

1 . IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product Name: LITEFINISH

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restriction on Use: Finishing compound

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: This mixture does not contain any notifiable substances.

Hazardous Components: Void

Additional information:

Additional ingredients - CAS number not supplied:

Binder(s): <5%

Thickener(s): <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, hold eyelids open and rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion:

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

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Information for Doctor**Symptoms Caused by Exposure:**

Skin Contact: Irritation, redness, pain and rash.

Eye Contact: Irritation, lacrimation and redness.

Ingestion: Nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal irritation.

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 exists. May evolve toxic gases 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 self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from affected area. Do not breathe vapours. Ensure adequate ventilation.

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:

Stop leak if safe to do so and cover/absorb spill with sand, earth, vermiculite or some other absorbent material. Collect the spilled material and place into a suitable container for disposal.

7 . HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for Safe Handling:**

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of vapours / 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 sealed and protected from physical damage. Keep away from fluorine, acids, aluminium and ammonium salts. Protect from extreme temperatures.

8 . EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**Exposure Standards:****471-34-1 Carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)**NES | TWA: 10 mg/m³

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14808-60-7 Quartz (SiO₂)	
NES	TWA: 0.1 mg/m ³ respirable dust
93763-70-3 Perlite	
NES	TWA: 10 mg/m ³
14807-96-6 Talc (Mg₃H₂(SiO₃)₄)	
NES	TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³
12001-26-2 Mica	
NES	TWA: 2.5 mg/m ³

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapour below occupational exposure standards.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**Respiratory Protection:**

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

Class M for protection against thermally generated particulates (fumes). That is, particles generated by high temperature operations such as welding, soldering, brazing and smelting, for example, metal fumes.

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:

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 splashing materials or liquids. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337.

9 . PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:

Form:	Paste
Colour:	Yellow
Odour:	Slight odour
Odour Threshold:	No information available
pH-Value:	No information available
Melting point/Melting range:	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
Decomposition Temperature:	No information available

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Explosion Limits:	
Lower:	Not applicable
Upper:	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure:	No information available
Density:	No information available
Relative Density:	1.3
Vapour Density:	No information available
Evaporation Rate:	No information available
Solubility in Water:	No information available

10 . STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerisation is not expected to occur.

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

Conditions to Avoid: Extreme temperatures.

Incompatible Materials:

Incompatible with acids (eg. nitric acid), fluorine, aluminium (hot) and ammonium salts.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11 . TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

LD₅₀/LC₅₀ Values Relevant for Classification:		
14808-60-7 Quartz (SiO₂)		
Inhalation	LCLo	300 µg/m ³ /10 years (human)
	TCLo	16 000 000 particles/ft ³ /8 hours (human) (17.9 years - fibrosis)
471-34-1 Carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)		
Oral	LD ₅₀	6450 mg/kg (rat)
14807-96-6 Talc (Mg₃H₂(SiO₃)₄)		
Inhalation	TCLo	18 mg/m ³ /6 hour/ 2 year (rat) (intermittent)
12174-11-7 Attapulgit (Palygorskite) (fibrous dust)		
Inhalation	LCLo	10 mg/m ³ /6H/13W (rat) (intermittent)
93763-70-3 Perlite		
Oral	LD ₅₀	12960 mg/kg (mouse)

Acute Health Effects

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

Skin: May cause irritation, redness, pain and rash.

Eye: May cause irritation, lacrimation and redness.

Ingestion: Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal irritation.

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.

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Carcinogenicity:

Palygorskite (Attapulgitite) (short fibres, < 5 micrometres) is classified by IARC as Group 3 - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Palygorskite (Attapulgitite) (long fibres, > 5 micrometres) is classified by IARC as Group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

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.

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:

Calcium carbonate is not anticipated to cause adverse environmental effects. It occurs naturally in a wide variety of substances including limestone, marble and egg shells.

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 regulated

Proper Shipping Name Not regulated

Dangerous Goods Class Not regulated

Packing Group: Not regulated

15 . REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances:

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471-34-1	Carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)
7732-18-5	Water
14807-96-6	Talc (Mg ₃ H ₂ (SiO ₃) ₄)
12174-11-7	Attapulgite (Palygorskite) (fibrous dust)
12001-26-2	Mica
93763-70-3	Perlite

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSMP) - Poison Schedule:
Not a scheduled poison.

16 . OTHER INFORMATION

Creation Date: 31.10.2014**Prepared by:** MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltdwww.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 percentLD₅₀: 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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