

## **Dolomite**

## **Ballance Agri-Nutrients**

Chemwatch: 6548-12 Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 04/06/2013 Print Date: 18/05/2015 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

## **Product Identifier**

Product name	Dolomite
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Fertiliser ingredient.

#### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Ballance Agri-Nutrients
Address	Hewletts Road Mount Maunganui New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 572 7900
Fax	+64 7 575 6233
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

## Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

GHS Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.3A, 6.9 (respiratory), 8.3A	

#### Label elements

**GHS** label elements





SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

## Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage

Dolomite

H335	May cause respiratory irritation	
Precautionary statement(s	) Prevention	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P280	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	

#### 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/doctor/physician/first aider	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap	
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

## **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-65-3	58-61	<u>limestone</u>
23389-33-5	36-41	magnesium carbonate

## **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  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.  Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.  Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.  Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	Brush off dust.  If skin contact occurs:  Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If furnes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Magnesium is present in the blood, as a normal constituent, at concentrations between 1.6 to 2.2 meq/l. Some 30% is plasma bound. At serum magnesium levels of 3-4 mEq/l, signs of CNS depression, loss of reflexes, muscular tone and power, and bradycardia occur. Cardiac arrest (sometimes fatal) and/or respiratory paralysis can occur at plasma levels of 10-15 meq/l. For acute or short term repeated exposures to magnesium;

- Symptomatic hypermagnesaemia appears rarely in the absence of intestinal or renal disease.
- ▶ Elevated magnesium levels may cause hypocalcaemia because of decreased parathyroid hormone activity and decreased end-organ responsiveness.
- ▶ Patients with severe hypermagnesemia may develop sudden respiratory arrest and must be watched closely for apnoea.
- ▶ Use fluids, then vasopressors for hypotension. Frequently hypotension responds to calcium administration.
- Induce emesis or administer lavage if patient presents within 4 hours of ingestion. Use sodium cathartics, with caution, in presence of cardiac or renal failure.

#### **Dolomite**

- Activated charcoal is not useful.
- Calcium is an antagonist of magnesium action and is an effective antidote when serum levels exceed 5MEg/L and the patient exhibits symptoms The adult dose of calcium gluconate is 10 ml of a 10% solution over several minutes. [Ellenhom and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

#### **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

▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

## 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 entering drains or water courses.
- ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Fire/Explosion Hazard
- ▶ Not cor

▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materiaMay emit poisonous fumesMay emit corrosive fumes.

## **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Non combustible

#### Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

## Major Spills

Moderate hazard.

- ► CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- ▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard
- $\,\blacktriangleright\,$  Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

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

## **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

## Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

## Other information

- Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.

**NOTE**: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

Inorganic alkaline earth metal derivative

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

#### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## **SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	2011 correction;The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	magnesium carbonate	Magnesite	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### Dolomite

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m3	27 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
magnesium carbonate	Magnesium carbonate; (Magnesite)	15 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	1600 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available

#### **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.

## 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.

#### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

## Hands/feet protection

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.

Body protection See Other protection below

## Other protection

- Overalls.PVC apror
- P.V.C. apron.Barrier cream.
- Thermal hazards Not Available

## 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:

Dolomite Not Available

Material	CPI

- \* CPI Chemwatch Performance Index
- A: Best Selection
- $\hbox{B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion}\\$
- 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

Not Available

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	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(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)

## **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

	· ·		
Appearance	Grey gritty powder; insoluble in water (alkaline).		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.8
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available

## **Dolomite**

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	900	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

## **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.  Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.  If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.  Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that swallowing these cause few toxic effects, with purging being the most significant. If it cannot be removed (for example in bowel obstruction or paralysis), it may irritate the gut lining and be absorbed into the body.  Side effects of magnesium salts include upset stomach, dry mouth, dry nose, dry throat, drowsiness, nausea, heartburn, and thickening of the lining of the throat and nose.
Skin Contact	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.  Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.  Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material  Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.  Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.  Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.  A case of chronic abuse of magnesium citrate (a mild purgative), by a 62 year-old woman, has been reported.

Polosika	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Dolomite	Not Available	Not Available	
	TOVIOITY	IDDITATION	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
limestone	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kge <sup>[1]</sup>		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
magnesium carbonate	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	
Legend:	New Part of the Control of the		

## LIMESTONE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

Dolomite

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<b>✓</b>	STOT - Single Exposure	<b>✓</b>
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data required to make classification available

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

## **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
magnesium carbonate	LOW	LOW

## **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
magnesium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
magnesium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

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:

## Product / Packaging disposal

- ReductionReuse
- 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.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

## **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

## **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002624	N.O.S. (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002535	Compressed Gas Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002530	Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002585	Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2006	
HSR002606	Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002644	Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006	
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002503	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002565	Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002558	Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2006	
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010	
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002571	Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006	
HSR002653	Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002544	Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006	
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006	
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2012	
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2012	
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Open System Application) Group Standard 2012	
HSR100628	Straight-chained Lepidopteran Sex Pheromone Group Standard 2012	
limestone(1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"	
magnesium carbonate(23389-33-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"	

#### **Location Test Certificate**

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

## **Approved Handler**

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Υ
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Υ
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory 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

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Issue Date: **04/06/2013** Print Date: **18/05/2015** 

 Name
 CAS No

 magnesium carbonate
 23389-33-5, 546-93-0

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

The (M)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.

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