

Dunlop Abaflex

Ardex (Ardex NZ)

Chemwatch: 15-5661

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 01/01/2013

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Product name | Dunlop Abaflex |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | cement based adhesive |
| Proper shipping name | Not Applicable |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | Not Applicable |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Flexible fast setting ceramic tile adhesive used to fix tiles and natural stones over internal and external walls and floor surfaces. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Registered company name | Ardex (Ardex NZ) | Ardex (Ardex Australia) |
| Address | 32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand | 20 Powers Road Seven Hills 2147 NSW Australia |
| Telephone | +64 3384 3029 | 1800 224 070 |
| Fax | +64 3384 9779 | +61 2 9838 7817 |
| Website | Not Available | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 222 841 (General information) | 1800 222 841 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1800 222 841 (General information) | 1800 222 841 |

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.**

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 0 | |
| Toxicity | 1 | |
| Body Contact | 3 | |
| Reactivity | 0 | |
| Chronic | 3 | |

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

GHS Classification [1]

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

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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

6.3A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7A, 6.9 (respiratory), 8.3A, 9.1A

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| H350 | May cause cancer |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing 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. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P310 | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider |
| P321 | Specific treatment (see advice on this label). |

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 to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|-------------|--|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 65997-15-1 | 10-60 | portland cement |
| 14808-60-7. | 10-60 | graded sand |
| Not Available | 1-10 | super additives |

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"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| 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"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| | Treat symptomatically. |
|--|------------------------|

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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>May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
|--------------|---|

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| 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 MSDS. |

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. |
| 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 | <p>Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.</p> <p>NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</p> |
| 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. |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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 | The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica. |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | graded sand | Silica-Crystalline, Quartz | 0.2 Respirable dust (mg/m ³) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | TEEL-0 | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| graded sand | 0.3(ppm) | 0.3(ppm) | 0.3(ppm) | 50(ppm) |






| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| portland cement | N.E.(mgm ³)N.E.(ppm) | 5,000(mgm ³) |
| graded sand | N.E.(mgm ³)N.E.(ppm) | 50(mgm ³) |

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> |
|----------------------------------|--|

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| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | 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. |
| Personal protection |      |
| Eye and face protection | <p>Chemical goggles.</p> <p>Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <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. |
| 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:

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| Material | CPI |
|----------|-----|
|----------|-----|

* 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

| 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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Fine off white powder; insoluble in water. Bulk density: 1.4 kg/dm ³ (approximately). | | |
| 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) | >200 |
| 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) | 200 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Applicable | Explosive properties | Not Available |

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| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Applicable | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution(1%) | 11 (paste form) |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Applicable | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and 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 | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation" nor has it been designated as "irritating to the respiratory system". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. In the absence of such evidence, care should be taken nevertheless to ensure exposure is kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used, in an occupational setting to control dusts and fumes. |
| Ingestion | Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. |
| Skin Contact | 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. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. |
| Eye | The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. |
| Chronic | Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity, chest infections Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine- divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50,000 inch), are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Dunlop Abaflex | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| portland cement | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| graded sand | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

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

Continued...

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

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Not Available | Not Available |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available |


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |
| | Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (:): 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

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 |
|------------|--|
| HSR002596 | Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002531 | Cleaning Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002607 | Lubricants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002520 | Aerosols (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002586 | Fuel Additives (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002646 | Polymers (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002616 | Metal Industry Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002625 | N.O.S. (Toxic [6.1, 6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002639 | Photographic Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002512 | Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002560 | Dental Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002568 | Embalming Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002679 | Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002687 | Water Treatment Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR100425 | Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010 |
| HSR002601 | Leather and Textile Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002545 | Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002551 | Corrosion Inhibitors (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002648 | Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006 |
| HSR002655 | Solvents (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |

| | |
|--|--|
| portland cement(65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists | "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II" |
| graded sand(14808-60-7.) is found on the following regulatory lists | "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)" |

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

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

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