Hazard Alert Code: NIL

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

## PRODUCT NAME

**Dunlop Render Joint And Patch** 

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### **OTHER NAMES**

"premixed water- based render", "jointing and patching repair compound"

#### **PRODUCT USE**

For filling joints of external fibre cement sheets/blue board; Repairing render cracks and damage.

## **SUPPLIER**

Company: Ardex NZ Pty Ltd Address: 32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch, New Zealand

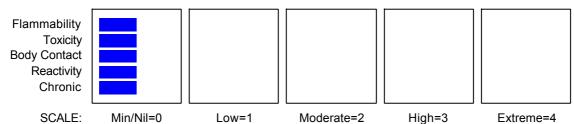
Telephone: +64 3384 3029

Emergency Tel:1800 222 841 (General Information

Fax: +64 3384 9779

## **Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

## **CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



## **GHS Classification**

Carcinogen Category 1A STOT - SE Category 1



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

## HAZARD

**DANGER** 

Gazetted by EPA NZ: 6.7A, 6.9A (inhalation).

#### **HAZARD STATEMENTS**

H350 May cause CANCER

H370 Causes damage to organs by inhalation.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Code	Phrase
Code	Phras

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

Code Phrase

P307+P311 IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Code Phrase

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

Code Phrase

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN % graded sand 14808-60-7. 50-70 acrylic co- polymer dispersion 20-50 inorganic fillers 5-20 non hazardous ingredients 1-5

## **Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

### **SWALLOWED**

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- · Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- · Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

#### **INHALED**

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- · Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

## FIRE FIGHTING

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## **MINOR SPILLS**

- · Clean up all spills immediately.
- · Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- · Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- · Flush spill area with water.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- · Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- · Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- · Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- · Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- · Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- · When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- · Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- · Avoid physical damage to containers.
- · Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- · Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- · Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- · Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- · Store in original containers.
- · Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS















<sup>:</sup> May be stored together

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand	graded sand		0.2						2011 correction;
Workplace	(Silica-		Respir						Confirmed
Exposure	Crystalline		able						carcinogen
Standards (WES)	Quartz)		dust						

#### **EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS**

Material Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3) Revised IDLH Value (ppm)

graded sand | 85014 50

## **MATERIAL DATA**

**DUNLOP RENDER JOINT AND PATCH:** 

Not available

GRADED SAND:

NOTE: This product contains negligible amount of respirable dust.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION







## **EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### HANDS/FEET

■ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

#### **RESPIRATOR**

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ 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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### **APPEARANCE**

White to off white non-slump paste; does not mix with water.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density	Not Available

(air=1)

Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available Evaporation Rate Not Available

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#### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Health hazard summary table:

Not applicable Acute toxicity Skin corrosion/irritation Not applicable Not applicable Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Not applicable Germ cell mutagenicity Not applicable Carcinogenicity Carc. 1A Not applicable Reproductive toxicity STOT SE 1 STOT- single exposure STOT- repeated exposure Not applicable Aspiration hazard Not applicable

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

## **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

## SWALLOWED

■ 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

## **EYE**

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

## SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

## INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

a matter of course.

## **TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

DUNLOP RENDER JOINT AND PATCH:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### GRADED SAND:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

## **CARCINOGEN**

graded sand International Agency

Group

1

for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC

Monographs

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

**Ecotoxicity** 

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility

Water/Soil

graded sand No Data No Data No Data No Data

Available Available Available Available

## **Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

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#### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### **EPA Approval number**

This substance is to be managed in accordance with the classification and controls specified in the Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice, 2004, (see table below). This substance may alternatively be managed under the conditions imposed by an applicable Group Standard.

Substance graded sand

Approval number HSR006546

#### **REGULATIONS**

## Regulations for ingredients

## graded sand (CAS: 14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "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)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

No data for Dunlop Render Joint And Patch (CW: 32-5698)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/controls-search.aspx

## **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

■ 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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