to the Safework Australia (formerly ASCC/NOHSC) Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)] 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 above the NES may be required by Regulations to have periodic health surveillance including Chest X-ray (see relevant State Government Regulations and SWA (ASCC/NOHSC documentation).

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

contact details are on front page

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Notice: We believe the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is accurate and is given in good faith, but no warranty expressed or implied is made. The suggested procedures are based on experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive nor fully adequate in every circumstance. Users are advised to make their own independent determination of suitability and completeness of information at their own risk, in relation to the particular purposes and specific circumstances. Since the information contained in this document may be applied under conditions beyond our control, no responsibility can be accepted by us for any loss or damage cause by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of any information contained in this Safety Data Sheet. Where the information provided herein disclosed a potential hazard or hazardous ingredient, adequate warning should be provided to employees and users and appropriate precautions taken.

END OF SDS

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