

M-TEX

Safety Data Sheets.

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M-TEX PRO, GP, FR, HIGH BUILD and GP CREAM

MASTERWALL

Masterwall Australia

Chemwatch: 5172-62 Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: **15.01.2021** Print Date: **15.01.2021** Initial Date: **Not Available** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	M-TEX PRO, GP, FR, HIGH BUILD, GP CREAM	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Other means of identification	Not Available	
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against		
Relevant identified uses Cement based renders and base coats.		

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

	A	
Registered company name	Masterwall Australia Pty Ltd	
Address	18-20 Cyber Loop Dandenong South VIC Australia	
Telephone	61 3 9799 6565	
Fax	61 3 8740 2180	
Website	http://www.masterwall.com.au	
Email	sales@masterwall.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Masterwall Australia	
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9799 6565 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

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	
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
Label elements		
GHS label elements		
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER	
Hazard statement(s)		
H315	Causes skin irritation	
H318	Causes serious eye damage	
H317	317 May cause an allergic skin reaction	
H335	May cause respiratory irritation	

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.		

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.	
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.	
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501
P501

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14808-60-7.	<75	graded sand
471-34-1	<60	calcium carbonate
65997-15-1	20-35	portland cement
68131-74-8.	<5	fly ash - low quartz
93763-70-3	<5	perlite
Not Available	<5	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin contact occurs: 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	 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	 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.

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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.

Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 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. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. silicon dioxide (SiO2)May emit poisonous fumes.May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.

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. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Other information	 Keep dry. Store under cover. Protect containers against physical damage. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag. NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. [Paper sacks 15-20 KG.
Storage incompatibility	 WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	graded sand	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) / Quartz (respirable dust) dust)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement	Portland cement	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	perlite	Perlite dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1		TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graded sand	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.025 mg/m3		0.025 mg/m3	0.025 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m3		27 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3		210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
perlite	Perlite; (Fused NaKAI silicate, < 1% quartz)	45 mg/m3		230 mg/m3	1400 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised	IDLH	

graded sand	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	50 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m3
fly ash - low quartz	Not Available	Not Available
perlite	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. Local exhaust ventilation usually required.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
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. 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. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.1.0.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.1.0.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Neoprene rubber gloves Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. hitrifie rubber. buly/ rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below

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Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White or grey powder; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
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 Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. 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	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. 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. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	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. Handling wet cement can cause dermatitis. Cement when wet is quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin contributes strongly to cement contact dermatitis since it may cause drying and defatting of the skin which is followed by hardening, cracking, lesions developing, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts. 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	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

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Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Cement contact dematitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis. Cement eczema may be due to chromium in feed stocks or contamination from materials of construction used in processing the cement. Sensitisation to chromium may be the leading cause of nickel and cobalt sensitivity and the high alkalinity of cement is an important factor in cement dermatoses [ILO]. Repeated, prolonged severe inhalation exposure may cause pulmonary oedema and rarely, pulmonary fibrosis. Workers may also suffer from dust-induced bronchitis with chronic bronchitis reported in 17% of a group occupationally exposed to high dust levels. Overexposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine- divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50,000 inch), are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion (e		
MACRENDER, SUPASKIM, HI-BUILD, MACRENDER HBS, DRI-PATCH, DRI-TEX, PORTOFINO, MACRENDER COARSE, SUEDE, MACRENDER COARSE FR	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available	
graded sand	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available	
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate	
portland cement	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available	
fly ash - low quartz	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available	
perlite	TOXICITY Oral (mouse) LD50: 12960 mg/kgd ^[2]	IRRITATION Not Available	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data	

