

# Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Latex)

Hazard Alert Code: NIL

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 20-Apr-2012  
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 6632-84  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Latex)

### SYNONYMS

"Latex liquid component."

### PRODUCT USE

Liquid component of a two part cementitious floor levelling compound.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

20 Powers Road

Seven Hills

NSW, 2147

Australia

Telephone: 1800 224 070

Emergency Tel: **1800 222 841**


























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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability					
Toxicity					
Body Contact					
Reactivity					
Chronic					
SCALE:	Min/Nil=0	Low=1	Moderate=2	High=3	Extreme=4

### RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

•None under normal operating conditions.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ammonia	1336-21-6	<0.5
rubber latex, unspecified		N/S
water	7732-18-5	>60

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

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

### 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 fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.
- 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

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- 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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

None known.

### 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



- +: *May be stored together*  
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/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonia (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24				

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
ammonia	430	300

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## MATERIAL DATA

DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX):

Not available

## AMMONIA:

for exposure to ammonia gas/ vapours:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 0.019 ppm and 55 ppm; ALHA Value 16.7 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for ammonia, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract and minimise discomfort among workers that are not inured to its effects and systemic damage. Acclimatised persons are able to tolerate prolonged exposures of up to 100 ppm without symptoms. Marked irritation has been seen in persons exposed to ammonia concentrations between 50 and 100 ppm only when the exposures involved sudden concentration peaks which do not permit short-term acclimatisation. The detoxification capacity of the liver is significant since the amount of ammonia formed endogenously in the intestines markedly exceeds that from external sources.

Human exposure effects, at vapour concentrations of about:

Concentration (ppm)	Possible Effects
5	minimal irritation
9- 50	nasal dryness, olfactory fatigue and moderate irritation
125- 137	definite nose, throat and chest irritation
140	slight eye irritation
150	laryngeal spasm
500	30 minute exposures may produce cyclic hypernea, increased blood pressure and pulse rate, and upper respiratory tract irritation which may persist for 24 hours
700	immediate eye irritation
1, 500- 10, 000	dyspnea, convulsive coughing, chest pain, respiratory spasm, pink frothy sputum, rapid asphyxia and delayed pulmonary oedema which may be fatal. Other effects include runny nose, swelling of the lips, restlessness, headache, salivation, nausea, vomiting, glottal oedema, pharyngitis, tracheitis, and speech difficulties. Bronchopneumonia, asphyxiation due to spasms, inflammation, and oedema of the larynx, may be fatal. Residual effects include hoarseness, productive cough, and decreased respiratory function
>2, 500	severe eye irritation, with swelling of the eyelids, lachrymation, blepharospasm, palpebral oedema, increased intraocular pressure, oval semi- dilated, fixed pupils, corneal ulceration (often severe) and temporary blindness. Depending on duration of exposure, there may be destruction of the epithelium, corneal and lenticular opacification, and iritis accompanied by hypopyon or haemorrhage and possible loss of pigment from the posterior layer of the iris. Less severe damage is often resolved. In the case of severe damage, symptoms may be delayed; late complications including persistent oedema, vascularisation and corneal scarring, permanent opacity, acute angle glaucoma, staphyloma, cataract, and atrophy of the retina, iris, and symblepharon. Long- term exposure to sub- acute concentrations or single exposures to high concentrations may produce chronic airway dysfunction, alveolar disease, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, emphysema and anxiety neuroses

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=3.8 (AMMONIA).

## WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

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

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and

has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

•Type AK Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

Milky white liquid with ammoniacal odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 approx.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	9.5 approx.
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 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

### 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 liquid 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.  
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

##### 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 a matter of course.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

##### WATER:

##### AMMONIA:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

##### DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (LATEX):

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### AMMONIA:

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50:350 mg/kg  
Oral (human) LDLo:43 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) LCLo:5000 ppm/5m  
Inhalation (human) TCLo:20 ppm  
Inhalation (rat) LC50:2000 ppm/4h  
Unreported (man) LDLo:132 mg/kg  
Oral (Human) LD:43 mg/kg  
Inhalation (Human) LC:5000 ppm/4h  
Inhalation (Human) TCLo:408 ppm/4h  
Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD:160 mg/kg  
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50:91 mg/kg  
Oral (Cat) LD:750 mg/kg  
Subcutaneous (Rabbit) LD:200 mg/kg  
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD:10 mg/kg

### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit):0.25 mg SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s SEVERE

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

### SENSITISER

ammonia	IUCLID Photodegradation Data	Sensitiser	OH
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### SKIN

ammonia	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### AMMONIA:

Marine Pollutant	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	0.45- 0.8

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Ammonia:

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Fate: Biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days).

