BEAUMONT TILES

TDS
Technical Data Sheet

BT-520

RCS SILICA FREE PREMIUM RUBBER MODIFIED FLEXIBLE WHITE ADHESIVE

DESCRIPTION:

BT-520 is a premium, white, rubber modified cement-based tile adhesive. Green Tag Certified and incorporating respirable silica free technology, BT-520 displays exceptional coverage to provide a highly economical, eco and user friendly adhesive option for internal and external wall and floor tiling applications.

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- C2 – High bond strength
- E – Extended open time
- T – Non slip / slump
- S1 – Good flexibility
- White
- Extended coverage
- Low VOC
- Global green tag certified
- RCS - Respirable Crystalline Silica Free

SUITABLE TILE TYPES

- Terracotta
- Ceramic
- Porcelain
- Glass mosaics
- Natural Stone: including marble, granite, limestone & travertine (not moisture sensitive)

AREAS OF USE

- Interior & exterior applications
- Walls & floors
- Concrete
- Sand /cement screeds
- Cement render
- Compressed fibre cement sheeting
- Plasterboard
- Tiling over Beaumont's BT-Rapid waterproof membrane
- Large format tile installations
- Suitable over green screeds, concrete and render

SUBSTRATES

- Ensure all surfaces are clean, sound, dry, and free from dirt, dust, oil, grease, wax residues, curing compounds, release agents, paints, sharp protruding objects and other loose and contaminating materials that could compromise the adhesion of the overlaid tiling system.
- All surfaces are to be fit for purpose for their intended use.
- Ensure all concrete slabs are allowed to cure for at least fourteen days, have a wood float finish, and a minimum compressive strength of 20MPa.
- The maximum variation in the plane of the concrete must not exceed 5mm in 3 metres for floors and 4mm in 2 metres for walls.
- Steel-trowelled and burnished concrete surfaces must be mechanically abraded to roughen surface before commencing tiling. Alternatively, surfaces can be primed with a suitable non porous surface primer or GRIPSET OP PRIMER
- All rendered surfaces must be allowed to cure for at least 24 hours before commencing tiling.
- Ceramic Tile Underlay to be fixed as per manufacturers recommendations and be a minimum of 6mm thick.
- Compressed fibre cement sheeting to be installed and tiled over as per manufacturer's recommendations
- Gypsum-plasterboard sheeting to be installed as per manufacturers recommendations
- Existing tiles must be well bonded, sound and secure. Surface of tiles to be mechanically abraded/roughened to remove at least 80% of the tile glaze. Alternatively, surfaces can be primed with a suitable non porous surface primer or GRIPSET OP PRIMER

PRIMING

Highly porous and non-porous surfaces to be primed before installation of BT-520.

POROUS/ABSORBENT SURFACES

- Apply **BT POROUS PRIMER** by brush or roller to the substrate at the specified coverage and allow to dry

NON POROUS/NON ABSORBENT SURFACES

- Apply a suitable non porous surface primer or **GRIPSET OP PRIMER** by brush or roller to the substrate at the specified coverage and allow to dry

*Refer to relevant data sheets for specific application and coverage details

SURFACE POROSITY TESTING

To determine the porosity of a substrate and recommended primer, a water droplet test as per ASTM F3191-16 Standard Practice for Field Determination of Substrate Water Absorption (Porosity) for Substrates is recommended.

MIXING

- The mixing ratio of BT-520 is 8 litres of water per 20kg bag
- Pour 8 litres of clean water into a clean pail and gradually add the BT-520 while mixing continuously using an electric stirrer with paddle attachment until a smooth, homogenous & lump-free consistency is obtained.
- Always add powder to the liquid.
- Allow the mix to stand for 5 minutes and re-stir before applying the adhesive onto the substrate.

COVERAGE

- A 20kg bag of BT-520 will cover approximately 10-12m² using a 10mm notched trowel.

APPLICATION

- All preparation and tiling should be carried out in accordance with AS 3958:2023 – Installation of Ceramic and Stone Tiles.
- Once the surface has been prepared in accordance with Beaumont's instructions, apply the adhesive onto the substrate using an appropriate sized notched trowel for the tile size.
- For tiles larger than 300 x 300mm back-butter the tiles in addition to notching the floor. With Clip systems use a 12, 15 or 20mm notch and back butter the tile to ensure coverage complies with the standard.

APPLICATION continued

- BT-520 should be applied onto the substrate at a rate of 1m² a time.
- Application rates greater than this can result in the adhesive skinning before the tiles are laid into it.
- Once the adhesive is applied onto the substrate ensure that it does not skin prior to bedding the tiles into it.
- Once the adhesive skins do not lay tiles into it but remove it and apply fresh adhesive.
- When placing the tiles into the adhesive press them in by using a sliding action. Ensure no voids occur and full coverage of adhesive is under the tiles.
- For tiles with lugs, grooves or uneven backing it may be required to butter the back of the tile with adhesive in addition to trowelling the adhesive onto the substrate.
- The final bed thickness of the adhesive should be at least 2mm for wall tiling and 3mm for floor tiling.
- Once the tiling is completed do not disturb the tiled surface for at least 24 hours at 20°C.

GROUTING APPLICATION

- Grouting application can commence after adhesive has cured for 24 hours, or until the adhesive has hardened sufficiently that tiles are well fixed and will not be displaced during the grouting application*
- Any adhesive that has leached into the grout joint must be raked out with a knife/spatula etc. prior to grouting
- Protect tiling from rain and inclement weather until 24 hours after grouting is complete.

