

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

ROCKCOTE RESENE LTD TRADING AS RESENE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 1.2
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 07/06/2016
Print Date: 07/06/2016
Initial Date: 07/06/2016
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Product name | PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | ROCKCOTE RESENE LTD TRADING AS RESENE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS |
| Address | 32-80 Vogel Street Wellington Lower Hutt New Zealand |
| Telephone | 64 4 577 0500 |
| Fax | 64 4 577 3327 |
| Website | www.resene.co.nz |
| Email | advice@resene.co.nz |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | NZ POISONS (24 hrs, 7 days) |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800737363 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| +800 2436 2255 | +612 9186 1132 | 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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

| | |
|---|---|
| Classification [1] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 6.5B (contact), 8.3A, 6.9B, 6.3A, 9.1D |

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

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

Continued...

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

| | |
|------|---|
| H371 | May cause damage to organs. |
| H413 | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
|------|--|

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. |
|----------------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

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
The specific chemical identity and/ or exact percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 65997-15-1 | 20-50 | <u>portland cement</u> |
| 1305-62-0 | 1-5 | <u>calcium hydroxide</u> |
| 14808-60-7 | <0.1 | respirable crystalline silica |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor in event of irritation or inflammation ▶ 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 dust is inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor in event of irritation |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

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).

Continued...

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

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 | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. Environmental hazard - contain spillage. |
| Major Spills | Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. |

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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ As supplied by manufacturer |
| Storage incompatibility | Calcium oxide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with water, evolving high quantities of heat ▶ reacts violently, with possible ignition or explosion, with acids, anilinium perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride, hydrazine, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen trisulfide, isopropyl isocyanide dichloride, light metals, lithium, magnesium, powdered aluminium, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur trioxide ▶ increase the explosive sensitivity of azides, nitroalkanes (e.g. nitroethane, nitromethane, 1-nitropropane etc.) ▶ is incompatible with boric acid, boron trifluoride, carbon dioxide, ethanol, halogens (such as fluorine), metal halides, phosphorus pentoxide, selenium oxychloride, sulfur dioxide and many organic materials Silicas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas ▶ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide ▶ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ▶ may react with fluorine, chlorates ▶ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate ▶ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---|
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | portland cement | Portland cement | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica. |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | calcium hydroxide | Calcium hydroxide | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| calcium hydroxide | Calcium hydroxide | 15 mg/m3 | 240 mg/m3 | 1500 mg/m3 |

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| portland cement | N.E. / N.E. | 5,000 mg/m3 |
| calcium hydroxide | Not Available | Not Available |
| respirable crystalline silica | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

For kaolin:

Kaolin dust appears to have fibrogenic potential even in the absence of crystalline silica.

for perlite:

Because perlite appears to have little adverse effect on the human lung and industrial experience indicates that it does not produce organic disease or toxic effects under controlled conditions of exposure, the recommended TLV-TWA is equivalent to that recommended for exposures to nuisance dust and is thought to protect workers from any significant risk of eye, skin and physical irritation.

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 um) 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.

For aluminium oxide:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an 'inert' material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

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

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | NOTE: ▶ 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. ▶ Neoprene rubber gloves Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | ▶ Overalls. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

| Material | CPI |
|------------------|-----|
| NATURAL RUBBER | A |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | A |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Continued...

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|----------------|
| 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 | 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 (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | 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 of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). 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. |
| Eye | When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Chronic symptoms produced by crystalline silicas included decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Chronic excessive iron exposure has been associated with haemosiderosis and consequent possible damage to the liver and pancreas. Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| portland cement | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium hydroxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

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. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| CALCIUM HYDROXIDE | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. |
| Acute Toxicity | ☐ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ |
| Mutagenicity | ☐ |
| Carcinogenicity | ☐ |
| Reproductivity | ☐ |
| STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☐ |
| Aspiration Hazard | ☐ |

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| calcium hydroxide | EC50 | 1.5 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 66mg/L | 4 |
| calcium hydroxide | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 33.9mg/L | 2 |
| calcium hydroxide | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 49.1mg/L | 2 |
| calcium hydroxide | NOEC | 336 | Crustacea | 32mg/L | 2 |
| calcium hydroxide | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 184.57mg/L | 2 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
 Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
 Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Chromium in the oxidation state +3 (the trivalent form) is poorly absorbed by cells found in microorganisms, plants and animals.
 Since chromium compounds cannot volatilize from water, transport of chromium from water to the atmosphere is not likely, except by transport in windblown sea sprays.
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"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. |

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Continued...

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (UN): 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

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 2006 |

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

| | |
|--|--|
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) | New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) |
|--|--|

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE(1305-62-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|--|
| New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals | New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) | |

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

| Hazard Class | Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers | Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers |
|----------------|--|--|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

| Class of substance | Quantities |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (portland cement; calcium hydroxide) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (portland cement) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | N (portland cement) |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = 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

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| calcium hydroxide | 1305-62-0, 1332-69-0 |

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.

Continued...

PSL MULTIPLAST ALL PURPOSE

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
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

This document is copyright.