



PCP
PREMIUM CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

Address: PO BOX 136 ARCHERFIELD BC, QLD 4108

Tel: 1800 885 510

Web: www.pcpaus.com.au

PCP P60

Chemwatch: 5245-86

Premium Construction Products

Safety Data Sheet

Chemwarch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Section 1 Identification Of The Substance / Mixture And Of The Company / Undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	PCP P60 General Purpose Primer
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Waterproof membrane primer
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Waterproofing membrane primer
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Premium Construction Products
Address	PO BOX 136 ARCHERFIELD BC, QLD 4108
Telephone	1800 885 510
Website	www.pcpaus.com.au
Email	info@pcpaus.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Premium Construction Products
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 416 789 661
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available



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Section 2 Hazard 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	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

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
Not Applicable	20–40	Acrylic Polymer
Not Applicable	<10	Additives
25265–77–4	30–60	Water
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 – Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

Section 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ✓ 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	If skin contact occurs: ✓ 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. ✓ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	✓ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.



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	✓ 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.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.
- ✓ Dry Chemical Powder.
- ✓ Carbon Dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known
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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
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	- entering drains or water courses. ✓ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ✓ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ✓ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ✓ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ✓ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	✓ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ✓ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ✓ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ✓ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ✓ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ✓ May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Other Pyrolysis Products Typical Of Burning Organic Material.
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	✓ Clean up all spills immediately. ✓ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ✓ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ✓ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert
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	material or vermiculite. ✓ Wipe up. ✓ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Slippery when spilt.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ✓ Clear area of personnel. ✓ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ✓ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ✓ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ✓ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ✓ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ✓ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ✓ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ✓ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. ✓ Slippery when spilt.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	✓ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ✓ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ✓ Use in a well-ventilated area. ✓ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ✓ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ✓ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ✓ Avoid physical damage to containers. ✓ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ✓ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ✓ Use good occupational work practice. ✓ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
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	✓ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
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. ✓ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ✓ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	✓ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ✓ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ✓ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

■ Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

■ Ingredient Data

Not Applicable

■ Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
PCP P60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable



Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Water	Not Available	Not Available

■ MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
Solvent, Vapours, Degreasing Etc., Evaporating From Tank (In Still Air).	0.25–0.5 m/s (50–100 f/min.)
Aerosols, Fumes From Pouring Operations, Intermittent Container Filling, Low Speed Conveyer Transfers, Welding, Spray Drift, Plating Acid Fumes, Pickling (Released At Low Velocity Into Zone Of Active Generation)	0.5–1 m/s (100–200 f/min.)
Direct Spray, Spray Painting In Shallow Booths, Drum Filling, Conveyer Loading, Crusher Dusts, Gas Discharge (Active Generation Into Zone Of Rapid Air Motion)	1–2.5 m/s (200–500 f/min.)
Grinding, Abrasive Blasting, Tumbling, High Speed Wheel Generated Dusts (Released At High Initial Velocity Into Zone Of Very High Rapid Air Motion).	2.5–10 m/s (500–2000 f/min.)

	Within each range the appropriate value depends on: <table> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th><th>Upper end of the range</th></tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood–local control only</td></tr> </table> Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1–2 m/s (200–400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood–local control only
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range										
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4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood–local control only										
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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation – lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]										
Skin protection	See Hand protection below										
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. 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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: • frequency and duration of contact, • chemical resistance of glove material, • glove thickness and • dexterity										

	Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). • When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. • Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: • Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min • Good when breakthrough time > 20 min • Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min • Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: • Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. • Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash unit.



Recommended material(s)

■ GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

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: PCP P60

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	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.

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AUS / Class 1	–
up to 50	1000	–	AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline*	–
up to 100	5000	–	A-2
up to 100	10000	–	A-3
100+			Airline*

* – Continuous Flow ** – Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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.



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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Milky low viscosity liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1
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)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4 @ 25 degC	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air =1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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



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SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin Contact	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

PCP W505	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg[2]	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.
PCP P60	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT – Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT – Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

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



SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

PCP W505	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances – Ecotoxicological Information – Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database – Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) – Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) – Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Water	Low	Low

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	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common – the user should investigate: ● Reduction ● Reuse ● Recycling ● Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it
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has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

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

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

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

Product Name	Group
Water	Not Available



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Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product Name	Ship Type
Water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

■ Water is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

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



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SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/10/2024
Initial Date	15/08/2024

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
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non–Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No–Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas



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NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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End of SDS