CALCIUM CARBONATE	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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
PORTLAND CEMENT	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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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PERLITE	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 (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.		
GRADED SAND & FLY ASH - LOW QUARTZ	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	\otimes	Carcinogenicity	\otimes
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	¥	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	*	STOT - Repeated Exposure	\otimes
Mutagenicity	\otimes	Aspiration Hazard	\otimes
		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 carbonate	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
calcium carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
calcium carbonate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
fly ash - low quartz	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
fly ash - low quartz	EC50	24	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
fly ash - low quartz	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
fly ash - low quartz	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	40mg/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				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	
Mobility in soil		
Ingredient	Mobility	
	No Data qualiphia for all ingradiante	

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

M-TEX PRO, GP, FR, HIGH BUILD, GP CREAM

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		DE DANGEROUS GOODS
SECTION 15 REGULATO	RY INFORMATION	
Safety, health and environ	mental regulations / legislation specific for the s	substance or mixture
GRADED SAND(14808-60-7.) I	S 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
CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-3	4-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
PORTLAND CEMENT(65997-15-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS		
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
FLY ASH - LOW QUARTZ(681	31-74-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LIS	STS
Australia Inventory of Chemical S	Substances (AICS)	
PERLITE(93763-70-3) IS FOUN	ID ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AICS	Y	
Canada - DSL	Y	
Canada - NDSL	N (portland cement; fly ash - low quartz; perlite; graded sand)	
China - IECSC	Y	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (perlite)	
Japan - ENCS	N (portland cement; perlite)	
Korea - KECI	Y	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y	
Philippines - PICCS	N (portland cement)	
USA - TSCA	N (perlite)	

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Leaend:

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
perlite	130885-09-5, 93763-70-3

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

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

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

The 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.

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

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Version No: 2.1.1.1

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BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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M-TEX TEXTURES - MARBLE, GRANITE, SAPPHIRE

MASTERWALL AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch: 5038-75 Version No: 7.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier	
Product name	M-TEX TEXTURES - MARBLE, GRANITE, SAPPHIRE
Synonyms	acrylic latex paint emulsion texture finish M-TEX Texture
Other means of identification	Not Available
Relevant identified uses of	the substance or mixture and uses advised against
	Available in a range of lead free colours

Relevant identified uses	Decorative texture finishing coat.	Applied by hand texture roller.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Masterwall Australia Pty Ltd
Address	18-20 Cyber Loop Dandenong South VIC Australia
Telephone	61 3 9799 6565
Fax	61 3 8740 2180
Website	http://www.masterwall.com.au
Email	sales@masterwall.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Masterwall Australia
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9799 6565 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable
Label elements	
GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s): Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention: Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response: Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage: Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>50	filler, as
471-34-1		calcium carbonate

13463-67-71-10titanium dioxide7631-86-91-10silica amorphousNot Available10-30acrylic resin emulsion57-55-61-10propylene glycolNot Available0-1coalescent, unregulatedNot Available0-1thickener, unregulatedNot Available0-0.1biocide, preservative7732-18-51-10water			pigments, including
7631-86-91-10silica amorphousNot Available10-30acrylic resin emulsion57-55-61-10propylene glycolNot Available0-1coalescent, unregulatedNot Available0-1thickener, unregulatedNot Available0-0.1biocide, preservative7732-18-51-10water	13463-67-7	1-10	titanium dioxide
Not Available10-30acrylic resin emulsion57-55-61-10propylene glycolNot Available0-1coalescent, unregulatedNot Available0-1thickener, unregulatedNot Available0-0.1biocide, preservative7732-18-51-10water	7631-86-9	1-10	silica amorphous
57-55-61-10propylene glycolNot Available0-1coalescent, unregulatedNot Available0-1thickener, unregulatedNot Available0-0.1biocide, preservative7732-18-51-10water	Not Available	10-30	acrylic resin emulsion
Not Available 0-1 coalescent, unregulated Not Available 0-1 thickener, unregulated Not Available 0-0.1 biocide, preservative 7732-18-5 1-10 water	57-55-6	1-10	propylene glycol
Not Available 0-1 thickener, unregulated Not Available 0-0.1 biocide, preservative 7732-18-5 1-10 water	Not Available	0-1	coalescent, unregulated
Not Available 0-0.1 biocide, preservative 7732-18-5 1-10 water	Not Available	0-1	thickener, unregulated
7732-18-5 1-10 water	Not Available	0-0.1	biocide, preservative
	7732-18-5	1-10	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: 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	If skin contact occurs: 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	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.
Ingestion	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