Ecotoxicity: Moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions and harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations. Does not concentrate in food chain.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)0.25-8.2mg/l

Toxicity invertebrate: LC50(96)1.1-1.53mg/l

Bioaccumulation: some

Nitrif. inhib.: some

processes Abiotic: oxid

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ammonia	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

##### **ammonia (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities", "Australia - Victoria Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Chemicals) Regs 2007 - Schedule 1 - Precursor Chemicals and Quantities", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Chemicals of Security Concern", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

##### **water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

**No data for Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Latex) (CW: 6632-84)**

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## Section 16 - 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](http://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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Issue Date: 20-Apr-2012

Print Date: 27-Sep-2012

*This is the end of the MSDS.*

# Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Powder)

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Powder)

### SYNONYMS

"cement mortar"

### PRODUCT USE

Powder component of two part cementitious floor levelling compound.

### SUPPLIER

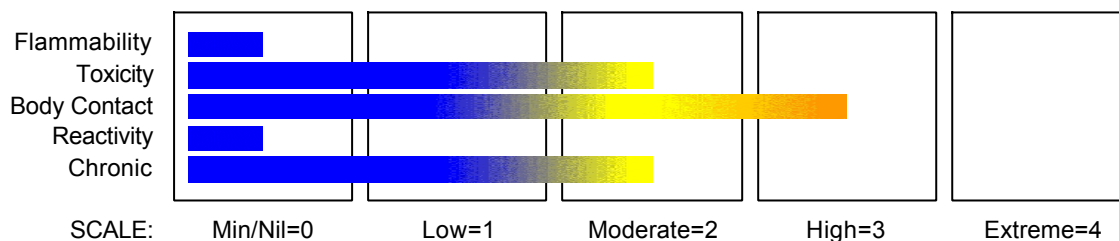
Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd  
Address:  
20 Powers Road  
Seven Hills  
NSW, 2147  
Australia  
Telephone: 1800 224 070  
Emergency Tel: **1800 222 841**  
Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

■ Causes burns.

### SAFETY

• Keep locked up.

continued...

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
  - Inhalation may produce health damage\*.
  - Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
  - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.
  - Possible respiratory and skin sensitiser\*.
- \* (limited evidence).
- Do not breathe dust.
  - Avoid contact with skin.
  - Avoid contact with eyes.
  - Wear suitable protective clothing.
  - Wear suitable gloves.
  - Wear eye/face protection.
  - Use only in well ventilated areas.
  - Keep container in a well ventilated place.
  - To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
  - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
  - In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
  - In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
  - In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
portland cement	65997-15-1	20-60
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	N/S
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	N/S
ethylene/ vinyl acetate copolymer	24937-78-8	N/S
cellulose derivatives		N/S
additives, unspecified		1-10

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 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.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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

■ If skin or hair contact occurs:

- 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.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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.
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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).

SKIN AND EYE:

continued...

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

## 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

- 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.
- 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.
- May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- 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.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- 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

continued...



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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

### 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



+



+



+



+



X



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

continued...

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement (Portland cement (a))		10						(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Crystalline Quartz)		0.1						(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• ethylene/ vinyl acetate copolymer:

CAS:24937- 78- 8

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
portland cement 13763	5,000	
silica crystalline - quartz 21686	50	

### MATERIAL DATA

PORTLAND CEMENT:

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e. generally less than 5 µm.

DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (POWDER):

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

### PORTLAND CEMENT:

for calcium silicate:

containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> inspirable dust

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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/m<sup>3</sup> are likely to be minimal. The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the physical risk of eye and upper respiratory tract irritation in workers and to prevent interference with vision and deposition of particulate in the eyes, ears, nose and mouth.

For calcium oxide:

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against undue irritation and is analogous to that recommended for sodium hydroxide.

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

Portland cement is considered to be a nuisance dust that does not cause fibrosis and has little potential to induce adverse effects on the lung.

### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

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.

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY:

This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

For calcium carbonate:

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.

### ETHYLENE/ VINYL ACETATE COPOLYMER:

for acetic acid:

NOTE: Detector tubes for acetic acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA and TLV-STEL is thought to protect the worker against conjunctival, nose and respiratory tract irritation.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=21 ("ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL").

Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC)

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Inhalable particulate

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Respirable particulate.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

##### ■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and

has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocaoutchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

- Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Coloured powder with a characteristic odour; slightly soluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Alkaline.

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	12
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.1- 1.7
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

##### EYE

■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

##### SKIN

■ The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

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.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

Acute silicosis occurs under conditions of extremely high silica dust exposure particularly when the particle size of the dust is small. The disease is rapidly progressive and spreads widely through the lungs within

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

months of the initial exposure and causing death within 1 to 2 years.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion (exertional dyspnea), increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses the cough produces a stringy mucous, vital capacity decreases further and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Other signs or symptoms include altered breath sounds, diminished lung capacity, diminished oxygen uptake during exercise, emphysema and pneumothorax (air in lung cavity) as a rare complication.

