



ARDEX P9 Primer Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 5433-83

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 05/11/2020

Print Date: 08/11/2020

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	ARDEX P9 Primer
Synonyms	single part water based primer
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	As water based primer to various substrates for improving adhesion of adhesives and levellers.
--------------------------	--

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex Australia)
Address	20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia
Telephone	1800 224 070
Fax	1300 780 102
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Ardex (Ardex Australia)
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	2		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2		1 = Low
Reactivity	0		2 = Moderate
Chronic	4		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 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)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of 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 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
14807-96-6	10-30	<u>talc</u>
7727-43-7	10-30	<u>barium sulfate</u>
1332-58-7	1-10	<u>kaolin</u>
7631-86-9	<5	<u>silica amorphous</u>
13463-67-7	<1	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
14808-60-7	<1	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
330-54-1	<1	<u>diuron</u>
10605-21-7	<1	<u>carbendazim</u>
2634-33-5	<0.1	<u>1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one</u>
2682-20-4	<0.1	<u>2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u>
26530-20-1	<0.1	<u>2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one</u>
50-00-0	<0.1	<u>formaldehyde</u>
Not Available	30-60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

for diuron:

- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.
- ▶ After ingestion of barium acid salts, severe gastro-intestinal irritation followed by muscle twitching, progressive flaccid paralysis and severe hypokalaemia and hypertension, occurs.
- ▶ Respiratory failure, renal failure and occasional cardiac dysrhythmias may result from an acute ingestion.
- ▶ Use sodium sulfate as a cathartic. Add 5-10 gm of sodium sulfate to lavage solution or as fluid supplement to Ipecac syrup (the sulfate salt is not absorbed)
- ▶ Monitor cardiac rhythm and serum potassium closely to establish the trend over the first 24 hours. Large doses of potassium may be needed to correct the hypokalaemia.
- ▶ Administer generous amounts of fluid replacement but monitor the urine and serum for evidence of renal failure. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting 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.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
-----------------------------	-------------

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) sulfur oxides (SO_x) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Decomposes at high temperatures to produce barium oxide. Barium oxide is strongly alkaline and, upon contact with water, is exothermic. When barium oxide reacts with oxygen to give a peroxide, there is a fire and explosion risk.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

ARDEX P9 Primer

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

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	talc	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	barium sulfate	Barium sulphate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	kaolin	Kaolin	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica, fused	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	diuron	Diuron	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	formaldehyde.	Formaldehyde	1 ppm / 1.2 mg/m3	2.5 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
barium sulfate	Barium sulfate	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3

ARDEX P9 Primer

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	18 mg/m3	740 mg/m3	4,500 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
formaldehyde.	Formaldehyde	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
talca	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
barium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
kaolin	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m3	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
diuron	Not Available	Not Available
carbendazim	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde.	20 ppm	Not Available


Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
carbendazim	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.

Recommended material(s)
GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Respiratory protection

Type BKAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 &

Continued...

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

ARDEX P9 Primer

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	BKAX-AUS P2	-	BKAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	BKAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	BKAX-2 P2	BKAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Grey liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	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 Available
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 Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. Fully cured, vulcanized styrene/butadiene rubber (SBR) products have low toxicity. Dusts may cause temporary mild irritation and coughing. Uncured (unvulcanised) SBR may contain styrene, butadiene residues, solvents and processing agents, which may have harmful effects. These chemicals may be inhaled in the form of vapours emitted from the solid material or as components of dust particles. Barium fumes are respiratory irritants. Over-exposure to barium dusts and fume may result in rhinitis, frontal headache, wheezing, laryngeal spasm, salivation and anorexia. Long term effects include nervous disorders and adverse effects on the heart, circulatory system and musculature. Heavy exposures may result in a benign pneumoconiosis.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin 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	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).
Chronic	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. 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. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop. Chronic dust inhalation of kaolin, can cause kaolinosis from kaolin deposition in the lungs causing distinct lung markings, abnormal inflation of air sacs, and chronic lung diseases (nodular pneumoconiosis). This condition is made worse by long duration of occupational exposure and pre-existing chest infection. Pre-employment screening is recommended. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite. No cases of human systemic poisoning due to exposure to magnesite have been recorded. Pneumoconiosis was found in about 2% of workers exposed to high concentrations of dust from crude or roasted magnesite that also contained 1-3% silicon dioxide. Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects. Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may include skin irritation, abnormal pigmentation, growth retardation, blurring of vision, abnormal liver, spleen and thyroid effects; red blood cell destruction, or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity causing bluish discolouration and breathlessness. Barium compounds may cause high blood pressure, airway irritation and damage the liver, spleen and bone marrow. Prolonged exposure may cause a lung inflammation and scarring. 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.

ARDEX P9 Primer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
barium sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	=15000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (mouse) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	
kaolin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	590000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
silica amorphous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	>5110 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h**[Grace] ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: >15000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2]	
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	0.0032 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	0.04 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	60000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	

ARDEX P9 Primer

	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	0.3 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	50 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =500 mg/kg ^[2]	
diuron	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2]	
carbendazim	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1020 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 670 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 784 mg/kg ^[2]	
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 690 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.5% non irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 550 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 45% conc CORROSIVE
		Eye (rabbit): 5% conc moderate
		Eye(rabbit):100 mg SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 45% conc SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hours
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
formaldehyde.	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	0.3 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m
	108 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.203 mg/l ^[2]	Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d-I mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 249.71475 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]

