

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: TPA Rapid
Product Code(s): 105-760
Synonyms: None
Recommended Use: Adhesive
Supplier: Tiling Products Australia
Address: PO Box 33 Archerfield BC, Queensland 4108
Telephone numbers: +61 (7) 3722 3822
Email: info@tpa-aus.com.au
Emergency Contact: Australian Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement of hazardous / dangerous nature: This material is hazardous according to health criteria of Safe Work Australia. Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.



SIGNAL WORD

Danger.

HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3.

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

PREVENTION PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fumes.

P264 Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS 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.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P405 Store locked up

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS STORAGE

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion % by Weight
Calcium Sulfate	7778-18-9	1-5%
Graded Sand	14808-60-7	30-60%
Portland cement	65997-15-1	10-20%
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	-	To 100%

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone 131 126)

- Inhalation:** If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove patient from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airways, should be removed where possible prior to initiating first aid procedures. 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
- Ingestion:** Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Skin Contact:** If skin contact occurs: Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING 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.

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Advice for firefighters

- 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

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

Combustion products include

- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Silicon dioxide (SiO₂)
- Metal oxides
- Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem

- Not Applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- See section 8.

Environmental precautions

- See section 12.

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Minor Spills:** Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Major Spills:** Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Precautions for clean-up crew:** Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately.
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

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.
Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
Establish good housekeeping practices.
Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

- 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

- Suitable container:** Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Storage incompatibility

Calcium sulfate: Reacts violently with reducing agents, acrolein, alcohols, chlorine trifluoride, diazomethane, ethers, fluorine, hydrazine, hydrazinium perchlorate, hydrogen peroxide, finely divided Aluminium or magnesium, peroxyfuroic acid, red phosphorus, sodium acetylide.

Sensitises most organic azides which are unstable shock- and heat- sensitive explosives may form explosive materials with 1,3-di(5-tetrazolyl)triazene is incompatible with glycidol, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, nitrosyl perchlorate, sodium borohydride is hygroscopic; reacts with water to form gypsum and Plaster of Paris.

Avoid contact with copper, Aluminium and their alloys.

Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data

Source	Ingredient	Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	graded sand	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement	Portland cement	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium sulfate	Calcium sulphate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica


Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graded sand	0.075 mg/m ³	33 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
graded sand	25 mg/m ³ / 50 mg/m ³	Not Available
portland cement	5,000 mg/m ³	Not Available
calcium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Exposure Controls

<p>Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p>	
<p>Eye and Face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Hands/Feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Neoprene rubber gloves. <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Polychloroprene.• Nitrile rubber.• Butyl rubber.
Body protection	See other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overalls.• P.V.C. apron.• Barrier cream.• Skin cleansing cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Respiratory protection

Type - 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	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°C).

- 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.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Powder.
Colour:	Grey
Odour:	Not Available
Boiling Point:	Not Available
Flash Point:	Not Applicable.
Flammability Limits:	Not Applicable.
pH:	Not Applicable.
Specific Gravity (20°C):	Approx. 1.21.
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble.
VOC g/L	2.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	See section 7
Chemical Stability:	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reaction	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.</p>
----------	--

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Skin contact:	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. 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. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Ingestion:	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.
Eye:	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage

CHRONIC:

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Red blood cells and rabbit alveolar macrophages exposed to calcium silicate insulation materials in vitro showed haemolysis in one study but not in another. Both studies showed the substance to be more cytotoxic than titanium dioxide but less toxic than asbestos.

In a small cohort mortality study of workers in a wollastonite quarry, the observed number of deaths from all cancers combined and lung cancer were lower than expected. Wollastonite is a calcium inosilicate mineral (CaSiO₃).

Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis.

Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present.

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

TPA RAPID	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Graded Sand	Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Portland Cement	Not Available	Not Available
Calcium Sulfate	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >3.26 mg/l4h[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >1581 mg/kg[1]	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	

Portland Cement	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
Calcium Sulfate	Gypsum (calcium sulfate dehydrate) irritates the skin, eye, mucous membranes, and airways. A series of studies involving Gypsum industry workers in Poland reported chronic, non-specific airways diseases. Repeat dose toxicity: Examination of workers at a gypsum manufacturing plant found restrictive defects on long-function tests in those who were chronically exposed to gypsum dust. Synergistic/antagonistic effects: Gypsum appears to be protective on quartz toxicity in animal testing.
Graded Sand & Portland Cement	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Portland Cement & Calcium Sulfate	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

NO ACUTE TOXICITY

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

TPA RAPID	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Graded Sand	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Portland Cement	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Calcium Sulfate	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>79mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>79mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	0.25h	Fish	75mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3200mg/l	4
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				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Calcium Sulfate	High	High

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Calcium Sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Calcium Sulfate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging	<p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction• Reuse• Recycling• Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
----------------------------	--

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

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

Product Name	Group
Graded Sand	Not Available
Portland Cement	Not Available
calcium Sulfate	Not Available

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Group
Graded Sand	Not Available
Portland Cement	Not Available
calcium Sulfate	Not Available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture graded sand is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC

Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Portland cement is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Calcium sulfate 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 (graded sand; portland cement; calcium sulfate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (portland cement)

Hazardous Substance, Non - Dangerous Goods Australia

Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (portland cement)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend	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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. MSDS may be obtained from the following website: www.tpa-us.com.au.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Tiling Products Australia. This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since Tiling Products Australia cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely, and to comply with all relevant Federal, State and Local Government laws and regulations. Tiling Products Australia shall not be responsible for loss, damage or injury resulting from reliance upon or failure to adhere to any recommendation or information contained herein, from abnormal use of the material, or any hazard inherent in the nature of the material.

DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Product	TPA Rapid
Initial Issue	May 2023
Author	SR