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		
Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	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. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2)		
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable		

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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Major Spills	Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handlin	9
Safe handling	Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Conditions for safe storage,	including any incompatibilities
	Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Suitable container	Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	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 carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica / Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel / Precipitated silica / Silica gel	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) / Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust) / Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates) / Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	474 mg/m3 / 10 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	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/m3	27 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth; (Silica-amorphous diatomaceous earth (uncalcined))	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	0.07 mg/m3	0.77 mg/m3	4.6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	0.3 mg/m3	0.3 mg/m3	1.6 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	85 mg/m3
silica amorphous	Diatomaceous silica, calcined	0.9 mg/m3	9.9 mg/m3	59 mg/m3
propylene glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30 mg/m3	80 mg/m3	480 mg/m3
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3	7900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
filler, as	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m3
silica amorphous	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	3,000 mg/m3
acrylic resin emulsion	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
coalescent, unregulated	Not Available	Not Available
thickener, unregulated	Not Available	Not Available
biocide, preservative	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. Barrier cream Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Thick white liquid water paint with negligible odour. Mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.2 approx
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100 approx	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Non Flammable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Slow	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Non Flammable	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)	20 approx
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	> 1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical

Reactivity	See section 7
cal stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. 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 toxicologica	l effects		
Inhaled	Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.		
Ingestion	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 this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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. 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 ca	ause eye irritation and damage in some persons.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to product models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be min	e chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal imised as a matter of course.	
Mactexture 1140 Sandfinsh, 3060 Sandstone, Crystal, 1mm	ТОХІСІТҮ	IRRITATION	
Trowel-On and 2mm Trowel-On	Not Available	Not Available	
	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
calcium carbonate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate	
	τοχιζιτγ	IRRITATION	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l/4hr ^[1]		
titanium dioxide	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l/4hr ^[1]		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l/4hr ^[1]		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l/4hr ^[1]		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
	τοχιςιτγ	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *	
silica amorphous	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14hr * ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2]		
	τοχιςιτγ	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild	
propylene glycol	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild	
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod	
		Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild	
	тохісіту	IRRITATION	
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
Legend:	 Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substanc specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Efit 	es - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise fect of chemical Substances	
	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even ye condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the	ars after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating the absence of preceding respiratory disease in a non-atopic individual with abrunt	

 CALCIUM CARBONATE
 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 eosinophilla, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

 TITANIUM DIOXIDE
 The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Exposure to itanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing

	dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines of the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. To cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions or WARNING . This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Caro	depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though n its cancer-causing potential.	
	* IUCLID		
SILICA AMORPHOUS	For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. After ingestion, there is limited accumulation of SAS in body tissues and rapid elimination occurs. Intestinal absorption has not been calculated, but appears to be insignificant in animals and humans. SASs injected subcutaneously are subjected to rapid dissolution and removal. There is no indication of metabolism of SAS in animals or humans based on chemical structure and available data. In contrast to crystalline silica, SAS is soluble in physiological media and the soluble chemical species that are formed are eliminated via the urinary tract without modification. Both the mammalian and environmental toxicology of SASs are significantly influenced by the physical and chemical properties, particularly those of solubility and particle size. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]		
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG. Cases of propylene glycol poisoning are usually related to either inappropriate intravenous administration or accidental ingestion of large quantities by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low. Because of its low chronic oral toxicity, propylene glycol was classified by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration as "generally recognized as safe" (GRAS) for use as a direct food additive. Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce slight transient conjunctivitis (the eye recovers after the exposure is removed). Exposure to mists may cause eye irritation. Inhalation of the propylene glycol vapours appears to present no significant hazard in ordinary applications. However, limited human experience indicates that inhalation of propylene glycol mists could be irritating to some individuals It is therefore recommended that propylene glycol not be used in applications where inhalation exposure or human eye contact with the spray mists of these materials is likely. such as foos for theatrical productions or antifreeze solutions for emergency eve wash stations.		
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
CALCIUM CARBONATE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may pro of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.	oduce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production	
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: – D	ata 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

