



MJS Ramp-It

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 41-8664

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 10/10/2014

Print Date: 24/05/2019

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	MJS Ramp-It
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Patching compound.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex Australia)
Address	20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia
Telephone	1800 224 070
Fax	1300 780 102
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

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

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Continued...

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: 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.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14808-60-7.	30-60	<u>graded sand</u>
65997-15-1	<10	<u>portland cement</u>
Not Available	<10	additives, unregulated

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.
- ▶ 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 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	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. ▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▶ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ polychloroprene. ▶ nitrile rubber. ▶ butyl rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

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

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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

Appearance	Dark grey powder; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.</p>
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

and penetration by soluble salts.
 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.
 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.

MJS Ramp-It	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
graded sand	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: =500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
portland cement	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

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	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.
MJS Ramp-It & PORTLAND CEMENT	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.
GRADED SAND & PORTLAND CEMENT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
MJS Ramp-It	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
graded sand	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 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

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
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No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable
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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	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)
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National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - DSL	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - NDSL	No (portland cement; graded sand; additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
China - IECSC	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Japan - ENCS	No (portland cement; additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Korea - KECI	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Philippines - PICCS	No (portland cement; additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
USA - TSCA	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Taiwan - TCSI	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Mexico - INSC	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients

Continued...

Vietnam - NCI	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Russia - ARIPS	No (additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Thailand - TECI	No (portland cement; additives, unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients
Legend:	Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	10/10/2014
Initial Date	Not Available

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	21/05/2014	Supplier Information
3.1.1.1	10/10/2014	Classification, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard)

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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