

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

| Product Name: | MANGANESE DIOXIDE PRODUCTS - GROUP 1 (FIJI) |
|--|---|
| Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: | As a ceramic pigment for building ceramics and as an oxidising agent in welding electrodes. |
| Supplier: Company Number: Street Address: | Ixom Central Pacific Ltd ¹⁰³⁰ Lots 3&4 Wailada Industrial Estate Lami Fiji |
| Telephone Number: | +67 9 336 1144 |
| Facsimile: Emergency Telephone: | +67 9 336 1500 +61 3 9663 2130 |

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4 Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4 Carcinogenicity - Category 1A Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 1

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER



Hazard Statement(s): H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin. H350 May cause cancer. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

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Response:

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P322 Specific measures (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): None allocated.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product Description: Contains 2% respirable free crystalline silica in the form of quartz.

| Components | CAS Number | Proportion | Hazard Codes |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Manganese dioxide | 1313-13-9 | >60% | H332 H302 |
| Crystalline silica (Quartz) | 14808-60-7 | <4% | H350 H372 |
| Other component(s) | - | to 100% | - |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical advice.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES



Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: Extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Non-combustible material.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition. Keep containers cool with water spray.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Increase ventilation. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Cover with damp absorbent (inert material, sand or soil). Sweep or vacuum up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Wash area down with detergent and excess water.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Avoid formation and build up of dust.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters: No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn): 8hr TWA = 1 mg/m³ Manganese, fume (as Mn): 8hr TWA = 1 mg/m³, 15 min STEL = 3 mg/m³ Silica Crystalline - Quartz (respirable dust): 8hr TWA = 0.1 mg/m³



As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Keep containers closed when not in use.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:PowderColour:BlackOdour:Not availableSolubility:Insoluble in water.Specific Gravity:4.40Relative Vapour Density (air=1):Not applicableVapour Pressure (20 °C):Not applicableFlash Point (°C):Not applicable

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| Flammability Limits (%): | Not applicable |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Autoignition Temperature (°C): | Not applicable |
| Melting Point/Range (°C): | Not available |
| pH: | 7.9 (20% slurry) |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| Reactivity: | Reacts with strong acids. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Chemical stability: | Stable under normal conditions of use. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions: | Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid: | Avoid dust generation. |
| Incompatible materials: | Incompatible with acids , combustible materials , organic materials , reducing agents . |
| Hazardous decomposition products: | Oxides of carbon. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

| Ingestion: | Swallowing may result in nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. |
|---------------|---|
| Eye contact: | May be an eye irritant. Exposure to the dust may cause discomfort due to particulate nature. May cause physical irritation to the eyes. |
| Skin contact: | Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritation. |
| Inhalation: | Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation. |

Acute toxicity: The toxicity of crystalline silica is directly proportional to the ability of any particle to reach the lower respiratory tract. Quartz particles with an aerodynamic diameter below 10um are likely to be most harmful to humans, as they reach the lower respiratory tract and are less readily removed by the lungs.

Increases in lung cancer have been attributed to the inhalation of crystalline silica in a number of industries, including: ore mining; quarrying and granite works; ceramics pottery, refractory brick and diatomaceous earth industries; and in foundry workers.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified crystalline silica as a Group 1 Carcinogen -

Carcinogenic to Humans, based on sufficient evidence in humans and animals.

Increasing in vitro and in vivo evidence suggests that lung carcinomas in rats are a result of marked and persistent inflammation and epithelial proliferation.

Crystalline silica also causes a range of non-neoplastic pulmonary effects, including: inflammation, silicosis, lymph node fibrosis, airways disease, emphysema and increased permeability of the airspace epithelium.



Chronic effects: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Systemic poisoning may result from inhalation or chronic ingestion of manganese containing substances. Chronic exposure has been associated with two major effects: bronchitis/pneumonitis, following inhalation of manganese dusts, and "manganism", a neuropsychiatric disorder that may arise from inhalation exposures. Chronic exposure to low levels may result in the accumulation of toxic concentrations in critical organs. The brain in particular appears to sustain cellular damage to the ganglion. Symptoms appear before any pathology is evident and may include mask-like facial expression, spastic gait, tremors, slurred speech, disordered muscle tone, fatigue, anorexia, asthenia, apathy and the inability to concentrate. Insomnia may be an early finding. Rat studies indicate the gradual accumulation of brain manganese to produce lesions mimicking those found in Parkinsonism. Epidemiological studies in humans have revealed that crystalline silica may cause lung cancer, silicosis, lymph node fibrosis, airways disease, emphysema and lung inflammation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Air Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4 Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4 Carcinogenicity - Category 1A Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 1

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Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): None allocated.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Supplier Safety Data Sheet; 02/ 2011.

International Agency for Research on Cancer. In: `IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans'. World Health Organisation, Vol 68. Silica, some Silicates, Coal Dust and Para-aramid Fibrils, 1997.

Reason(s) for Issue:

First Issue Primary SDS

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.