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
LC50	96	Fish	120.743mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.7600mg/L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
EC50	384	Crustacea	28.000mg/L	3
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	60mg/L	1
LC50	96	Fish	710mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	10905.921mg/L	3
EC50	384	Crustacea	311.145mg/L	3
NOEC	168	Fish	98mg/L	4
	Endpoint LC50 EC50 LC50 EC50 EC50	Endpoint Test Duration (hr) LC50 96 EC50 72 NOEC 72 LC50 96 EC50 72 LC50 96 EC50 72 EC50 72 EC50 72 EC20 72 NOEC 336 LC50 96 EC50 48 EC50 72 EC50 384 NOEC 72 LC50 96 EC50 384 EC50 48 EC50 96 EC50 96 EC50 384 EC50 96 EC50 96 EC50 98 EC50 384 EC50 384 EC50 384 EC50 384 EC50 384	EndpointTest Duration (hr)SpeciesLC5096FishEC5072Algae or other aquatic plantsNOEC72Algae or other aquatic plantsLC5096FishEC5048CrustaceaEC5072Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5072Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5072Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5072Algae or other aquatic plantsEC2072Algae or other aquatic plantsLC5096FishLC5096CrustaceaEC5048CrustaceaEC5072Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5072Algae or other aquatic plantsEC50384CrustaceaNOEC96FishLC5096FishEC5048CrustaceaEC5096Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5096Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5096StateeaEC5096CrustaceaEC5096Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5096Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5096Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5096CrustaceaEC5096Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5096Algae or other aquatic plantsEC5096FishEC5096FishEC5096FishEC5096FishEC50	EndpointTest Duration (hr)SpeciesValueLC5096Fish>56000mg/LEC5072Algae or other aquatic plants>14mg/LNOEC72Algae or other aquatic plants14mg/LLC5096Fish9.214mg/LEC5048Crustacea>10mg/LEC5072Algae or other aquatic plants5.83mg/LEC5072Algae or other aquatic plants5.83mg/LEC2072Algae or other aquatic plants5.83mg/LNOEC336Fish0.089mg/LLC5096Fish120.743mg/LEC5048Crustaceaca.7600mg/LEC5048Crustacea6.00g/LEC5072Algae or other aquatic plants440mg/LEC5084Crustacea6.00g/LEC5096Algae or other aquatic plants60mg/LLC5096Fish710mg/LEC5048Crustacea>1000mg/LEC5096Algae or other aquatic plants60mg/LEC5048Crustacea>1000mg/LEC5096Algae or other aquatic plants1090.5921mg/LEC5096Algae or other aquatic plants1090.5921mg/LEC50384Crustacea311.145mg/LEC50168Fish98mg/L

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient

Persistence: Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

HAZCHEM

Marine Pollutant

Labels Required

NO 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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Korea - KECI

Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environm	ental regulations / legislation specific for the subs	tance or mixture
CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-	34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LIS	Australia Inventory of Chamical Substances (AICS)
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia inventory of chemical substances (AIC3)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67	-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LIST	S
Australia Exposure Standards Australia Inventory of Chemica	I Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
SILICA AMORPHOUS(7631-8	6-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LIS	TS
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
PROPYLENE GLYCOL(57-55	6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LIST	S
Australia Exposure Standards		Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substanc	es Information System - Consolidated Lists	
WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND	ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Australia Inventory of Chemica	Il Substances (AICS)	
National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AICS	Y	
Canada - DSL	Y	
Canada - NDSL	N (propylene glycol; water)	
China - IECSC	Y	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y	
Japan - ENCS	N (water)	