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

TALC	The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.
KAOLIN	For bentonite clays: Bentonite (CAS No. 1302-78-9) consists of a group of clays formed by crystallization of vitreous volcanic ashes that were deposited in water. The expected acute oral toxicity of bentonite in humans is very low. However, when bentonite had been used as a prophy paste, larger amounts caused severe eye injury, including abscesses behind the cornea. In animals, large amounts caused decreased growth, muscle weakness and death with marked changes in both calcium and phosphorus metabolism.
SILICA AMORPHOUS	Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS] For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye

	<p>and drying/cracking of the skin.</p> <p>When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body.</p>
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	<p>* IUCLID</p> <p>Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	<p>WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.</p> <p>* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).</p> <p>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.</p>
DIURON	<p>Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorozobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs, while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults. Exposure to sublethal doses of diuron causes formation of methaemoglobin, an abnormal form of the protein haemoglobin which carries oxygen in the blood. Diuron can decrease the number of red blood cells, increase the number of abnormally shaped red blood cells, and increase the number of white blood cells.</p>
CARBENDAZIM	<p>Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult male) LD50: 7320 mg/kg * Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult female) LD50: 15000 mg/kg * Inhalation LC50 (4 h) for rats, rabbits, guinea pigs or cats no effect with suspension (10 g/l water). * NOEL (2 y) for dogs 300 mg/kg diet, corresponding to 6-7 mg/kg b.w. ADI 0.01 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III;EPA IV</p> <p>Benomyl (a precursor of carbendazim) sensitises skin in humans. Benomyl and carbendazim represent a very low risk for acute poisoning in humans. Carbendazim has low acute toxicity and is excreted in the urine. Animal testing suggests that long-term exposure may cause damage to the liver, affect fertility, as well as increase birth defects and liver cancer.</p> <p><i>[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]</i></p>
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	<p>Acute toxicity data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation, but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response.</p> <p>The neurotoxicity observed in the rat acute oral toxicity study (piloerection and upward curvature of the spine at 300 mg/kg and above; decreased activity, prostration, decreased abdominal muscle tone, reduced righting reflex, and decreased rate and depth of breathing at 900 mg/kg) and the acute dermal toxicity study (upward curvature of the spine was observed in increased incidence, but this was absent after day 5 post-dose at a dose of 2000 mg/kg) were felt to be at exposures in excess of those expected from the use pattern of this pesticide and that such effects would not be observed at estimated exposure doses.</p> <p>Subchronic oral toxicity studies showed systemic effects after repeated oral administration including decreased body weight, increased incidence of forestomach hyperplasia, and non-glandular stomach lesions in rats. In dogs, the effects occurred at lower doses than in rats, and included alterations in blood chemistry (decreased plasma albumin, total protein, and alanine aminotransferase) and increased absolute liver weight.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity studies were conducted in rats with maternal effects including decreased body weight gain, decreased food consumption, and clinical toxicity signs (audible breathing, haircoat staining of the anogenital region, dry brown material around the nasal area) as well as increased mortality. Developmental effects consisted of increases in skeletal abnormalities (extra sites of ossification of skull bones, unossified sternebrae) but not external or visceral abnormalities.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: In a two-generation reproduction study, parental toxicity was observed at 500 ppm and was characterized by lesions in the stomach.</p>
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	<p>Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans.</p> <p>In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance.</p> <p>Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2% and must be labelled with the warning sign "contains formaldehyde" where the concentration exceeds 0.05%. The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.</p> <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> <p>Considered to be a minor sensitiser in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze et al - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989</p>
2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	<p>ROHM & HAAS Data ADI: 0.03 mg/kg/day NOEL: 60 mg/kg/day</p>
FORMALDEHYDE.	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>

	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS . Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]
TALC & TITANIUM DIOXIDE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & FORMALDEHYDE.	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.
TALC & BARIUM SULFATE & KAOLIN & TITANIUM DIOXIDE & DIURON & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TALC & SILICA AMORPHOUS	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & CARBENDAZIM	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	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.
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE & 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & FORMALDEHYDE.	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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.

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

ARDEX P9 Primer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
talc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	89-581.016mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7-202.7mg/L	2
NOEC	720	Crustacea	1-459.798mg/L	2	
barium sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>3.5mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.032-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.15mg/L	2
NOEC	2016	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004-mg/L	2	
kaolin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1-33.016mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
NOEC	720	Crustacea	34.223mg/L	2	
titanium dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	<0.1mg/L	2	

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diuron	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	14.7mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0079mg/L	2
NOEC	840	Fish	0.001mg/L	2	
carbendazim	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	>=100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	2	
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1.6mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.9mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0403mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.055mg/L	2	
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	4.77mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.6mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0569mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0346mg/L	2
NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01mg/L	2	
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.122mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.15mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.035mg/L	2	
formaldehyde.	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	1.98mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5.8mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.48mg/L	2
NOEC	168	Crustacea	1mg/L	2	

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*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
diuron	HIGH	HIGH
carbendazim	HIGH	HIGH
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH
formaldehyde.	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.97 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
titanium dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = 2.229)
diuron	LOW (LogKOW = 2.68)
carbendazim	LOW (LogKOW = 1.52)
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = -0.8767)

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = 2.561)
formaldehyde.	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)
carbendazim	LOW (KOC = 175.8)
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (KOC = 27.88)
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (KOC = 2120)
formaldehyde.	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ 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****talc is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

barium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

kaolin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

silica amorphous is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

diuron is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

carbendazim is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

formaldehyde. is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia - Non-Industrial Use	No (talc; barium sulfate; kaolin; silica amorphous; titanium dioxide; silica crystalline - quartz; diuron; carbendazim; 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; formaldehyde.)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (talc; barium sulfate; kaolin; silica crystalline - quartz; diuron; carbendazim; 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; formaldehyde.)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (kaolin)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/11/2020
Initial Date	05/11/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	05/11/2020	Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (swallowed)

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.

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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.