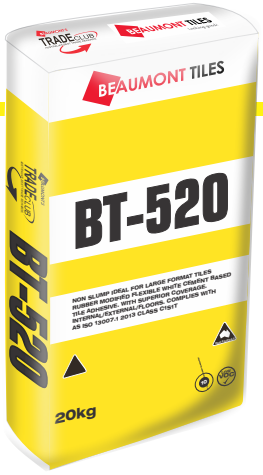
BEAUMONT TILES



BEAUMONT'S TRADE CLUB
AUSTRALIA'S BEST TRADIE REWARDS.

10 YEAR MANUFACTURER GUARANTEE
LOW VOC
MADE IN AUSTRALIA

BT-520

Characteristics:

• **BT-520** is a rubber modified, flexible off white cement based tile adhesive.
• It is designed for bonding all types of ceramic, stone and mosaic tiles onto a variety of substrates like concrete, render, rendered brickwork, blockwork
gyprock, plasterboard and fibre cement.
• It can be used internally or externally on wall and floor surfaces.
• **BT-520** can be used for fixing low porosity tiles.
• **BT-520** can be used to fix tiles over most waterproofing membranes. However, it is advisable to contact Beaumont's Technical Help prior to commencing.

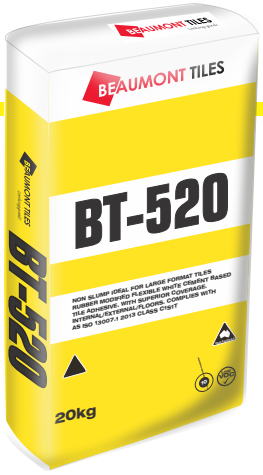
Preparation:

• Ensure all concrete slabs are allowed to cure for at least 6 weeks and have a wood float finish.
• All rendered surfaces must be allowed to cure for at least 7 days prior to commencing tiling.
• The maximum variation in the plane of the concrete must not exceed 5mm in 3 meters for floors and 4mm in 2 meters for walls.
• Steel trowelled finished concrete surfaces Must be mechanically or chemically abraded prior to commencing tiling.
• Fibre Cement sheet when used as an underlay material must be a minimum of 6mm in thickness. For heavy duty commercial applications it should be a minimum of 9mm thick and all should be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the relevant standards.
• **BT-520** is not suitable for framed floor construction. F/C sheet flooring must be screeded with no less than 25mm of screed.
• Gypsum - plasterboard sheets when used as a wall substrate must be a minimum of 10mm thick, and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the relevant standards.
• Ensure all surfaces are sound, dry and free from excessive movement, oil, dust, grease, wax, curing compounds, release agents, paints and any
other loose contaminating materials.
• It is recommended that all surfaces must be primed with an appropriate porous primer, especially porous surfaces, to ensure a sound bond of the adhesive to the substrate.
• When applying the primer onto a floor surface it is recommended to firstly pour some primer in a section then spread the primer using a broom, brush or roller. Then continue this method of application until the entire area is primed.
Note: This method of application ensures a thorough coat of the primer on the surface. Any excessprimer that has not dried should be removed with a rag prior to tiling.
• Allow the primer to dry for approximately 30 - 40 minutes at 20^{o}C prior to commencing tiling.

Expansion/Movement Joints:

Expansion / movement joints must be provided to allow for movement between adjacent building components. They should be as follows:
• Over Existing joints in the substrate.
• Where two different substrates meet. Eg: Timber and Concrete.
• Around fixed elements in the floor eg. Columns.
• At internal vertical corners.
• Around the perimeter of the floor.
• In internal floors where any dimension exceeds 9m or 8m if subjected to sunlight.
• In external floors where any dimension exceeds 4.5 m.
• On wall surfaces at storey heights horizontally and approximately 3m-4.5m apart vertically. Ideally they should be located over movement joints in the structural background and at structural material changes for example the horizontal joint at the bottom of floor slabs, vertical joints at internal vertical corners, and at junctions with columns.
• Movement joints should go right through the tile adhesive bed to the background and kept free from dirt and adhesive droppings. Movement joints must not be less than 6mm and not wider than 10mm. The movement joints must be installed as per AS3958:2007

BEAUMONT TILES



BEAUMONT'S TRADE CLUB
AUSTRALIA'S BEST TRADIE REWARDS.

10 YEAR MANUFACTURER GUARANTEE
LOW VOC
MADE IN AUSTRALIA

BT-520

Mixing:

• The mixing ratio of **BT-520** is 20kg of powder to 8 litres of water.
• Pour 8 litres of clean water into a drum and then gradually add the **BT-520** while mixing continuously until a smooth lump free mix is obtained. Always add powder to liquid.
• Allow the mix to stand for 10 minutes, re-stir and then apply the adhesive onto the substrate.

