

# Cleaning Clay

## MOTORACTIVE

Chemwatch: 42-7710  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 29/08/2014  
Print Date: 05/09/2016  
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Product name                  | Cleaning Clay           |
| Synonyms                      | Product Code: 50030-E02 |
| 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.<br>Automotive clay. |
|--------------------------|---|

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | MOTORACTIVE   |
| Address                 | Unit 35, Slough Business Park, Holker Street Silverwater NSW 2128 Australia |
| Telephone               | (02) 9737 9422  |
| Fax                     | (02) 9737 9414  |
| Website                 | www.motoractive.com.au  |
| Email                   | Not Available   |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Association / Organisation        | MotorActive   |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 2 9737 9422 (For General Information Monday to Friday 8:30am to 5:pm) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 (In Case of Emergency contact: Poison Information Hotline)       |

### 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     | 0   |     | 0 = Minimum  |
| Body Contact | 3   |     | 1 = Low      |
| Reactivity   | 0   |     | 2 = Moderate |
| Chronic      | 0   |     | 3 = High     |
|              |     |     | 4 = Extreme  |

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule              | Not Applicable   |
| Classification <sup>[1]</sup> | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1  |
| Legend:                       | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

#### Label elements

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | <b>DANGER</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

#### Hazard statement(s)

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| H315   | Causes skin irritation.                               |
| H318   | Causes serious eye damage.                            |
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking |

#### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
|------|--|

#### 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.  |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                  |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 471-34-1      | NotSpec.  | calcium carbonate                     |
| 9003-27-4     | NotSpec.  | isobutylene homopolymer               |
| 112926-00-8   | NotSpec.  | silica precipitated, crystalline free |
| Not Available | NotSpec.  | pigment                               |

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <p>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</p> <p>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</p> <p>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</p>   |
| Inhalation   | <p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.</p> <p>Perform CPR if necessary.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</p>   |
| Ingestion    | <p>Immediately give a glass of water.</p> <p>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</p>   |

#### 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         | <p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</p> <p>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</p> |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <p>Non combustible.</p> <p>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</p> <p>May emit poisonous 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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | Clean up all spills immediately.<br>Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.<br>Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.<br>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | Moderate hazard.<br><b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.<br>Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.              |
| <b>Other information</b> | Store in original containers.<br>Keep containers securely sealed.<br>Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.<br>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | Polyethylene or polypropylene container.<br>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | None known   |

## 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 | calcium carbonate                     | Calcium carbonate   | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica precipitated, crystalline free | Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica / Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel / Precipitated silica / Silica gel | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                            | Material name                            | TEEL-1   | TEEL-2    | TEEL-3     |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| calcium carbonate                     | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 27 mg/m3 | 27 mg/m3  | 1300 mg/m3 |
| calcium carbonate                     | Carbonic acid, calcium salt              | 45 mg/m3 | 210 mg/m3 | 1300 mg/m3 |
| silica precipitated, crystalline free | Silica gel, amorphous synthetic          | 6 mg/m3  | 6 mg/m3   | 6 mg/m3    |

| Ingredient                            | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| calcium carbonate                     | Not Available | Not Available |
| isobutylene homopolymer               | Not Available | Not Available |
| silica precipitated, crystalline free | Not Available | Not Available |
| pigment                               | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | 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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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. |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | Safety glasses with side shields.<br>Chemical goggles.<br>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.   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | 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.<br>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.<br>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.<br>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.<br>polychloroprene.<br>nitrile rubber.<br>butyl rubber. |
| <b>Body protection</b>  | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b> | Overalls.<br>P.V.C. apron.<br>Barrier cream.  |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>  | Not Available   |