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 carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9
silica amorphous	7631-86-9, 112945-52-5, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 112926-00-8, 61790-53-2, 60676-86-0, 91053-39-3, 69012-64-2, 844491-94-7

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

The 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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

M-TEX PLATINUM

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name

M-TEX PLATINUM

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Masterwall Australia
Address	18-20 Cyber Loop Dandenong
	South 3175 Victoria Australia

Telephone email 03 9799 6565 sales@masterwall.com.au

1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

03 9799 6565

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

This product is classified as non-hazardous.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: Model WHS Regulations 2016

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Component	Concentration
Calcium carbonate (CAS no.: 471-34-1)	< 60 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	
Titanium dioxide (CAS no.: 1317-80-2)	< 10 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	

Propylene glycol (CAS no.: 57-55-6; EC no.: 200-338-0)	< 5 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	> 25 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	Move subject to fresh air. Monitor and consult phsician if irritation persists.
In case of skin contact	Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
In case of eye contact	Flush eyes immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from the eye surface. Seek medical attention if any kind of irritation persists. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be performed by skilled personel.
If swallowed	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward and place on left side (head down position if posible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing showing signs of sleepiness or with reduced awareness/consciousness. Give water to rinse out mouth then provide liquid slowly and as much as the patient can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

There is no restriction on the type of fire extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area and materials.

- 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical Not relevant.
- 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters Not relevant / Non-flammable material.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

- 6.1 **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** See section 8.
- **6.3** Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Contain and soak up spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite, then dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Use explosion-proof equipment.Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Store away from foodstuffs. Protect containers from phisical damage and check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

CAS: 57-55-6 (EC: 200-338-0) Propylene glycol

OSHA (USA): 10 mg/m3 TWA inhalation

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

General ventillation is adequate under normal conditions.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

Eye/face protection

Personal protection is recommended and should be selected in consultation with PPE supplier.

Skin protection

Use of nitrile gloves recommended. Consult PPE supplier.

Body protection

Overalls, cloves, eye protection recommended.

Respiratory protection

No special protective equipment required where adequate ventillation is provided.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.) Odor Odor threshold pH Melting point/freezing point Initial boiling point and boiling range Flash point Evaporation rate Flammability (solid, gas) Upper/lower flammability limits Vapor pressure Vapor density Relative density Solubility(ies) Thick paint/paste like appearance. Mild acrylic/ammonia odour. Not available. 8.0-10.0 Not available. Not available. Non flammable. Not available. Not applicable. Not available. > 1 Approx. 1.4 Miscible in water.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature Viscosity Explosive properties Oxidizing properties Not available. Not applicable. Not available Not available. Not available. Not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

See section 7.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions Will harden when left unsealed.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Will harden/form a skin when left unsealed and exposed air and sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Propylene glycol: Acid chlorides, Acid anhydrides, Oxidizing agents, Chloroformates, Reducing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Propylene glycol: Other decomposition products - No data available In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Low toxicity. Harmful effects not anticipated from ingesting very small quantities.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact with skin is non-irritating. May cause mild skin irritation after long exposure if not washed off.

Serious eye damage/irritation

There is some evidence that this product may cause eye irritation and damage if left untreated.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact is not though to cause any harmful health effects.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity Not relevant.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

STOT-single exposure

No data available

STOT-repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

This product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

Persistence and degradability

This product is miscible and dlutable in water.

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on product

Mobility in soil No data available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product

Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations. Do not dispose of product into sewerage systems or waterways. Bury residue in authorised landfill. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Disposal of contaminated packaging

See above.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1	UN Number	None	
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name	None	
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	None	
14.4	Packing group	None	
14.5	Environmental hazards	None	
14.6	Special precautions for user	None	
14.7	Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78	and the IBC Code	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SECTION 16: Other information

This SDS has been prepared in accordance with the Safe Work Australia Code of Practice - Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - July 2020.

