

DUNLOP SUPER TILESET

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 20-May-2008
NA477ECP

CHEMWATCH 15-5658
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DUNLOP SUPER TILESET

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

OTHER NAMES

"cement based adhesive"

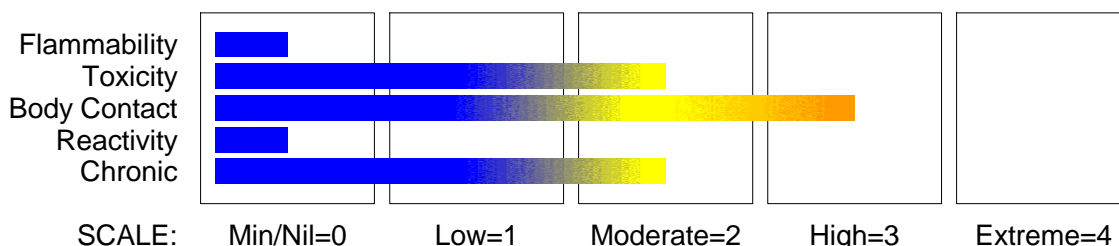
PRODUCT USE

Adhesive used to fix all ceramic tiles including mosaics and marble, rendered walls and concrete floors.

SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex NZ Pty Ltd
Address:
32 Lane Street
Woolston
Christchurch,
NZL
Telephone: +64 3384 3029
Fax: +64 3384 9779

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C
Skin Sensitizer Category 1

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

6.5A 6.5B 8.2C 8.3A

May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause allergic skin reaction

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Causes serious eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
portland cement	65997-15-1	10-60
graded sand	14808-60-7.	10-60
cellulosic thickener		0-1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE

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

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.

INHALED

- 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.
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
 - Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].
-

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact 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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
- The state of subdivision may affect the results.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	portland cement (Portland cement)	10

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- graded sand: CAS:14808- 60- 7

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
portland cement	5, 000	
graded sand	50	

MATERIAL DATA

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e..generally less than 5 µm.

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

INGREDIENT DATA

PORTLAND CEMENT:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

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- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

Portland cement is considered to be a nuisance dust that does not cause fibrosis and has little potential to induce adverse effects on the lung.

GRADED SAND:

NOTE: This product contains negligible amount of respirable dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- 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 lens 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

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.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

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

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

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

- 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.
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . 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.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Fine off-white powder; insoluble in water. Bulk density: 1.5 kg/dm³ (approximately).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): 11 (paste form)
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable
State: Divided Solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water= 1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

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

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

SKIN

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

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.

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation. 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.

Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

Overexposure to respirable dust may produce wheezing, coughing and breathing difficulties leading to or symptomatic of impaired respiratory function.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw.

Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

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

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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.

Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, 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 (1/50,000 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. As the disease progresses the cough produces a stringy mucous, vital capacity decreases further and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Pneumoconiosis is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the tissue reaction in its presence. It is further classified as being of noncollagenous or collagenous types. Noncollagenous pneumoconiosis, the benign form, is identified by minimal stromal reaction, consists mainly of reticulin fibres, an intact alveolar architecture and is potentially reversible.

Cement eczema may be due to chromium in feed stocks or contamination from materials of construction. 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].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

PORTLAND CEMENT:

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

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GRADED SAND:

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

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

PORTLAND CEMENT:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Dunlop Super Tileset (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

portland cement (CAS: 65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

graded sand (CAS: 14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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DUNLOP SUPER TILESET

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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