

According to Safe Work Australia

Printing date 03.11.2014 Revision: 03.11.2014

1. IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product Name: PATCHING PLASTER

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restriction on Use: Gap filler, plaster repair, repair agent

Details of Manufacturer or Importer:

USG Boral Building Products Pty Limited (ACN 004 231 976)

251 Salmon Street Port Melbourne VIC 3207

Phone Number: 03 9214 2138

Emergency telephone number: National Poison Information Centre: 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Nature:

Not classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

The product is not classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Label Elements

Signal Word Void

Hazard Statements Void

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Characterization: Mixtures

Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

<0.2%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if breathing problems develop.

Skin Contact:

In case of skin contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with water and soap. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.

Eye Contact:

In case of eye contact, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.

Information for Doctor

Symptoms Caused by Exposure:

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Inhalation: May cause irritation of the nose and throat and coughing. Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation, redness, pain and rash. Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

Ingestion: Low toxicity. Gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, headache and diarrhoea.

Medical Attention and Special Treatment:

Drinking glycerin, gelatin solutions, or large volumes of water may delay the hardening of this product in the stomach. Surgical relief of obstruction may be required.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use fire extinguishing methods suitable to surrounding conditions.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

Non flammable. No fire or explosion hazard. May evolve sulphur oxides if strongly heated.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters:

Wear Safe Work Australia approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Wear Safe Work Australia approved respiratory protection and full protective clothing. Evacuate all nonessential personnel from affected area. Do not breathe vapours / dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid generating dust.

Environmental Precautions:

In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Clean the area using an industrial vacuum cleaner. Wet mopping and wiping is acceptable if vacuuming is not workable. Reuse where possible. Avoid generating dust.

Remove promptly all visible waste materials to avoid being trampled and spread about, place in plastic bags or other containers which prevent fibre and/or dust emission, and dispose of in accordance with local waste disposal authority requirements.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of dust.

Care should be taken to minimise dust release when opening boxes or bags. Where possible, material should be ordered in a form and shape which requires a minimum of cutting and handling on site. Hand tools should always be used in preference to power tools in any site processing. If power tools are used, these should be fitted with exhaust extraction at the point of dust generation, or other effective local extraction.

Materials should be used and handled in a wet, rather than dry form where workable. Work areas should be cleaned regularly to remove any build up of fibres and/or dust.

Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment regularly, separate from other laundry to avoid cross-contamination and subsequent skin irritation of non-workers. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

Conditions for Safe Storage:

Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and protected from physical damage. Protect from heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition. Keep away from aluminium, diazomethane and phosphorus.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION			
Exposure Standards:			
1317-65-3 Limestone			
NES TWA: 10 mg/m³			
14808-60-7 Quartz (SiO2)			
NES TWA: 0.1 mg/m³ respirable dust			
12001-26-2 Mica			
NES TWA: 2.5 mg/m³			
1305-62-0 Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)2)			
NES TWA: 5 mg/m³			

Engineering Controls:

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below the limits.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection:

Class L for protection against mechanically generated particulates (dusts and mists) i.e particles generated from operations such as grinding, blasting, spraying and powder mixing, for example, SMF, asbestos, silica, caustic mist and lead.

Airline respirators and powered air-purifying respirators can offer a very high level of respiratory protection. When operated in the positive pressure demand mode these respirators generally reduce problems of poor facial seal. These respirators are usually only required for the most dusty operations or where there are high concentrations of other toxic materials such as crystalline silica or asbestos.

Skin Protection:

Leather/pigskin, PVC or rubber gloves. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161 for more information. When selecting hand protection, the product should comply with relevant performance criteria. For example, gloves should meet a suitable level of abrasion resistance to provide protection against hazards of a workplace.

Occupational protective clothing (depending on conditions in which it has to be used, in particular as regards the period for which it is worn, which shall be determined on the basis of the seriousness of the risk, the frequency of exposure to the risk, the characteristics of the workstation of each worker and the performance of the protective clothing). See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4501 for more information.

Eye and Face Protection:

Eye and face protectors for protection against dust. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 for more information.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:

Form: Powder Colour: White Odour: Low odour

Odour Threshold:

pH-Value:

No information available
No information available
No information available
Initial Boiling Point/Boiling Range:
No information available

Flash Point: Not applicable

Flammability: Product is not flammable.

Auto-ignition Temperature: No information available

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Decomposition Temperature:

Explosion Limits:

Not applicable

No information available

Lower: Upper: Not applicable Not applicable

Vapour Pressure:No information available

Density at 20 °C: 0.69-0.76 g/cm³

Relative Density: 2.6 - 2.7

Vapour Density:No information availableEvaporation Rate:No information available

Solubility in Water: 0.2 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Chemical Stability: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Materials:

Aluminium (when heated), diazomethane, phosphorus (at high temperatures) and oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

May evolve toxic gases including sulphur oxides if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

LD ₅₀ /LC ₅₀ Values Relevant for Classification:			
14808-60-7 Quartz (SiO2)			
Inhalation	LCLo	300 μg/m³/10 years (human)	
	TCLo	16 000 000 particles/ft³/8 hrs (human) (human-fibrosis)	
1305-62-0 Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)2)			
Oral	LD ₅₀	7300 mg/kg (rat)	
9004-67-5 Cellulose, methyl ether			
Oral	LD ₅₀	275 g/kg (mouse) (intraperitoneal)	
	LDLo	1 g/kg (mouse) (intravenous)	

Acute Health Effects

Inhalation: May cause irritation of the nose and throat and coughing.

Skin: May cause skin irritation, redness, pain and rash. **Eye:** May cause eye irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, headache and diarrhoea.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:

Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite is classified by IARC as a Group 1 - Carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

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Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure:

Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure:

Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic Health Effects:

The prolonged and repeated exposure (by inhalation) to respirable (crystalline) silica cause silicosis, a debilitating lung disease. The crystalline silica dust is practically insoluble in body fluids and can be deposited in lungs. Cigarette smoking can reduce the clearance of crystalline silica. The data indicate that the relative lung cancer risk is increased for people with silicosis.

Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: No information available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Not anticipated to cause any adverse effects to plants or animals based on the main component(s).

Aquatic toxicity: No information available

Persistence and Degradability: No information available Bioaccumulative Potential: No information available

Mobility in Soil: No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods and Containers: Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:

Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for more information.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number Not regulatedProper Shipping Name Not regulatedDangerous Goods Class Not regulatedPacking Group: Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances:			
10034-76-1	Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1), hemihydrate		
1317-65-3	Limestone		
9004-53-9	Dextrin		
12001-26-2	Mica		
14808-60-7	Quartz (SiO2)		
9004-67-5	Cellulose, methyl ether		
25213-24-5	Acetic acid, ethenyl ester, polymer with ethenol		
1305-62-0	Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)2)		

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Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSMP) - Poison Schedule:

Not a scheduled poison.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Creation Date: 03.11.2014

Prepared by: MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltd www.msds.com.au

Abbreviations and acronyms:

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

LC₅₀: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD₅₀: Lethal dose, 50 percent

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TWA: Time Weighted Average

NES: National Exposure Standard (Safe Work Australia - Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants)

Disclaimer

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the Safe Work Australia document "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - December 2011"

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