



# MastaLongset

## Knauf Plasterboard

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 36-6027

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 09/10/2013

Print Date: 28/10/2014

Initial Date: Not Available

S.Local.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	MastaLongset
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	MastaBase Longset, Longset
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	Mix with water for the jointing of plasterboard sheets.
--------------------------	---

### 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

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>	R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	Xi
-------------------------	----

#### SAFETY ADVICE

Continued...

## MastaLongset

<b>S24</b>	Avoid contact with skin.
<b>S25</b>	Avoid contact with eyes.
<b>S26</b>	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
<b>S37</b>	Wear suitable gloves.
<b>S39</b>	Wear eye/face protection.
<b>S40</b>	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
<b>S46</b>	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
<b>S64</b>	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

## Other hazards

	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Possible respiratory sensitizer*.
	Possible cancer-causing agent following repeated inhalation*.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
10034-76-1	>60	<a href="#">calcium sulfate hemihydrate</a>
471-34-1	<25	<a href="#">calcium carbonate</a>
12001-26-2	<5.6	<a href="#">mica</a>
1327-36-2	<5	<a href="#">aluminosilicate</a>
Not Available	<2	cellulose thickener
Not Available	<2	binder
14808-60-7	<0.2	<a href="#">silica crystalline - quartz</a>
Not Available	<0.2	fungicide

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.</li> <li>▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
--	--

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
-----------------------------	-------------

## Advice for firefighters

## MastaLongset

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> </ul>
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.	

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry.</li> <li>▶ Store under cover.</li> <li>▶ Store in a well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from sources of heat or ignition.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Calcium carbonate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium.</li> </ul> <p>Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers</p>

## 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 sulfate hemihydrate	Calcium sulphate (a)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (a)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	mica	Mica	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline Quartz (respirable dust) / Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
MastaLongset	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
mica	N.E. mg/m <sup>3</sup> / N.E. ppm	1,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
aluminosilicate	Not Available	Not Available
cellulose thickener	Not Available	Not Available
binder	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

## MastaLongset

silica crystalline - quartz	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	50 mg/m3
fungicide	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	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. 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. 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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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:

MastaLongset Not Available

Material	CPI

\* 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-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	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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

<b>Appearance</b>	White powder with a low odour; partly soluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	2.5
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable

## MastaLongset

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
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"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).
Skin Contact	<p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li> </ul> <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases.

MastaLongset	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
mica	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
aluminosilicate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Y Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Continued...

## MastaLongset

<b>CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
<b>ALUMINOSILICATE</b>	Some aluminosilicates (eg. kyanite) have been named as equivocal tumorigens (RTECS criteria).
<b>SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b>  The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 um) 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.
<b>CALCIUM SULFATE HEMIHYDRATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE</b>	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.
<b>MICA, ALUMINOSILICATE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

**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
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	LOW (BCF = 3.162)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
calcium sulfate hemihydrate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

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

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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

Continued...

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

calcium sulfate hemihydrate(10034-76-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
mica(12001-26-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
aluminosilicate(1327-36-2) 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","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

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](http://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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.