Removing workers from possibility of further exposure to dust generally leads to halting the progress of the lung abnormalities. Where worker-exposure potential is high, periodic examinations with emphasis on lung dysfunctions should be undertaken

Dust inhalation over an extended number of years may produce pneumoconiosis.. Pneumoconiosis is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the tissue reaction in its presence. It is further classified as being of noncollagenous or collagenous types. Noncollagenous pneumoconiosis, the benign form, is identified by minimal stromal reaction, consists mainly of reticulin fibres, an intact alveolar architecture and is potentially reversible.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

PORTLAND CEMENT:

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (POWDER):

■ 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) LCLo:0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/10Y  
 Inhalation (human) TCLo:16 mppcf\*/8H/17.9Y  
 Inhalation (rat) TCLo:50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6H/71W

IRRITATION  
 Nil Reported

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

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.

Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

\* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).

NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.

### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50:6450 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h- Moderate  
 Eye (rabbit):0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

### ETHYLENE/ VINYL ACETATE COPOLYMER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### CARCINOGEN

silica crystalline - quartz	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
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### SKIN

calcium carbonate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0
ethylene/ vinyl acetate copolymer	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2



# Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Powder)

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

PORTLAND CEMENT:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. Ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in water.

Ecotoxicity: Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pH levels, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

For Silica:

Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates. Once released into the environment, no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica.

Aquatic Fate: At normal environmental pH, dissolved silica exists exclusively as monosilicic acid. At pH 9.4, amorphous silica is highly soluble in water. Crystalline silica, in the form of quartz, has low solubility in water. Silicic acid plays an important role in the biological/geological/chemical cycle of silicon, especially in the ocean. Marine organisms such as diatoms, silicoflagellates and radiolarians use silicic acid in their skeletal structures and their skeletal remains leave silica in sea sediment

Ecotoxicity: Silicon is important to plant and animal life and is practically non-toxic to fish including zebrafish, and Daphnia magna water fleas.

Water hazard class 1 (self assessment): slightly hazardous for water. [Ardex]

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
portland cement	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
silica crystalline - quartz	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
calcium carbonate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
ethylene/ vinyl acetate copolymer	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	No Data Available

continued...

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

C Corrosive

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

portland cement (CAS: 65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) Draft National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals - Schedule 4 Hazardous chemicals Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "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"

**calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**ethylene/ vinyl acetate copolymer (CAS: 24937-78-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

**No data for Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Powder) (CW: 6632-86)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
silica crystalline - quartz 84-0	14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0
calcium carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3

continued...

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Section 16 - 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](http://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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Issue Date: 20-Apr-2012

Print Date: 27-Sep-2012

*This is the end of the MSDS.*

# Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Primer)

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Primer)

### SYNONYMS

primer, "adhesion improving agent"

### PRODUCT USE

Prime timber floors before applying Timber Floor Leveller.  
Application by brush or roller.

### SUPPLIER

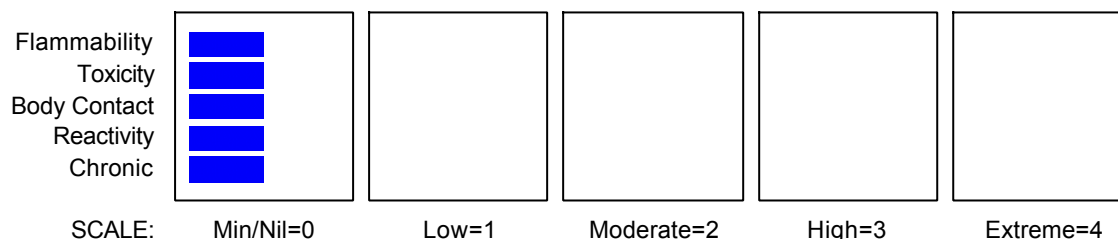
Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd  
Address:  
20 Powers Road  
Seven Hills  
NSW, 2147  
Australia  
Telephone: 1800 224 070  
Emergency Tel: **1800 222 841**  
Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

•None under normal operating conditions.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
synthetic styrene acrylic		10-60
bacteriacide		0-1
water	7732-18-5	30-60

continued...

# Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Primer)

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

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

### 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 fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### 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

- 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.
- 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.

continued...

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## HAZCHEM

None

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- 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.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

### 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.

None known.

continued...

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 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



+: *May be stored together*

O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*

X: *Must not be stored together*

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water:

CAS:7732- 18- 5

### MATERIAL DATA

DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (PRIMER):

None assigned for mixture or identified for ingredient(s).

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### 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

continued...



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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

eye irritation 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].

### HANDS/FEET

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

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and

has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

### 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.

continued...

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 milky liquid with a slight odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8.0
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	2.26 @ 20 deg C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.01 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	<1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 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.

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### EYE

■ Although the liquid 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 liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

### 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 a matter of course.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

DUNLOP TIMBER FLOOR LEVELLER (PRIMER):

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

■ Not available for mixture or identified for ingredient(s).

### WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Primer)	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for

continued...

# Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Primer)

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

**No data for Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Primer) (CW: 6635-13)**

## Section 16 - 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](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

continued...

# Dunlop Timber Floor Leveller (Primer)

Hazard Alert Code: NIL

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 20-Apr-2012  
A317LP

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ 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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*This is the end of the MSDS.*