This document may be updated from time to time as ingredients or information regarding those ingredients changes. A current version of the SDS for this product is available on the Masterwall website at www.masterwall.com.au

M-TEX PATCH

Masterwall Australia

Chemwatch: 4584-40

Version No: 6.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

lssue Date: **15.01.2021** Print Date: **15.01.2021** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	M-TEX PATCH	
Synonyms	acrylic based render P-Render pre-mixed acrylic render	
Other means of identification	n Not Available	
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against		

	Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions
Relevant identified uses	Applied using a hand trowel or spreader
	Skimcoating and patching joints in fibre-cement (FC) sheeting.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Masterwall Australia Pty Ltd
Address	18-20 Cyber Loop Dandenong South VIC Australia
Telephone	61 3 9799 6565
Fax	61 3 8740 2180
Website	http://www.masterwall.com.au
Email	sales@masterwall.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Masterwall Australia	
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9799 6565 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable
Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	
SIGNAL WORD	
Hazard statement(s)	
Not Applicable	
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
Not Applicable	
Precautionary statement(s) Response
Not Applicable	
Precautionary statement(s)) Storage
Not Applicable	
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>60	silica sand non-respirable
Not Available	10-30	acrylic resin emulsion
	trace	residual monomer
471-34-1	5-10	calcium carbonate
Not Available	<1	preservative
13463-67-7	<1	titanium dioxide
Not Available	<1	surfactant
Not Available	<1	coalescent solvent unregulated
7732-18-5	5-10	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: 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	If skin contact occurs: 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	 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.
Ingestion	 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

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.
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 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. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: , nitrogen oxides (NOx)
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	 Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Conditions for safe storage	ge, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

None known

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Storage incompatibility

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name TEEL-1			TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m3		500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3		210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	nium oxide; (Titanium dioxide) 30 mg/m3		330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revise	d IDLH	
silica sand non-respirable	Not Available		Not Available		
acrylic resin emulsion	Not Available		Not Ava	Not Available	
calcium carbonate	Not Available			ilable	
preservative	Not Available		Not Ava	ilable	
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm		5,000 m	g/m3	
surfactant	Not Available		Not Ava	ilable	
coalescent solvent unregulated	Not Available		Not Ava	ilable	

Not Available Not Available water **Exposure controls** 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: Appropriate engineering Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. controls 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. Personal protection Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. ٠ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of Eye and face protection lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Skin protection See Hand protection below ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Hands/feet protection ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Body protection See Other protection below Overalls. Other protection Barrier cream Eyewash unit. Thermal hazards Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Highly viscous liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
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 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 Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	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	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. 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	Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.		
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.		
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.		
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation an	d damage in some persons.	
Chronic	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.		
	TOMOTY		
Macpatch Fine/Coarse	Not Available	IRRITATION	
		Not Avaliable	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
calcium carbonate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *	
titanium dioxide	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l/4hr ^[1]		
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	I	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
	τονιατγ	IDDITATION	
water	Not Available	Not Available	
		1	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data	
	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to	the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS includ bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of mini following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by d The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflan conjunctivitis. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratoger	levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a le a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe imal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) e concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the e due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is lifficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Immation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce nic effects.	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS incluc bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of mini following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposur completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by c The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflan conjunctivitis. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratoger The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repe Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depend suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Por * IUCLID	levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a le a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe imal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) e concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the e due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is lifficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. inmation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce nic effects. eated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of ds on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental ssibly Carcinogenic to Humans.	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS incluc bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of min following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by of The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflan conjunctivitis. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratoger The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repe Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depend suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Por * IUCLID No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a le a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe imal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) e concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the e due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is lifficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. mation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce hic effects. eated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of ds on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental ssibly Carcinogenic to Humans.	
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

🚫 – Data Not Available to make classification

M-TEX PATCH

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURC
Macpatch Fine/Coarse	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicat
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOUR
	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
calcium carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOUR
	LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOUR
water	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applica

