

Southwest Type 5 GP

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 2.3
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 09/02/2015
Print Date: 14/01/2016
Initial Date: 01/01/2013
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Southwest Type 5 GP
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA
Address	7 Production Ave, Molendinar 4214 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+61 7 55126697
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	131126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01


SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Carcinogen Category 1A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, STOT - RE Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer
H315	Causes skin irritation
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H370	Causes damage to organs

Continued...

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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P307+P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
26499-65-0	<70	calcium sulfate hemihydrate
9004-34-6	<10	cellulose
1317-65-3	<5	limestone
14808-60-7	<1	silica crystalline - quartz

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of; sulfur oxides (SOx)May emit corrosive fumes.
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
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Major Spills ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Storage incompatibility	Cellulose and its derivatives may react vigorously with calcium oxide, bleaching powder, perchlorates, perchloric acid, sodium chlorate, fluorine, nitric acid, sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite. None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

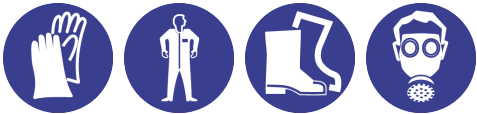
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium sulfate hemihydrate	Calcium sulphate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	cellulose	Cellulose (paper fibre)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) / Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	Calcium sulfate anhydrous; (Drierite; Gypsum; Plaster of Paris)	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2000 mg/m ³
cellulose	Cellulose	30 mg/m ³	260 mg/m ³	260 mg/m ³
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m ³	27 mg/m ³	1300 mg/m ³
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³	1300 mg/m ³
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.025 mg/m ³	0.025 mg/m ³	0.025 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	Not Available	Not Available
cellulose	Not Available	Not Available
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E. / N.E.	50 mg/m ³

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
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. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. ▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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Respiratory protection

Not Available

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX P1 Air-line*	- -	AX PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	AX P2	AX PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	AX P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	AX 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	Not Available		
Physical state	Divided Solid Powder	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.92
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	6 - 8
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. Levels above 10 ug/m ³ of suspended inorganic sulfates in the air may cause an excess risk of asthmatic attacks in susceptible persons Cellulose, given via the windpipe, caused fibrosis in the alveoli and airways, with injuries of the lung cells. 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.
Ingestion	Large doses of cellulose may be administered orally as non-nutritive bulk, with doses of up to 30 g/day tolerated as bulk laxative while extremely large oral doses may produce disturbances to the gut. Sulfates are not well absorbed orally, but can cause diarrhoea. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

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	Four students received severe hand burns whilst making moulds of their hands with dental plaster substituted for Plaster of Paris. Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may increase irritant effects 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	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to vermiculite usually causes few hazards in low concentration and does not cause cancer. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Inhalation studies using animals have shown that cellulose fibres can cause lung scarring, and humans exposed to cellulose at work are more likely to develop asthma and obstructive lung disease.	
Southwest Type 5 GP	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: >1581 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
cellulose	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/L/4H ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kgd ^[2]	IRRITATION Nil reported
limestone	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Nil reported
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	

CALCIUM SULFATE HEMIHYDRATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Gypsum (calcium sulfate dihydrate) is a skin, eye, mucous membrane, and respiratory system irritant.
CELLULOSE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
LIMESTONE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. 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. teratogenic effects.

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	105.72278mg/L	3
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	NOEC	504	Crustacea	360mg/L	4
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	LC50	96	Fish	>79mg/L	2
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>79mg/L	2
cellulose	EC50	384	Crustacea	42.76118mg/L	3
cellulose	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17857.93905mg/L	3
cellulose	LC50	96	Fish	7.45058mg/L	3

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limestone	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
limestone	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
limestone	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

For Inorganic Sulfate:

Environmental Fate - Sulfates can produce a laxative effect at concentrations of 1000 - 1200 mg/liter, but no increase in diarrhea, dehydration or weight loss. Cellulosic products, including cellulose ethers, generally have a low biodegradation rate and are generally of low toxicity to fish.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	HIGH	HIGH
cellulose	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)
cellulose	LOW (LogKOW = -5.1249)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)
cellulose	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

SECTION 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**CALCIUM SULFATE HEMIHYDRATE(26499-65-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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CELLULOSE(9004-34-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (calcium sulfate hemihydrate; silica crystalline - quartz)
China - IECSC	Y

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Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
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

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	10034-76-1, 26499-65-0
cellulose	68442-85-3, 9004-34-6
silica crystalline - quartz	122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 14808-60-7, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0

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.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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