

ROCKCOTE TRADITIONALE SPONGE

ROCKCOTE RESENE LTD TRADING AS RESENE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS

Version No: 1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 20/02/2017
Print Date: 20/02/2017
S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Product name | ROCKCOTE TRADITIONALE SPONGE |
| 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 | 32-50 VOGEL STREET New Zealand LOWER HUTT New Zealand |
| Telephone | +64 4 577 0500 |
| Fax | +64 4 577 3327 |
| Website | www.resene.co.nz |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800737363 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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


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] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3(respiratory tract irritation) |
| 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 | 6.9 (respiratory), 8.3A, 6.3A |

Label elements

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

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------|
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
|------|-------------------------------------------------|

Continued...

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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

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 65997-15-1 | 20-40 | <u>portland cement</u> |
| 1332-58-7 | 1-10 | <u>kaolin</u> |
| 14808-60-7 | 10-20 | <u>graded sand</u> |
| 1317-65-3 | 30-60 | <u>limestone</u> |

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 if it is necessary. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| 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.

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"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. |

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 | |
|--------------|--|

Continued...

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| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> |
| 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. ▶ 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Store in a dry area protected from environmental extremes. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Suitable container | ▶ As supplied by manufacturer |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contact with water |

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/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | kaolin | Kaolin | 10; 2 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | (r) - The value for respirable dust. |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | limestone | Calcium carbonate (Limestone, Marble) | 10 mg/m ³ | 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/m ³ | 33 mg/m ³ | 200 mg/m ³ |
| limestone | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 45 mg/m ³ | 500 mg/m ³ | 3,000 mg/m ³ |
| limestone | Carbonic acid, calcium salt | 45 mg/m ³ | 210 mg/m ³ | 1,300 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| portland cement | N.E. / N.E. | 5,000 mg/m ³ |
| kaolin | Not Available | Not Available |
| graded sand | N.E. / N.E. | 50 mg/m ³ |
| limestone | Not Available | 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Rubber gloves |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ 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 | Powder | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Physical state | 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 Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Product is considered stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inhaled | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material |
| Eye | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. |

| ROCKCOTE TRADITIONALE SPONGE | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| portland cement | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| kaolin | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| graded sand | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| limestone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |

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. |
| KAOLIN | for bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallisation of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. |
| LIMESTONE | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. teratogenic effects. |
| PORTLAND CEMENT & KAOLIN & GRADED SAND | 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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| limestone | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >56000mg/L | 4 |
| limestone | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/L | 2 |
| limestone | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14mg/L | 2 |

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Legend:

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

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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. |

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

| 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)

KAOLIN(1332-58-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

GRADED SAND(14808-60-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) 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.

Continued...

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| 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; kaolin; graded sand) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (portland cement; kaolin) |
| 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

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.

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