### Respiratory protection

Type A-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                      | A P1<br>Air-line*    | -<br>-               | A PAPR-P1<br>-         |
| up to 50 x ES                      | Air-line**           | A P2                 | A PAPR-P2              |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A P3<br>Air-line*    | -                      |
| 100+ x ES                          | -                    | Air-line**           | A 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

|   |   |  |                |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Red or blue solid with a faint specific odour; not miscible with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Solid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 2.0 approx     |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available   | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available   | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable  | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available   | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Applicable |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Applicable  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Applicable  | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Applicable  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Applicable  | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available   | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Applicable |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available   | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available   | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>                    | Immiscible  | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Applicable  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>Product is considered stable.<br>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.<br>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.<br>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material |
| <b>Eye</b>          | If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.  |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.<br>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.<br>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.          |

|  | <b>TOXICITY</b>                               | <b>IRRITATION</b>                  |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Cleaning Clay</b>                         | Not Available                                 | Not Available                      |
| <b>calcium carbonate</b>                     | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| <b>isobutylene homopolymer</b>               | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> | Not Available                      |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |                                    |
| <b>silica precipitated, crystalline free</b> | Not Available                                 | Eye (rabbit) : 8.3 mg/48h          |

**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

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>   | No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.   |
| <b>SILICA PRECIPITATED, CRYSTALLINE FREE</b>   | For silica amorphous:<br>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. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.   |
| <b>Cleaning Clay &amp; CALCIUM CARBONATE &amp; SILICA PRECIPITATED, CRYSTALLINE FREE</b> | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. |
| <b>Cleaning Clay &amp; ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER</b>                                       | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.   |
| <b>Cleaning Clay &amp; CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>   | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.   |
| <b>Cleaning Clay &amp; CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>   | 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.   |

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Acute Toxicity</b>                    | <b>Carcinogenicity</b>          |
| <b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>         | <b>Reproductivity</b>           |
| <b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>     | <b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>   |
| <b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b> | <b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>                      | <b>Aspiration Hazard</b>        |

**Legend:**  
 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 – Data required to make classification available  
 – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

| Ingredient              | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value      | Source |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| calcium carbonate       | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | >56000mg/L | 4      |
| calcium carbonate       | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/L    | 2      |
| calcium carbonate       | NOEC     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14mg/L     | 2      |
| isobutylene homopolymer | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 6.473mg/L  | 3      |

|                                       |  |     |                               |             |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|---|
| isobutylene homopolymer               | EC50   | 96  | Algae or other aquatic plants | 17.437mg/L  | 3 |
| isobutylene homopolymer               | EC50   | 384 | Crustacea                     | 1.561mg/L   | 3 |
| silica precipitated, crystalline free | LC50   | 96  | Fish                          | 120.743mg/L | 3 |
| silica precipitated, crystalline free | EC50   | 96  | Algae or other aquatic plants | 596.638mg/L | 3 |
| silica precipitated, crystalline free | EC50   | 384 | Crustacea                     | 28.000mg/L  | 3 |
| <b>Legend:</b>                        | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| isobutylene homopolymer               | LOW                     | LOW              |
| silica precipitated, crystalline free | LOW                     | LOW              |

#### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                            | Bioaccumulation       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| isobutylene homopolymer               | LOW (LogKOW = 2.2256) |
| silica precipitated, crystalline free | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294) |

#### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                            | Mobility          |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| isobutylene homopolymer               | LOW (KOC = 35.04) |
| silica precipitated, crystalline free | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <p><b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</p> <p>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</p> <p>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</p> <p>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</p> <p>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</p> <p>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</p> <p>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</p> <p>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</p> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | 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**

**CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER(9003-27-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**SILICA PRECIPITATED, CRYSTALLINE FREE(112926-00-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--------|
| Australia - AICS   | Y      |
| Canada - DSL       | Y      |

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (isobutylene homopolymer; silica precipitated, crystalline free)   |
| China - IECSC                 | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (silica precipitated, crystalline free)  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (silica precipitated, crystalline free)  |
| Korea - KECI                  | Y  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Y  |
| USA - TSCA                    | N (silica precipitated, crystalline free)  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>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

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name                    | CAS No  |
|-------------------------|---|
| calcium carbonate       | 471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4 |
| isobutylene homopolymer | 9003-27-4, 9003-29-6  |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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

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