SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name **TILEGRIP**

Synonym(s) TILE GRIP

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) SLIP RETARDANT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name **DRIBOND CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS**

Address 49-57 Davis Street, Wingfield, SA, 5013, AUSTRALIA

Telephone (08) 8243 7888

Fax (08) 8243 7800

Email info@constructionchemicals.com.au

Website www.constructionchemicals.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency (08) 8243 7888

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

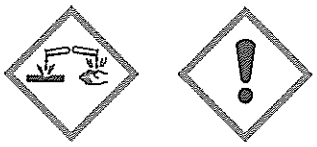
CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

2.2 Label elements

Signal word **DANGER**

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Prevention statement(s)

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statement(s)

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage statement(s)

P405	Store locked up.

Disposal statement(s)

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
WATER	7732-18-5	231-791-2	>60%
AMMONIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE (AMMONIUM FLUORIDE)	1341-49-7	215-676-4	<7%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin under running water for 15 minutes. Then apply calcium gluconate gel. Contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide).

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First aid facilities No information provided.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Eye Treatment: Flush the eye with water for at least 15 minutes, continue irrigation with isotonic saline or water until the severe pain of the burn is relieved. Instil several drops of sterile calcium gluconate (10% solution).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Water fog. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (fluorides) when heated to decomposition. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2X

2 Fine Water Spray.

X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with sodium carbonate or similar, collect and place in suitable containers for treatment and/or disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a secured, cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be bunded.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Fluorides, as F	SWA (AUS)	--	2.5	--	--

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
AMMONIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE (AMMONIUM FLUORIDE)	Fluoride in urine	Prior to shift	2 mg/L
	Fluoride in urine	End of shift	3 mg/L

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is required. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear a faceshield and splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear butyl or viton (R) gloves.
Body	Wear rubber boots and impervious coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) respirator. With prolonged use, wear an Air-line respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	PALE BLUE LIQUID
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	90°C to 100°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	1.0
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide) and metals.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (fluorides) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Information available for the product:
Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
AMMONIUM HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDE (AMMONIUM FLUORIDE)	130 mg/kg (rats)	--	--

Skin Causes burns. Contact may result in burning sensation and deep burns with tissue damage.

Eye Causes burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible permanent damage.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT – single exposure Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, bronchitis, ulceration, bloody nose, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary oedema.

STOT – repeated exposure Repeated exposure may result in discolouration of teeth; as well as lung, kidney, liver, ligament and bone (osteosclerosis, skeletal fluorosis) damage.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
No information provided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil
No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects
No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal For small amounts (as determined by risk assessment or similar): Wearing the protective equipment detailed above, neutralise to pH 6-8 by SLOW addition to a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution or similar basic solution. Dilute with excess water and flush to drain. Waste disposal should only be undertaken in a well ventilated area. For larger amounts: Dispose in accordance with local regulations.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	3264	3264	3264
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport Hazard Class	8	8	8
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II

14.5 Environmental hazards Not a Marine Pollutant

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2X

EMS F-A, S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes

C	Corrosive
Xn	Harmful

Risk phrases

R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R34	Causes burns.

Safety phrases

S22	Do not breathe dust.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

Inventory listing(s) **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information HYDROFLUORIC ACID: Severe burns and tissue damage have been reported after direct contact with small quantities of low concentration (< 20 %) hydrofluoric acid. An immediate burning sensation and pain is not always apparent but is a delayed effect which may proceed to corrosive tissue damage and toxic systemic effects through absorption. Hydrofluoric acid has the potential to cause permanent tissue damage and to be fatal if contaminated areas are not treated immediately.

PREHOSPITAL CARE:

Treatment for HF acid burns includes basic life support and appropriate decontamination, followed by neutralisation of the acid by use of calcium gluconate. If exposure occurs at an industrial site, obtain and transport any available treatment literature.

1. Assess and manage acute life threatening conditions in the usual manner. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel should use gloves, masks, and gowns, if necessary.

2. Remove contaminated clothing. Flush with copious amounts of water.

3. Ice packs on the affected area may alleviate symptoms by retarding diffusion of the fluoride ion.

4. If calcium gluconate gel is available, apply liberally to the affected area.

5. For digital burns, if calcium gluconate gel is not available, the fingers may be soaked in magnesium hydroxide-containing antacid preparations (eg, Mylanta) en route to a medical facility.

6. Treat inhalation exposures with oxygen and 2.5% calcium gluconate nebuliser.

7. Transport the patient to the nearest appropriate medical facility.

(Reference: eMedicine Journal, May 7 2001, Volume 2, Number 5).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m^3	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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