# Lanko 156 High Temperature Mortar

**Product name**
Lanko 156 High Temperature Mortar

**Synonyms**
Not Available

**Other means of identification**
Not Available

**Relevant identified uses**
Use according to manufacturer's directions.

**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**
- **Registered company name**: Parex Group (ParexGroup)
- **Address**: 67 Elizabeth Street Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia
- **Telephone**: +61 2 9616 3000
- **Fax**: +61 2 9725 5551
- **Website**: www.davco.com.au
- **Email**: marketing@davco.com.au

## CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Alternative Number 1</th>
<th>Alternative Number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>+612 9186 1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

## 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poisons Schedule**: Not Applicable

**Classification [1]**: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Hazard statement(s)

- **H315** Causes skin irritation.
- **H318** Causes serious eye damage.
- **H335** May cause respiratory irritation.
- **AUH066** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

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

- **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+P340** IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- **P332+P313** If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68131-74-8</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>fly ash - low quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65997-16-2</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>calcium aluminate cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>grit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>5-15</td>
<td>graded sand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

#### Eye Contact

- 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 and lower lids.
- 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

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

#### Inhalation

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

#### Ingestion

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

fly ash - low quartz
calcium aluminate cement
graded sand
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.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**
- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
  - When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.
  - May emit poisonous fumes.
  - May emit corrosive fumes.

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**
- 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.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.

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

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.
- **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

**Other information**
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer’s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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**
- In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.
- May initiate explosive polymerisation of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide.
- Produces exothermic reaction above 200°C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals.
- Produces exothermic reaction with oxygen difluoride.
- May form explosive mixture with oxygen difluoride.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>Silica - Crystalline</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>Quartz (respirable dust)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>Quartz (respirable dust)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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</table>

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)</td>
<td>0.075 mg/m³</td>
<td>33 mg/m³</td>
<td>200 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

**Personal protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Eye and face protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.

**Hands/feet protection**

NOTE:

- 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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene.
- nitrile rubber.
- butyl rubber.
- fluorocautchouc.
- polyvinyl chloride.

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

**Thermal hazards**

Not Available

**Respiratory protection**

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand  ** - Continuous flow
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. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. 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 NOT 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation. 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.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. 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.

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Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Products when wet may be quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin may contribute to cement contact dermatitis by causing drying and defatting of the skin which may be followed by hardening, cracking, development of lesions, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanko 156 High Temperature Mortar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly ash - low quartz</td>
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<tr>
<td>calcium aluminate cement</td>
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<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graded sand</td>
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<td>Not Available</td>
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</table>

**FLY ASH - LOW QUARTZ**
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### Toxicity

<table>
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<th>Product</th>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lanko 156 High Temperature Mortar</td>
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<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly ash - low quartz</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>ca.700.0-2000mg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>calcium aluminate cement</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>5.4mg/L</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>3.6mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>2.6mg/L</td>
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Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
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Continued...
Bioaccumulative potential

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<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
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</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>NO</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

FLY ASH - LOW QUARTZ(68131-74-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT(65997-16-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GRADED SAND(14808-60-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (fly ash - low quartz; calcium aluminate cement; graded sand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (fly ash - low quartz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>N (calcium aluminate cement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
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</table>
SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calcium aluminate cement</td>
<td>65997-16-2, 12042-68-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.