Davco Lanko 745 Lankocote Powder Part A

Parex Group (ParexGroup)

Chemwatch: 5301-63
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Davco Lanko 745 Lankocote Powder Part A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses
Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Parex Group (ParexGroup)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>67 Elizabeth Street Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 2 9616 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 2 9725 5551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.davco.com.au">www.davco.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marketing@davco.com.au">marketing@davco.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation | Not Available |
Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 039 008 |
Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number | 1800 039 008 |
Alternative Number 1 | 1800 039 008 |
Alternative Number 2 | +612 9186 1132 |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poisons Schedule Not Applicable

Classification [1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)
Hazard statement(s)

- **H315** Causes skin irritation.
- **H318** Causes serious eye damage.
- **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

- **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.
- **P304+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>65997-16-2</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>calcium aluminate cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>graded sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14808-96-6</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>talc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>silica crystalline - quartz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 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**
  - If skin contact occurs:
    - 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**
  - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
  - If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
  - Observe the patient carefully.
  - Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
  - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casually can comfortably drink.
  - Seek medical advice.

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

Treat symptomatically.

Continued...
SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |

Advice for firefighters

- When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.
- When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for the 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.

silicon dioxide (SiO2)
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
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean-up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up, shovel up or vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

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 fooodstuff 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
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Continued...
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></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></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></td>
<td>talc</td>
<td>Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)</td>
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<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>talc</td>
<td>Soapstone (respirable dust)</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
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<td>silic crystaline - quartz</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></td>
<td>silic crystaline - quartz</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></td>
<td>silic crystaline - quartz</td>
<td>Silica - Crystalline</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
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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, crystaline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)</td>
<td>0.075 mg/m³</td>
<td>33 mg/m³</td>
<td>6 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talc</td>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>6 mg/m³</td>
<td>66 mg/m³</td>
<td>400 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silica crystaline - quartz</td>
<td>Silica, crystaline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)</td>
<td>0.075 mg/m³</td>
<td>33 mg/m³</td>
<td>66 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.
- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Eye and face protection

- Chemical goggles.
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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.

- poly(vinyl chloride).
- butyl rubber.
- nitrile rubber.
- polychloroprene.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Light grey to off-white powder with a characteristic odour; slightly miscible with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Divided Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Partly miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. 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.

**Ingestion**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.

**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 detatting 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.

**Eye**

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

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. 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. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

### Davco Lanko 745 Lankocote Powder Part A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>calcium aluminate cement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOXICITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>graded sand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOXICITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Talc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOXICITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silica crystalline - quartz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOXICITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity
2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified, data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

### Talc

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation.

Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

### Silica Crystalline - Quartz

**WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY. This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).

**NOTE:** The physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem.

### Acute Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davco Lanko 745 Lankocote Powder Part A</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Calcium Aluminate Cement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>5.4mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- Data available to make classification
- Data Not Available to make classification

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davco Lanko 745 Lankocote Powder Part A</td>
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**Calcium Aluminate Cement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>5.4mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 3.6mg/L 2

NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 2.6mg/L 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>3.6mg/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talc</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>2.6mg/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silica crystalline - quartz</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

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

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

- 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>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</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

| 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 |

Continued...
SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calcium aluminate cement</td>
<td>65997-16-2, 12042-68-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silica crystalline - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0, 308075-07-2</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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