Extracted from 1. IOCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Hegistered Substances - Ecotoxicological information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIVIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

▶ Recycle wł Product / Packaging disposal ▶ Consult Sta ▶ Bury residu ▶ Bury residu ▶ Recycle co ▶ Recycle co	erever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. The Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. The an authorised landfill. Trainers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

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Version No: 6.1.1.1	M-TEX PATCH	Print Da	te: 15.01.2021

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)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) 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)

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (water)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (water)
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 carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9

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 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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

M-TEX RENDERCOAT PRIMER and PRO PRIMER

Masterwall Australia				
Chemwatch: 4875-97			Print Date:	15/. / -200/
Version No: 2.1.1.1	/ersion No: 2.1.1.1			15/. / /200/
Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHS	SC and ADG requirements		S.Local.AUS.EN	
SECTION 1 Identification	of the substance / mixture a	nd of the company /		
Product				
Product name:	M-TEX RENDERCOAT PRIMER, PRO PRIM	/IER		
Chemical Name:	Not Applicable			
Synonyms:	Not Available			
Proper shipping name:	Not Applicable			
Chemical formula:	Not Applicable			
Other means of identification:	Not Available			
CAS number:	Not Applicable			
Relevant identified u	ses of the substance of	or mixture and uses a	dvised	
Relevant identified uses:	Acrylic paint for internal and external use.			
Details of the supplier	of the safety data			
Registered company name:	Masterwall Australia			
Address:	18-20 Cyber Loop Dandenong South VIC Australia			
Telephone:	61 3 9799 6565			
Fax:	61 3 8740 2180			
Website:	http://www.masterwall.com.au			
Email:	sales@masterwall.com.au			
Emergency telephone				
Association / Organisation:	Masterwall Australia			
Emergency telephone numbers:	+61 3 9799 6565 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)			
Other emergency telephone numbers:	Not Available			
SECTION 2 Hazards identifica	tion			

Classification of the substance or

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

Poisons Schedule:	
Risk Phrases	
Not Applicable	
Legen1dClassified by Chemwatch; 2. (Classification drawn from ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex
Label elements	
Not Applicable Relevant risk statements are found in sectior	12
Indication(s) of danger:	Not Applicable
Safety advice:	
Not Applicable	
Other	
May produce discomfort of the eyes and ski	n*.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on				
Substance				
See section below for composition of Mixtures				
Mixture				
CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
Not Available	100	ingredients determined not to be hazardous		
SECTION 4 First aid				
Description of first aid				

Eye Contact:

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- 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:

If skin contact occurs:

- · 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:

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion:

- 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

- 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.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting:

- 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.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
 - Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal

Major Spills:

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.

- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- · Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Plastic pail

Storage incompatibility:

None known

Package Material Incompatibilities:

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameter

Control parameters					
Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL) None assigned					
INGREDIENT DATA					
Not Available					
Emergency Limits					
Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3	
Satin, Primer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
Ingredient	Original II	DLH	Revised IDLH		
Satin, Prime	er	Not Available		Not Available	
Exposure controls					
Appropriate engineering controls					

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection:

- · 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection:

See	Hand	protection	below
OCC	i iu iu	protocillori	DCIOW

Hand protection:

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

wear safet

Body protection:

See Other protection below

Other protection:

Overalls.

Eyewash unit.

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s): PVC chemical resistant type. **Respiratory protection:**

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties						
Appearance						
White liquid with low odour; mixes with water.						
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~1.30			
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available			
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available			
pH (as supplied)	~8.0	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 Applicable			
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 Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	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:

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Ingestion:

The material has **NOT** 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). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Skin Contact:

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant 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. 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 bilistering (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 to the epidermis.

