

# PSL EZYTEX SPONGE

## RESENE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS LTD

Version No: 3.6.2.2  
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 04/06/2021  
Print Date: 04/06/2021  
L.GHS.NZL.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### Product Identifier

Product name	PSL EZYTEX SPONGE
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS LTD
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Naenae Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636	+64 800 700 112

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

Classification [1]	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	<b>Danger</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H371	May cause damage to organs. (Dermal, Inhalation)
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## PSL EZYTEX SPONGE

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
<b>P308+P311</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P333+P313</b>	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-65-3	40-70	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
65997-15-1	10-30	<u>portland cement</u>
1305-62-0	1-10	<u>calcium hydroxide</u>
Not Available	<0.1	respirable crystalline silica

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay in event of irritation.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If dust, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

## 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

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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## PSL EZYTEX SPONGE

## Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) metal oxides</li> <li>May emit poisonous fumes.</li> <li>May emit corrosive fumes.</li> </ul>

## 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

<b>Spills</b>	Sweep up or scrape up spilled material and place in suitable containers for recycle or disposal. Clean floor with large quantities of water to complete clean-up.
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers in dry conditions.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid presence of moisture.</p> <p>Calcium carbonate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium.</li> </ul> <p>Calcium hydroxide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>produces explosive decomposition on contact with maleic anhydride</li> <li>may form explosive compounds or explode on contact with ammonium salts, phosphorus, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins or nitropropane; salts may be shock-sensitive</li> <li>is incompatible with acids</li> <li>attacks some metals and coatings</li> <li>forms salts with nitroparaffins in the presence of water which are explosive when dried.</li> </ul> <p>Silicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas</li> <li>react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide</li> <li>reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds</li> <li>may react with fluorine, chlorates</li> <li>are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate</li> <li>may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.</li> <li>Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Limestone (Calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Marble (Calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	portland cement	Portland cement	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	dsen-Dermal sensitiser

## PSL EZYTEX SPONGE

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	portland cement	Portland cement respirable dust	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	dseN-Dermal sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium hydroxide	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium carbonate	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
calcium hydroxide	15 mg/m3	240 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
calcium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**

for calcium silicate:

containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

ES TWA: 10 mg/m3 inspirable dust

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m3 total dust (synthetic nonfibrous) A4

Although in vitro studies indicate that calcium silicate is more toxic than substances described as 'nuisance dusts' is thought that adverse health effects which might occur following exposure to 10-20 mg/m3 are likely to be minimal.

**NOTE:** This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 **NOT** classifiable as causing Cancer in humans

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


The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to **respirable** (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans .

For calcium hydroxide:

In the absence of reports of adverse effects from exposure and the recognised lesser alkalinity of the alkaline earths compared with the the alkali hydroxides the relatively high value of TLV-TWA is recommended.

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal 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. Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	▶ Chemical goggles.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<b>NOTE:</b> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. 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. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	▶ Overalls.

**Respiratory protection**

Particulate.

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- ▶ Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- ▶ Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- ▶ Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
- ▶ 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.

## PSL EZYTEX SPONGE

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Powder		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.9-3.2
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	12	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	0
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	0

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
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	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. Inhalation may result in chrome ulcers or sores of nasal mucosa and lung damage. Minor exposures / slow dissolution of calcium hydroxide, in body fluids in the upper respiratory tract and lungs may produce delayed severe irritation or burning sensation. 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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. In the presence of moisture calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) is a caustic irritant and can be damaging to human tissue. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Eye contact with calcium hydroxide may result in severe irritation and pain.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Chronic symptoms produced by crystalline silicas included decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Chronic exposure to calcium hydroxide may result in narrowing of the esophagus, with difficulty in swallowing. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

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## PSL EZYTEX SPONGE

PSL EZYTEX SPONGE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
portland cement	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. teratogenic effects. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
<b>PORTLAND CEMENT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>PSL EZYTEX SPONGE &amp; CALCIUM CARBONATE &amp; PORTLAND CEMENT &amp; CALCIUM HYDROXIDE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
<b>PSL EZYTEX SPONGE &amp; PORTLAND CEMENT</b>	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.
<b>CALCIUM CARBONATE &amp; CALCIUM HYDROXIDE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

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

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

PSL EZYTEX SPONGE	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	6h	Fish	4-320mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>165200mg/L	4
portland cement	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	33.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	49.1mg/l	2

Continued...

## PSL EZYTEX SPONGE

	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

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

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	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	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> </ul>

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

**Disposal Requirements**

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.

Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021).

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

**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

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
calcium carbonate	Not Available
portland cement	Not Available
calcium hydroxide	Not Available
respirable crystalline silica	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
calcium carbonate	Not Available
portland cement	Not Available
calcium hydroxide	Not Available
respirable crystalline silica	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

## PSL EZYTEX SPONGE

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002544	Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

**calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**portland cement is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**calcium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**Hazardous Substance Location**

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles**

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	04/06/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	03/06/2016

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.6.2.1	30/04/2021	Regulation Change
2.6.2.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
2.6.2.2	03/06/2021	Acute Health (inhaled), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid (inhaled), Handling Procedure, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Transport, Transport Information

**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



**PSL EZYTEX SPONGE**

committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

**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  
ES: Exposure Standard  
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  
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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