***Drying times may be extended in humid conditions and colder temperatures.**

CLEAN UP

- Excess adhesive from the face of the tiles can be cleaned up with a damp cloth while the adhesive is still in a wet state
- Tools and other equipment can be cleaned using water while the adhesive is still wet.
- Dried adhesive to be removed by mechanical means

PACKAGING/SHELF LIFE

- BT-520 is available in 20kg bags.
- A bag of BT-520, when stored in a cool, dry environment, and stored off the ground, will have a shelf life of approximately 12 months

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HEALTH & SAFETY

- Do not apply BT-520 when surface or ambient temperatures are above 35ºC and below 5ºC.
- BT-520 is not suitable for tiling over timber flooring.
- Not suitable for use with moisture sensitive stone
- Contact RLA's Technical Department for detailed advice for applications/situations not mentioned in these instructions.

SAFETY & HANDLING

- Do not breathe dust; wear suitable respiratory protection.
- Use in well-ventilated areas.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear eye protection and suitable gloves and clothing.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product.
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

The Safety Data Sheet is available upon request.

RESPIRABLE SILICA CONTENT

- *Silica (Respirable Crystaline Fraction) levels are below the concentration limit for carcinogens (0.1%) as per schedule 6 of the Model Work Health Safety Regulations 2023.

FIRST AID

- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or the Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting; give a glass of water and immediately call the Poisons Information Centre and a doctor.
- For advice or if you feel unwell, contact a Poisons Information Centre: Australia ph. 131126, New Zealand ph. 0800 764 766 or a doctor at once.
- If on SKIN, remove all contaminated clothing immediately and wash the skin with soap and water.
- If in EYES, rinse carefully with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses and continue rinsing.
- If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
- If inhaled, remove them to fresh air, and keep them at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

PRODUCT INFORMATION	
Colour	White
Bulk Density (kg/dm3)	0.94
Shelf life	12 months
Packaging	20kg bags
Coverage - 10mm notch	10-12m^2
APPLICATION DATA - 20°C AT 50% RH **Note:** Ambient and surface temperatures, humidity, tile and surface porosity will vary dry times	
Mixing Ratio	8 litres water per 20kg bag
Open Time	30 minutes
Adjustment Time	40 minutes
Pot Life	1 hour
Ready for Grouting	24 hours
Light Foot traffic	24 hours
Ready for wet area service	3-4 days
Suitability for underfloor heating	No
PERFORMANCE (ISO 13007)	
Tensile adhesion strength after	
28 days	≥1MPa
Water immersion	≥1MPa
Freeze/thaw	≥1MPa
CLASSIFICATION	**C2TES1**

WARRANTY STATEMENT:

RLA Polymers guarantees this product against manufacturing defects and guarantees it to be manufactured to our published specification.
We certify that this product is suitable for use when fully cured and will perform as described in our technical data sheet or other published materials.
RLA Polymers will replace the product free of charge when purchased from any legally verifiable source and where a product is proven to have been stored, handled, and install according to instructions published on our packaging and within the stated shelf life. The Installation of all materials must be carried out in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard and the Floorcovering Manufacturer's instructions, and the floorcoverings must have been subject to normal traffic conditions.
Warranty doesn't apply if damage, loss, failure to follow instructions, or other circumstances are out of our control.
Sufficient time and access to investigate any complaint must be accorded to RLA Polymers.
The consumer is responsible for any expenses incurred in making a claim.
A claim form can be requested by:

PHONE: 1800 242 931
EMAIL: info@rlapolymers.com.au
MAIL: 215 Colchester Road Kilsyth Victoria 3137 (Attention Customer Service)
WEBSITE: www.rlapolymers.com.au

RLA POLYMERS

AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER LAW:

Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality, and the failure does not amount to a major failure. The benefits under our warranty are in addition to other rights and remedies available to the consumer under the law in relation to the goods and services to which the warranty relates.

DISCLAIMER:

All statements and technical information contained herein are based on tests we believe to be reliable, but the accuracy thereof is not guaranteed.
Users assume all risk and liability resulting from the use of the product and must confirm the suitability thereof by their own tests. Conditions of Sale contain a limited warranty against manufacturing defects.

BT520

Beaumont Tiles.

Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **06/06/2023**
Print Date: **14/06/2023**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	BT520
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	BT520-20
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Tile Adhesive. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Beaumont Tiles.**
Address	225 Marion Road, Marlestone SA 5033 Australia
Telephone	+61 (08) 8292 4444
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.tiles.com.au
Email	info@tiles.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Beaumont Tiles.**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone numbers	**+61 (08) 8292 4444 (24Hrs)**	**+61 1800 951 288**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**+61 3 9573 3188**

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-15-1	30-60	portland cement
Not Available	>50	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Legend:	*1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. silicon dioxide (SiO_2) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ 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.
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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All *transition metal* peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ▸ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. ▸ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▸ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement	Portland cement	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
BT520	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH

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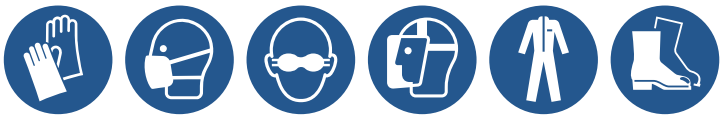
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
portland cement	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	**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 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. ‣ Neoprene rubber gloves Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. ‣ polychloroprene. ‣ nitrile rubber. ‣ butyl rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ P.V.C apron. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

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

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
· The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
· Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
· Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
· Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light grey powder; slightly soluble forming an alkaline product.

Physical state	Divided Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.0

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Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	>11 (1:1 with water)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	<1

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace 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 (1/50000 inch) are present. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

BT520	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

PORTLAND CEMENT	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition

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	known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

BT520

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

portland cement

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ **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 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Continued...

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
portland cement	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
portland cement	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

portland cement is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (portland cement)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (portland cement)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (portland cement)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/06/2023
Initial Date	06/06/2023

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

Continued...

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances