

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: **4639-24** Version No: **6.1.1.1** 

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Dunlop Trade Resaflex
Synonyms	ceramic tile adhesive
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Ceramic tile adhesive.

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex Australia)	Ardex (Ardex NZ)
Address 20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia 32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand		32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	1800 224 070	+64 3384 3029
Fax	+61 2 9838 7817	+64 3384 9779
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 222 841	1800 222 841 (General information)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

#### **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### Classification of the substance or mixture

## HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

## CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	3		1 = Low 2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1		3 = High
Chronic	2	1	4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)	
Legend:	egend: 1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

#### Label elements

GHS label elements



Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 08/01/2016 Print Date: 09/12/2016

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SIGNAL WORD DANGER			
Hazard statement(s)			
H315	Causes skin irritation.		
H318	H318 Causes serious eye damage.		
H317	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.		
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.		
Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention		
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.		
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.		
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.		

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P272

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

#### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-15-1	30-60	portland cement
Not Available	10-30	rubber crumb
14808-60-7.	10-30	graded sand
Not Available	1-10	additives

### **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact       If this product comes in contact with the eyes:         Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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 Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.         Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.         Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.	
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result		
Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.</li> <li>Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion.</li> <li>Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.</li> <li>A dust explosion may release large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.</li> <li>Other decomposition products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (SiO2) metal oxide solution (SiO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.</li> <li>May emit corrosive fumes.</li> </ul>		
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable		

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.  CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.  Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.  Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)</li> <li>Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.</li> <li>Establish good housekeeping practices.</li> <li>Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Keep dry.</li> <li>Store under cover.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>
onditions for safe storag	ge, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container	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	<ul> <li>WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.</li> <li>The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene</li> </ul>

- show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.
  Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
  Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
  Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **Control parameters**

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement	Portland cement	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	graded sand	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) / Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name TEEL-1			TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graded sand	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m3		33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH		
portland cement	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm		5,000 mg/m3		
rubber crumb	Not Available		Not Available		
graded sand	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm		50 mg/m3		
additives	Not Available	Not Available			

#### Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>NOTE:</li> <li>The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> <li>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</li> <li>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</li> <li>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</li> <li>Neoprene rubber gloves</li> <li>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</li> <li>polychloroprene.</li> <li>nitrile rubber.</li> <li>butyl rubber.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

## **Respiratory protection**

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2

up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(Al classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

• Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Powder; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.5 (bulk)
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

#### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.			
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.			
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways in Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in so Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some corr There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensiti Cernent contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic reschromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, ar necrosis. Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breavital lung capacity, chest infections Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine- divided dust of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true ware present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray.	me persons compared to the general population. Incern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. sation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. ponse, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble d cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised athing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased ts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgemen		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
Dunlop Trade Resaflex	Not Available	Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
portland cement	Not Available	Not Available		
	тохісіту	IRRITATION		
graded sand	Not Available	Not Available		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data		
	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be s Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as	urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involve		
PORTLAND CEMENT	a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allerg reactions. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to th reactive ainways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following expos of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic in to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on s on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammati of RADS.	ne material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as sure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis dividual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity		
PORTLAND CEMENT PORTLAND CEMENT & GRADED SAND	reactions. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to th reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following expos of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic in to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammati	ne material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as sure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis dividual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity		
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PORTLAND CEMENT & GRADED SAND Acute Toxicity	reactions. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposs of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic into to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on a on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation of RADS. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	ne material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as sure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis dividual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minute spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity ion, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis rcinogenicity		
PORTLAND CEMENT & GRADED SAND Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Serious Eye	reactions. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposs of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic into to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on a on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation of RADS. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	ne material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as aure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis dividual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity ion, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis rcinogenicity aproductivity gle Exposure		
PORTLAND CEMENT & GRADED SAND Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Respiratory or Skin	reactions. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposs of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic into to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on a on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation of RADS. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Ca	ne material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as aure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis dividual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity ion, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis rcinogenicity aproductivity gle Exposure		

Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients
Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul>

#### **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

#### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

PORTLAND CEMENT(65997-15-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS				
Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)			
GRADED SAND(14808-60-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS				
GRADED SAND(14808-60-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS				

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (portland cement; graded sand)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (portland cement)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (portland cement)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

#### www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit, IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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