

# Dunlop Floor Repairer Rapid Patch

**Ardex (Ardex NZ)**

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **40-9733**

Issue Date: **17/01/2014**

Version No: **2.1.1.1**

Print Date: **14/07/2014**

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Initial Date: **Not Available**

S.GHS.NZLEN

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

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Dunlop Floor Repairer Rapid Patch
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available
<b>CAS number</b>	Not Applicable

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Rapid drying repair mortar for internal use.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

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

### Emergency telephone number

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

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.**

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	3	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

#### GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3

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**Legend:**

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria**

6.3A, 6.9 (respiratory), 8.3A

**Label elements****GHS label elements****SIGNAL WORD****DANGER****Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation

**Precautionary statement(s): Prevention**

<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

**Precautionary statement(s): Response**

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
<b>P321</b>	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

**Precautionary statement(s): Storage**

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

**Precautionary statement(s): Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14808-60-7.	30-60	<a href="#">graded sand</a>
65997-16-2	10-30	<a href="#">calcium aluminat cement</a>
65997-15-1	<10	<a href="#">portland cement</a>
471-34-1	<10	<a href="#">calcium carbonate</a>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

**Description of first aid measures****Eye Contact**

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

	<p>Treat symptomatically.</p> <p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Always treat symptoms rather than history.</li> <li>▶ In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.</li> <li>▶ Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.</li> <li>▶ Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.</li> <li>▶ Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension.</li> <li>▶ Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater than 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels, in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex) are the usual means of decontamination.</li> <li>▶ Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron.</li> <li>▶ Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea.</li> <li>▶ Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.</li> <li>▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
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## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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## Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
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## Fire/Explosion Hazard

Under certain conditions the material may become combustible because of the ease of ignition which occurs after the material reaches a high specific area ratio (thin sections, fine particles, or molten states). However, the same material in massive solid form is comparatively difficult to ignite. Nearly all metals will burn in air under certain conditions. Some are oxidised rapidly in the presence of air or moisture, generating sufficient heat to reach their ignition temperatures.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> </ul>
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.	

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry.</li> <li>▶ Store under cover.</li> <li>▶ Store in a well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from sources of heat or ignition.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> </ul>

## PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	graded sand	Silica-Crystalline, Quartz	0.2 Respirable dust mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	portland cement	Portland cement	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	2011 correction;The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.


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## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graded sand	0.3 ppm	0.3 ppm	0.3 ppm	50 ppm
calcium carbonate	15 ppm	30 / 45 ppm	75 / 500 ppm	500 / 350 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
graded sand	N.E. mg/m <sup>3</sup> / N.E. ppm	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
calcium aluminate cement	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	N.E. mg/m <sup>3</sup> / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may

## 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(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 =

dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality

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	rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
<b>Eye</b>	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
<b>Chronic</b>	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
<b>Dunlop Floor Repairer Rapid Patch</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>graded sand</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>calcium aluminate cement</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>portland cement</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>calcium carbonate</b>	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg Not Available	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

<b>GRADED SAND</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>PORTLAND CEMENT</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
<b>CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
<b>CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT, CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine

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challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	Carcinogenicity	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

## CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
	Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION



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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

Not Available

HSR Number	Group Standard
<b>graded sand(14808-60-7.) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","FisherTransport Information","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
<b>calcium aluminate cement(65997-16-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 4 Quantity Limits for Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Wassenaar Arrangement - Munitions List - "Energetic materials", and related substances","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","Acros Transport Information"
<b>portland cement(65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II"
<b>calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","FisherTransport Information","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List fo Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions - Table 2: Additional List of Colouring Agents Allowed for Use in Cosmetic Products in New Zealand","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","Acros Transport Information"

## Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

## Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

## 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/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references)

The (M)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.

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