

# Dunlop Super Tileset

## Ardex (Ardex NZ)

Chemwatch: 15-5658

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 01/01/2013

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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 Super Tileset
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Synonyms</b>	cement based adhesive
<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>	Adhesive used to fix all ceramic tiles including mosaics and marble,, rendered walls and concrete floors.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<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	2	
Body Contact	3	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	3	

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

#### GHS Classification [1]

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

**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, 6.5B (contact), 6.7A, 6.9 (respiratory), 8.3A, 9.1A

### 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>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction
<b>H350</b>	May cause cancer
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<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>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
<b>P321</b>	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

### 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
65997-15-1	10-60	<a href="#">portland cement</a>
14808-60-7.	10-60	<a href="#">graded sand</a>
Not Available	0-1	cellulosic thickener

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <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 or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</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.</li> <li>▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.</li> <li>▶ Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.</li> <li>▶ Seek immediate medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</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 highly alkaline materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.</li> <li>▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.</li> <li>▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.</li> <li>▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.</li> <li>▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.</li> </ul> <p>Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.</p> <p>INGESTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents</li> </ul> <p>No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.</li> </ul> <p>* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.</p> <p>* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.</p> <p>* Gastric lavage should not be used.</p> <p>Supportive care involves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.</li> <li>▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.</li> <li>▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.</li> <li>▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).</li> </ul> <p>SKIN AND EYE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.</li> </ul> <p>Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn &amp; Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]</p>
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## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 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

None known.

### Advice for firefighters

#### Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Non combustible.
  - ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
- ,
- metal oxides
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

#### 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 MSDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

#### Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

- ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

#### Storage incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- ▶ Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
- ▶ These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers.

### 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)	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)	graded sand	Silica-Crystalline, Quartz	0.2 Respirable dust (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graded sand	0.3(ppm)	0.3(ppm)	0.3(ppm)	50(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
portland cement	N.E.(mgm <sup>3</sup> )N.E.(ppm)	5,000(mgm <sup>3</sup> )
graded sand	N.E.(mgm <sup>3</sup> )N.E.(ppm)	50(mgm <sup>3</sup> )

### 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>	<p>Chemical goggles.</p> <p>Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <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.</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:  
Dunlop Super Tileset Not Available

### Respiratory protection

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

Material	CPI	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

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

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

A(All 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)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Fine off-white powder; insoluble in water. Bulk density: 1.5 kg/dm <sup>3</sup>		
<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 Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<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>	11 (paste form)
<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>	<p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastrointestinal tract</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.</p> <p>When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.</p>

<b>Dunlop Super Tileset</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>portland cement</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>graded sand</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

\* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

<b>Dunlop Super Tileset</b>	<p>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 challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p>
<b>PORTLAND CEMENT</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>GRADED SAND</b>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	⊘	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊘
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊘

Mutagenicity



Aspiration Hazard

**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**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p>
	<p>Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.</p>

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

Land transport (IATA): 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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006



HSR002531	Cleaning Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002607	Lubricants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002520	Aerosols (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002586	Fuel Additives (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002646	Polymers (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002616	Metal Industry Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002625	N.O.S. (Toxic [6.1, 6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002639	Photographic Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002512	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002560	Dental Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002568	Embalming Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002679	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002687	Water Treatment Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002601	Leather and Textile Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002545	Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002551	Corrosion Inhibitors (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006
HSR002655	Solvents (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

**portland cement(65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists**

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II"

**graded sand(14808-60-7.) is found on the following regulatory lists**

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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)"

## 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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