

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Plaster

Section 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

Company Details

Cement Australia Pty Limited

ABN 75 104 053 474

18 Station Avenue
Darra, Queensland 4076Tel: 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368)
Fax: 1800 CEMENT (1800 236 368)
Website: www.cementaustralia.com.au

Emergency Contact Number:

Contact Person: Technical Manager
Telephone: 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368) (Business Hours) or
Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

Product

Name: Plaster

Other Names: Patching Plaster
Plaster of Paris
Casting Plaster
Plaster base mix

Use: Plaster is used as a casting agent, in plaster, as a rendering aid and in spray applications.

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Hazardous Substance. Non-dangerous Goods

A low proportion of the fine dust in the supplied dry product will be respirable crystalline silica. Once wetted, risk of any airborne respirable dust will be low, but dry residues may contain crystalline silica.

Risk Phrases

R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.**R60:** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.**R48/20:** Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation,

Safety Phrases

S22: Do not breathe dust.**S24/25:** Avoid contact with skin and eyes.**S36/37/39:** Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

The sand in this product is mainly crystalline silica and accounts for the high overall crystalline silica content. All significant constituents are listed below:

Chemical Entity	Proportion	CAS Number
Calcium Sulfate Hemihydrate	>97%	10034-76-1
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate	<1%	10101-41-4
Quartz	<0.1%	14808-60-7
Keratin Retarder	<1%	N/A
Polymeric Chemicals	Up to 3%	N/A

For more information call 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368)
or visit www.cementaustralia.com.au*Mix it with the best.*

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Swallowed:	Rinse mouth and lips with water. Do not induce vomiting. Give water to drink to dilute stomach contents. Contact Poisons Information Centre, phone 13 11 26 (Australia wide) or a doctor.
Eyes:	Flush thoroughly with flowing water for 15 minutes to remove all traces. If symptoms such as irritation or redness persist, seek medical attention.
Skin:	Remove heavily contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent irritation or burning of the skin.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air, away from dusty area. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities:	Eye wash station. Washing facilities with running water.
Advice to Doctor:	Delay hardening of product by drinking large volumes of water or gelatin or glycerine solutions. Obstruction if formed may require surgical removal.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Fire/Explosion Hazard:	None
Hazchem Code:	None allocated
Flammability:	Not flammable
Extinguishing Media:	None required
Hazards from Combustion Products:	Heating may lead to evolution of sulfur oxide gases.
Special Protective Precautions and equipment for fire fighters:	Use of self contained breathing apparatus required. Evacuate people. Wet and cool adjacent materials.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spills:	Spills are best cleaned up by vacuum device to avoid generating airborne dust. Recommendations on Exposure Control and Personal Protection should be followed during spill clean-up. Keep product out of storm water and sewer drains. Wetting during clean-up will cause formation of hardened mass.
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Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling:	When supplied in bags these need to be handled in accordance with manual handling Code of Practice.
Storage:	Protect from moisture to prevent hardening.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits:	National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) Australia Occupational Exposure Standard: Exposure to dust should be kept as low as practicable, and below the following OES. Crystalline silica (quartz): 0.1 mg/m ³ TWA as respirable dust (≤7 microns particle equivalent aerodynamic diameter). Dust (NOS – not otherwise specified): 10mg/m ³ TWA (time-weighted average) as inspirable dust.
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Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Cont'd)

Engineering Controls: All work with dry product should be carried out in such a way as to minimise dust generation and exposure to dust. When handling dry, use local mechanical ventilation or extraction in areas where dust could escape into the work environment. For handling of individual bags, follow instructions below if no local exhaust ventilation is available. Local dust extraction and collection may be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels. Work areas should be cleaned regularly.

Personal Protection

Skin: Remove clothing which has become contaminated with product. Wash work clothes regularly. To avoid contamination of face and lips and ingestion, wash hands before eating, or smoking.

Eyes: Splash resistant Safety Glasses with side shields or safety goggles (AS/NZ 1336) or a face shield should be worn to ensure all contact with eyes is avoided.

Respiratory: Where engineering and handling controls are not adequate to minimise exposure to total dust and to respirable crystalline silica wear a suitable P1 or P2 particulate respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716). Use only respirators that bear the Australian Standards mark and are fitted and maintained correctly. For dust levels approaching or exceeding the NES (see above) a more effective particulate respirator as described in AS/NZS 1715 should be worn. Procedures for effective use of respirators should be applied and supervised.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (dry): A fine, off white powder

Odour: No distinctive odour

Boiling/Melting Point: Decomposes at 163 ° / Melting point is 1450°C

Vapour Pressure: Not applicable

Specific Gravity: 2.3-2.6

Flash Point: Not applicable

Flammability Limits: Not applicable

Solubility In Water: 0.3g/100mL

Particle Size: Fine powder

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Plaster hardens rapidly in water. It also decomposes with heat and can liberate sulfur oxide gases.

Chemical Stability: Decomposes on heating liberating sulfur oxides

Conditions to Avoid: Keep free of moisture during storage.

Incompatible Materials: None

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Sulfur oxide gases liberated on heating

Hazardous Reactions: None

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Short Term (Acute) Exposure

Swallowed: Unlikely under normal industrial use. Mildly abrasive and corrosive to mouth and throat if swallowed.

Eyes: Irritating to the eyes. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing eye irritations.

Section 11: Toxicological Information (Cont'd)

Skin: Dust is irritating and drying to the skin. Chronic skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to dust.

Inhaled: Dust is irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract causing coughing and sneezing.
Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases including asthma and bronchitis may be aggravated.

Long Term (Chronic) Exposure

Eyes: Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the cornea.

Skin: Repeated contact may cause irritation and drying of the skin.

Inhaled: Repeated exposure to the dust may result in increased nasal and respiratory secretions and coughing. Inflammation of lining tissue of the respiratory system may follow repeated exposure to high levels of dust with increased risk of bronchitis and pneumonia.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Unlikely to have a negative impact on plant life or animals.

Persistence and Degradability: Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.

Mobility: A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Plaster can be treated as a common waste for disposal or dumped into a landfill site, in accordance with local authority guidelines.

Keep material out of storm water and sewer drains.

Measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal, and exposure and personal precautions should be observed (see above)

Section 14: Transport Information

Transportation is done in bulk or bag form by Ship, Rail and Road.

UN Number: None allocated

Proper Shipping Name: None allocated

Class and Subsidiary Risk: None allocated

Packing Group: None allocated

Special precautions for user: Avoid generating and breathing dust

Hazchem Code: None allocated

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Plaster is not classified as Dangerous Goods.

Classified as Hazardous according to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition

Exposures by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regulated under the Hazardous Substances Regulations (State) as they are applicable to Respirable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, controls and health surveillance (NOHSC).

Section 16: Other Information

For further information on this product contact:

Telephone: 1300 CEMENT (1300 236 368) (Business Hours)

Facsimile: 1800 CEMENT (1800 236 368)

Next Review Date for this MSDS: 31 December 2016.

Australian and New Zealand Standards:

AS 2161: Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves).

AS/NZ 1336: Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection.

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing.

Advice Note:

Cement Australia believes the information in this document to be accurate as at the date of preparation noted below, but, to the maximum extent permitted by law, Cement Australia accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage caused by any person acting or refraining from action because of this information.

The provision of this information should not be construed by anyone as a recommendation to use this product. In particular, no one should use any product in violation of any patent or other intellectual proprietary rights or in breach of any statute or regulation.

Users should rely on their own knowledge and inquiries and make their own determination as to the applicability of this information in relation to their particular purposes and specific circumstances. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace and in conjunction with other substances or products.
