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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Lanko 184 Powder</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
2-part floor leveller

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

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone numbers
1800 039 008

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number
1800 039 008

Alternative Number 1
+61 2 9186 1132

Alternative Number 2
Not Available

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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poisons Schedule
Not Applicable

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

Legend:

Label elements

Continued...
Hazard pictogram(s)

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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.
P308+P313 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+P313 IF skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352 IF IN SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312 Avoid release to the environment.

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>30-60</td>
<td>graded sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65997-15-1</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>portland cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-50</td>
<td></td>
<td>fillers</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, 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 or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.
**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.

**Ingestion**
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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 casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

**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.
- Silicon dioxide (SiO2): 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
  - Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

| OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL) |
| INGREDIENT DATA |
| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
| Australia Exposure Standards | graded sand | Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.1 mg/m³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | graded sand | Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.1 mg/m³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | portland cement | Portland cement | 10 mg/m³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| EMERGENCY LIMITS |
| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
| graded sand | Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide) | 0.075 mg/m³ | 33 mg/m³ | 200 mg/m³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
| graded sand | 25 mg/m³ / 50 mg/m³ | Not Available |
| portland cement | 5,000 mg/m³ | Not Available |

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
  - Chemical goggles.
  - Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
  - 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

- Other protection
  - Overalls.
  - PVC, apron.
  - Barrier cream.
  - Skin cleansing cream.
  - Eye wash unit.

- Eye and face protection
  - Chemical goggles.
  - Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.

- Hand/feet protection
  - 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.
  - Contaminated gloves should be replaced immediately.
  - 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.

- Body protection
  - See Other protection below

- Other protection
  - Overalls.
  - PVC apron.
  - Barrier cream.
  - Skin cleansing cream.
  - Eye wash unit.

- 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.
  - 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 break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
  - 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.
  - fluoroelastomers.
  - polyvinyl chloride.
Respiratory protection


Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the “Exposure Standard” (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

<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>A-AUS P2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2 P2</td>
<td>A-PAPR-2 P2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ - Full-face

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)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Grey powder with a cement odour; dispersible in water.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Divided Solid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (%vol)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</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

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 can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following 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
The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. 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.

### Eye
The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

### Chronic
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.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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, dry trophic 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 irritant dusts in the lungs, 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.

### TOXICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanko 184 Powder</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graded sand</td>
<td>TOXICITY</td>
<td>IRRITATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: +500 mg/kg [2]</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland cement</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<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.

### PORTLAND CEMENT
Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely 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 allergy 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-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.**

### GRADED SAND & PORTLAND CEMENT
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanko 184 Powder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>
</tbody>
</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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

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.
- 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 whenever 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 Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAZCHEM</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
GRADED SAND (14808-60-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

PORTLAND CEMENT (65997-15-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 05/09/2018
Initial Date: 07/10/2010

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
LCLD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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