

JAMES HARDIE BASECOAT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 1-Jun-2011
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4755-99
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

JAMES HARDIE BASECOAT

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Jointing compound for fibre cement sheeting.

SUPPLIER

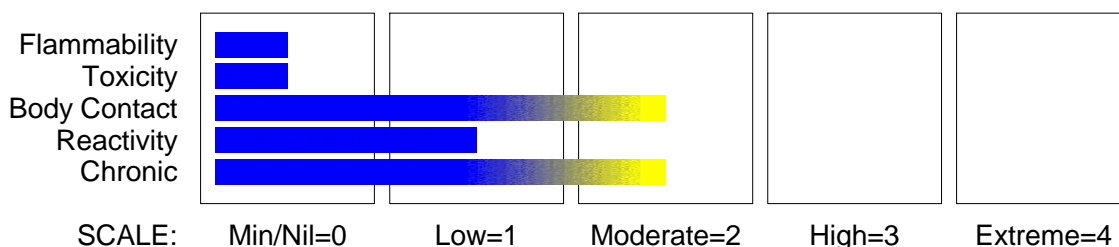
Company: ParexDavco
Address:
67 Elizabeth Street
Wetherill Park
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9616 3000
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**
Fax: +61 2 9725 5551
Email: marketing@davco.com.au
Website: www.davco.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

Risk Codes
R36/37/38
R66

Risk Phrases

- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

SAFETY

Safety Codes
S401
S46

Safety Phrases

- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	>60
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	107-98-2	<1
ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous [Mfr]		balance

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- 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

- 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.

INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

+43cz+43ds11#436a#438a+43cv#43caco#4300#43cv

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	James Hardie Basecoat (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553	
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate (a))		10			(see Chapter 14)

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

- type a filter of sufficient capacity.

EYE

- - 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].

HANDS/FEET

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. The alpha form, which is thermodynamically favored during synthesis, consists of a secondary alcohol configuration. Thick yellow paste with a faint ammoniacal odour; miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

State	Free- flowing Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.7
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER:

JAMES HARDIE BASECOAT:

- for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

JAMES HARDIE BASECOAT:

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

- 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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

highly irritating compound.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

No evidence of carcinogenic properties.
teratogenic effects.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

No evidence of mutagenic or

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 3000 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg

NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects

at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this

toxicity was noted in both species.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit) 500 mg Open - Mild

Eye (rabbit) 230 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

concentration; mater

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

James Hardie Basecoat

No Data

No Data

Available

Available

calcium carbonate

No Data

No Data

Available

Available

propylene glycol monomethyl
ether - alpha isomer

LOW

LOW

LOW

HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1,13397-26-7,15634-14-7,1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for James Hardie Basecoat (CW: 4755-99)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

CAS

calcium carbonate

471- 34- 1, 13397- 26- 7, 15634- 14- 7, 1317- 65- 3

■ 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.

•The following is a list of Aryl Amines that may be formed by reductive cleavage of calcium carbonate(471- 34- 1)

AMINE

CAS

•The following is a list of Aryl Amines that may be formed by reductive cleavage of propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha

AMINE

CAS

isomer(107- 98- 2)

AMINE

CAS

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This is the end of the MSDS.