Davco All Purpose Adhesive

Parex Group (ParexGroup)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Davco All Purpose Adhesive
Chemwatch: 5320-42
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 All Purpose Adhesive</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. Cement based ceramic tile adhesive. |

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

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 = Extreme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |

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


Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s) | ! | ☢️ | Contin...
**Hazard statement(s)**

- **H315** Causes skin irritation.
- **H318** Causes serious eye damage.
- **H317** May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- **H335** May cause respiratory irritation.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

- **P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- **P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- **P261** Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
- **P272** Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**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.
- **P301+P303** IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- **P302+P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- **P333+P313** If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- **P304+P340** IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- **P305+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**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>14808-60-7</td>
<td>30-70</td>
<td>graded sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>portland cement</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.
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.
- 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.
- Decomposes on heating and produces:
  - 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

- 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

- Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

- WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.
- The π-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono- or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.
Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides
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)

<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: 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>portland cement</td>
<td>Portland cement</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>25 mg/m³ / 50 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portland cement</td>
<td>5,000 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</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

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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

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.

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.

The exact breakthrough time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

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.
- PVC. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
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>White powder; dispersible in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Divided Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</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</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>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 Applicable</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>
</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. 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

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Ulceration known as “chrome ulcers” may develop. Chrome ulcers and skin cancer are significantly related. Open cuts, abraded or intact skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis. Cement eczema may be due to chromium in feed stocks or contamination from materials of construction used in processing the cement. Sensitisation to chromium may be the leading cause of nickel and cobalt sensitivity and the high alkalinity of cement is an important factor in cement dermatoses [ILO]. 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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. 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-asthmatic 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Davco All Purpose Adhesive</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portland cement</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PORTLAND CEMENT

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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. 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-asthmatic 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Davco All Purpose Adhesive</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Carcinogenicity</th>
<th>Reproductivity</th>
<th>Aspiration Hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portland cement</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Davco All Purpose Adhesive</th>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>graded sand</th>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

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

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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

- Marine Pollutant: NO
- HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

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

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

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- GRADED SAND (14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
  - Australia Exposure Standards
  - Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- PORTLAND CEMENT (65997-15-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
  - Australia Exposure Standards

National Inventory Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (portland cement; graded sand)</td>
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<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
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### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

**Revision Date:** 16/08/2018  
**Initial Date:** 16/08/2018

**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.

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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