Application:

• All preparation and tiling should be carried out in accordance with AS3958:2007 - Guide to the Installation of Tiles.
• Once the surface has been appropriately prepared in accordance with Beaumont's instructions then apply the adhesive onto the substrate using an appropriate notched trowel.
• For floor tiling use a 10mm x 10mm square notched trowel for tiles up to 300mm x 300mm. For tiles 300mm x 300mm and larger use a 12mm x 12mm square notched trowel and back butter each tile. For mosaic tiles use a 6mm x 6mm square notched trowel.
• For wall tiling use 6mm x 6mm square notched trowel lor tiles up to 150mm x 150mm. For tiles larger than 150mm x 150mm use a 10mm x 10mm square notched trowel.
• **BT-520** should be applied onto the substrate at a rate of 1m² at 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 and 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. Protect tiling from rain and inclement weather until 24 hours after grouting is complete.

Clean up:

• Excess adhesive from the face of the tiles can be cleaned up with damp cloth while the adhesive is still wet.
• Adhesive that has oozed out into the grout joint must be raked out with a knife / spatula etc.
• Tools and other equipment can be cleaned up using water while the adhesive is still wet.

Grouting Application:

• Grouting application can commence after curing for 24 hours at 20°C.
• Grouting can be done using Beaumont's Grouts. Follow application instructions. Do not allow foot traffic on tiling until 24 hours after the grout has cured.

Coverage:

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

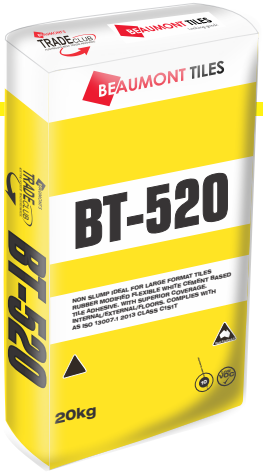
Packaging/Shelf Life:

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

Handy Tips:

• Do not apply **BT-520** in temperatures above 40°C and below 5°C.
• **BT-520** cannot be used for fixing tiles directly onto timber floors. **BT-520** cannot be used for fixing tiles in pools.
• Internal framed floors with spans of more than 5m and external famed decks require special consideration. Contact Beaumont's Technical Department for special advice.
• For applications / situations not mentioned in these instructions please contact your nearest Beaumont's.
• **BT-520** being cement based is alkaline in nature, and therefore may cause dermatitis. It is recommended that applicators wear PVC gloves or similar and safety goggles.
• For a full SDS on this product please contact your nearest Beaumont's.

BEAUMONT TILES



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AUSTRALIA'S BEST TRADIE REWARDS.

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BT-520

Safety Directions:

- Hazardous - Contains cement.
- Wear gloves and mask when handling.
- Wash hands thoroughly after use.

Manual Handling:

- Manual handling of this bag without due care and attention may result in personal injury.

Technical Data:

Appearance: Off White Powder
Bulk Density: 1.18 +/- 0.05
Open Time: Approx 20 minutes @ 20^{o}C
Adjustment Time: Approx 30 minutes @ 20^{o}C
Pot Life: 2 Hours @ 20^{o}C

Ready for grouting: 16 hours @ 20^{o}C
Light foot traffic: 24 hours
Ready for wet area service: 3-4 days

Disclaimer: The information supplied is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. The actual application of the product is beyond the manufacturers control. Any failure or damage caused by the incorrect usage of the product is not the responsibility of the manufacturer. The manufacturer insists that all workmanship must be carried out in accordance with AS 3958.1-2007. It is also the responsibility of the end user to ensure that the literature in their possession is the latest issue.

BT-520

Beaumont Tiles

Version No: **4.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **24/01/2018**
Print Date: **31/01/2018**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	**BT-520**
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

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

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Beaumont Tiles**
Address	225 Marion Road, MARLESTON, SA, 5033
Telephone	+61 (08) 8292 4444
Fax	N/A
Website	www.tile.com.au
Email	info@tile.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 (08) 8292 4444
Other emergency telephone numbers	132766 (Security Monitoring Service)

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, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Continued...

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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 or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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 in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-15-1	30-60	portland cement
Not Available	>50	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

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.

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.

Continued...

Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. silicon dioxide (SiO2) 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	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Addflextra	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
portland cement	5000 mg/m3	Not Available
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	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:

Continued...

	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ 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 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.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, 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.
- 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
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**	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

Continued...

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 (g/L)	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.

Addflextra	**TOXICITY** Not Available	**IRRITATION** Not Available
portland cement	**TOXICITY** Not Available	**IRRITATION** 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 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**	○

Continued...

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✔	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

Legend: ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Addflextra	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	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 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PORTLAND CEMENT(65997-15-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (portland cement)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (portland cement)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (portland cement)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources 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
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