



MastaLite

Knauf Plasterboard

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 30-2442

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 09/10/2013

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.Local.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	MastaLite
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Lite, All Purpose Jointing Compound
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Jointing and finishing plasterboard sheets.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Knauf Plasterboard	Knauf Plasterboard
Address	31 Military Road Matraville 2036 NSW Australia	23 Braeburn Road Sockburn 8042 Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	1300 724 505	+64 800 884 326
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	knaufplasterboard.com.au	knaufplasterboard.co.nz
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (National Poisons Centre)	+64 800 884 326
Other emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (National Poisons Centre)	+64 800 884 326

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Risk Phrases	Not Applicable
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	Not Applicable
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SAFETY ADVICE

Not Applicable

Other hazards

Continued...

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	May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
	Possible respiratory and skin sensitizer*.
	Ingestion may produce health damage*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
471-34-1	>40	calcium carbonate
93763-70-3	<10	perlite exfoliated
1327-36-2	<5	aluminosilicate
108-05-4	<5	vinyl acetate
Not Available	<1	poly vinyl alcohol
9004-65-3	<1	hydroxypropyl methylcellulose
14808-60-7	<0.1	silica crystalline - quartz
7732-18-5	>17	water

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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: , silicon dioxide (SiO₂)May emit poisonous fumesMay emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up.
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Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

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
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (a)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	perlite exfoliated	Perlite dust (a)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate (h)	35 mg/m ³ / 10 ppm	70 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm	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 carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m ³	27 mg/m ³	1300 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³	1300 mg/m ³
perlite exfoliated	Perlite; (Fused NaKAl silicate, < 1% quartz)	45 mg/m ³	230 mg/m ³	1400 mg/m ³
vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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 carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
perlite exfoliated	Not Available	Not Available
aluminosilicate	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available
poly vinyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E. mg/m ³ / N.E. ppm	50 mg/m ³
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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>
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Personal protection	   
Eye and face protection	<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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ 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:

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Material	CPI
##vinyl	acetate
NEOPRENE	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

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

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

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	Off-white paste with low odour; partially mixes with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.2
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
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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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 some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that 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. 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.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
MastaLite	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg Not Available	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate Not Available
perlite exfoliated	Oral (mouse) LD50: 12960 mg/kg Not Available	Not Available
aluminosilicate	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl acetate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2335 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3750 ppm * Oral (rat) LD50: 2920 mg/kg Not Available	Eye (human): 22 ppm irritant Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild irritant Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open Not Available
hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 5000 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg * Not Available	* [Manufacturer] Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	Y Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
ALUMINOSILICATE	Some aluminosilicates (eg. kyanite) have been named as equivocal tumorigens (RTECS criteria).

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VINYL ACETATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PERLITE EXFOLIATED	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.
ALUMINOSILICATE, WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 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
vinyl acetate	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
vinyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 2.34)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
vinyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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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

Continued...

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code**

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	vinyl acetate	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
perlite exfoliated(93763-70-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs"
aluminosilicate(1327-36-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
vinyl acetate(108-05-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
hydroxypropyl methylcellulose(9004-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
silica crystalline - quartz(14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
calcium carbonate	1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3
hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	8063-82-9, 9004-65-3
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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references

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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