Eye:

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to 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:

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

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* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Satin, Primer

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity:	Not Applicable	Carcinogenicity:	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Not Applicable	Reproductivity:	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not Applicable	STOT - Single Exposure:	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure:	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity:	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard:	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity			
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.			
Persistence and degradability			
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
Bioaccumulative potential			
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation		
Not Available	Not Available		
Mobility in soil			
Ingredient	Mobility		
Not Available	Not Available		

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal:

- 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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: None

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

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

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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M-TEX FLEX COAT

SE	CTION 1: Identification		
1.1	Product identifier		
	Product name	M-TEX FLEX COAT	
1.3	Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Water repellent sealer for porous masonry surfaces.		
1.4	Supplier's details		
	Name Address	Masterwall Australia 18-20 Cyber Loop Dandenong South 3175 Victoria Australia	
	Telephone email	03 9799 6565 sales@masterwall.com.au	
1.5	Emergency phone number(s)		
		03 9799 6565	
SEC	CTION 2: Hazard identification		
	General hazard statement		

This product is classified as non-hazardous.

This product is classified as non-hazardous.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: Model WHS Regulations 2016

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components	
Component	Concentration
Non hazardous	100 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	Move subject to fresh air. Monitor and consult phsician if irritation persists.
In case of skin contact	Rinse with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
In case of eye contact	Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Consult a physician if irritation persists.
If swallowed	Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary No data available

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

- 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media Not relevant.
- 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical Not relevant.
- 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters Not relevant / Non-flammable material.

Further information Not relevant.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

- 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. For personal protection see section 8.
- **6.2** Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
- 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure adequate ventilation. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Avoid dust formation.dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Personal protection is recommended and should be selected in consultation with PPE supplier.

Skin protection

Use of nitrile gloves recommended. Consult PPE supplier.

Respiratory protection

No special protective equipment required where adequate ventillation is provided.

Thermal hazards

Not relevant.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.) Mill	ky/clear liquid.
Odor Slig	ght acrylic/ammonia odour.
Odor threshold Not	t relevant.
рН 8.0-	-10.0
Melting point/freezing point No	data.
Initial boiling point and boiling range No	data.
Flash point Not	t relevant.
Evaporation rate No	data.
Flammability (solid, gas) Nor	n-flammable
Upper/lower flammability limits Not	t relevant.
Upper/lower explosive limits Not	t relevant.
Vapor pressure No	data.
Vapor density No	data.
Relative density SG	approx. 1.0
Solubility(ies) Mis	scible in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water No	data.
Auto-ignition temperature Not	t relevant.
Decomposition temperature No	data.
Viscosity Not	t relevant.
Explosive properties No	data.
Oxidizing properties No	data.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

None under normal use conditions.

- **10.2 Chemical stability** Stable under recommended storage conditions.
- **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions** None under normal use conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Will harden/form a skin when left unsealed and exposed air and sunlight.

- **10.5 Incompatible materials** None known.
- **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products** None known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Low toxicity. Harmful effects not anticipated from ingesting very small quantities.

Skin corrosion/irritation Brief contact with skin is non-irritating. May cause mild skin irritation after long exposure if not washed off.

Serious eye damage/irritation May cause moderate eye irritation if left untreated.

Respiratory or skin sensitization No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available

Carcinogenicity Not relevant.

Reproductive toxicity No data available

STOT-single exposure

No data available

STOT-repeated exposure No data available

Aspiration hazard No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

This product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

Persistence and degradability

This product is miscible and dlutable in water.

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available on product

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product

Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations. Do not dispose of product into sewerage systems or waterways.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1	UN Number	None	
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name	None	
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	None	
14.4	Packing group	None	
14.5	Environmental hazards	None	
14.6	Special precautions for user	None	
14.7	Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78	and the IBC Code	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Regulation Not relevant

SECTION 16: Other information

This SDS has been prepared in accordance with the Safe Work Australia Code of Practice - Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - July 2020.

This document may be updated from time to time as ingredients or information regarding those ingredients changes. A current version of the SDS for this product is available on the Masterwall website at www.masterwall.com.au