

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name REULIN-M
Synonyms ALL P, PB, PBC, PBM, PG, PGA, PS, PSA, PSG GRADES

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses POLISHING
 POLISHING POWDER

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name CDK STONE PTY LTD
Address 4 - 6 Freighter Rd, Moorabbin, VIC, 3189, AUSTRALIA
Telephone (03) 8552 6000
Fax (03) 8552 6001
Email help@cdkstone.com.au
Website <http://www.cdkstone.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

2.2 GHS Label elements

No signal word, pictograms, hazard or precautionary statements have been allocated.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

| Ingredient | CAS Number | EC Number | Content |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| ALUMINIUM OXIDE | 1344-28-1 | 215-691-6 | >99% |
| WATER | 7732-18-5 | 231-791-2 | 0.2 to 0.5% |

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. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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

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First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not expected to produce any significant acute or delayed symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. In bulk, dry powder can build up a static electric charge when subject to the friction of conveying, mixing or other movement.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. CAUTION: In bulk, dry powder can build up a static electric charge when subject to the friction of conveying, mixing or other movement. 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

None allocated.

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 collect and place in suitable containers for reuse or disposal. Avoid generating dust.

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 cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

| Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| Aluminium & compounds | SWA [Proposed] | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| Aluminium oxide (a) | SWA [AUS] | -- | 10 | -- | -- |

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

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

PPE

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Eye / Face | Wear dust-proof goggles. |
| Hands | Wear PVC or rubber gloves. |
| Body | When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls. |
| Respiratory | Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. |



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Appearance | WHITE CRYSTALLINE POWDER |
| Odour | ODOURLESS |
| Flammability | NON FLAMMABLE |
| Flash point | NOT RELEVANT |
| Boiling point | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Melting point | 2000°C |
| Evaporation rate | NOT AVAILABLE |
| pH | 8 to 10 (10% solution) |
| Vapour density | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Relative density | 2.7 to 3.8 |
| Solubility (water) | INSOLUBLE |
| 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

Aluminium oxide is chemically amphoteric (behaves as a weak acid in the presence of base and as a weak base in the presence of acid). May act catalytically.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Aluminium oxide may cause the exothermic polymerization of ethylene oxide. May cause the vigorous polymerization of vinyl chloride.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with chlorine trifluoride (reacts violently, forming flame) and ethylene oxide (polymerises violently). Dissolves slowly in alkaline solutions.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects**Acute toxicity**

Oral Toxicity: An oral LD50 in rats of >5000 mg/kg was reported for aluminium oxide.
Inhalation Toxicity: No standard acute toxicity data were available for elemental aluminium oxide. The LOAEL for rats following a 4 hour inhalation exposure to aluminium flakes for 5 consecutive days was 200 mg/m³.
Dermal Toxicity: No standard acute toxicity data were available for elemental aluminium oxide. No dermal effects are expected from acute exposure to aluminium metal since it is insoluble and skin penetration would be minimal.

Information available for the ingredients:

| Ingredient | Oral LD50 | Dermal LD50 | Inhalation LC50 |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| ALUMINIUM OXIDE | > 5000 mg/kg (rat) | -- | -- |

Skin

This product may cause mechanical skin irritation.

Eye

This product may cause mechanical eye irritation.

Sensitisation

Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity

Mutagenicity studies (i.e., Ames test with Salmonella strains and Bacillus subtilis test) with aluminium oxide have been negative.

Carcinogenicity

No data available for aluminium oxide. There is no clear evidence of cancer due to inhalation or oral exposure to aluminium.

Reproductive

No data available for aluminium oxide. There is modest evidence of reproductive effects associated with soluble aluminium compounds related to systemic available aluminium ions. While this effect is relevant for elemental aluminium, the potential release and absorption of aluminium ions from elemental aluminium is substantially lower than for the soluble compounds via all routes. There are no human studies on pregnancy outcome after aluminium ingestion.

STOT - single exposure

Only at excessive concentrations of aluminium are toxic manifestations seen and, hence, aluminium is considered to possess a "low" potential for producing adverse effects.

STOT - repeated exposure

No data available for aluminium oxide. Lung fibrosis has historically been associated with aluminium powder exposure; however, this powder was coated with mineral oil, which is no longer done. Exposure to uncoated aluminium powder has not been associated with lung fibrosis.

Aspiration

This product is a solid and aspiration hazards are not expected to occur.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

The No Observed Effect Concentrations (NOEC) for aluminium oxide in testing of fish, invertebrate, and algae are all above 100mg/L.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Aluminium is the most common metal in the earth's crust and the third most common element. Normally present as oxide or complex silicate minerals. All aluminium in soil or the aquatic environment comes from natural sources. Local sources has an insignificant contribution and impact on environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods**Waste disposal**

Reuse where possible, or return to the manufacturer or supplier. Alternatively, dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

| | LAND TRANSPORT (ADG) | SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO) | AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 14.1 UN Number | None allocated. | None allocated. | None allocated. |
| 14.2 Proper Shipping Name | None allocated. | None allocated. | None allocated. |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class | None allocated. | None allocated. | None allocated. |
| 14.4 Packing Group | None allocated. | None allocated. | None allocated. |

14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code None allocated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Poison schedule | A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). |
| Classifications | Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7). |
| Inventory listings | AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt. |

16. OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Additional information | <p>EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).</p> <p>RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.</p> <p>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, 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.</p> <p>HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; 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.</p> |
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PRODUCT NAME REULIN-M**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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