

GRANOSITE GRANOROLL - ON SMOOTH MCR

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 20-Sep-2010
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH Interim
Version No:JRF

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

GRANOSITE GRANOROLL - ON SMOOTH MCR

SYNONYMS

"water-based acrylic emulsion texture coating"

PRODUCT USE

Formally Granosite Texture Smooth ■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Granosite
Address:
4 Steel Street
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: +61 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Risk Codes Risk Phrases

R52/53 ■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R58 ■ May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

R61(2) ■ May cause harm to the unborn child.

R65 ■ HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Safety Codes Safety Phrases

S01 ■ Keep locked up.

S36 ■ Wear suitable protective clothing.

S38 ■ In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.

S401 ■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.

S35 ■ This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

S13 ■ Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic polymer emulsion		10-30
residual monomer		trace
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-10 ^
dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	< 2
white spirit	8052-41-3.	< 5
filler pigments, asbestos free, non regulated		30-60
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<0.20^
additives unregulated		< 1.0
preservative - non formaldehyde type		> 0.1

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

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

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn., carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

None

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses: Chemical goggles. Gloves: PVC chemical resistant type. Respirator: Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- 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	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10			(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	dibutyl phthalate (Dibutyl phthalate)		5			
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)		790			(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (Petrol (gasoline))		900			(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24	

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK- P 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.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

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 specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odourous acrylic monomers; the amounts remaining in compounded mixtures represents a very low order of exposure, however this may become noticeable with some materials particularly in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.
- White thick liquid with a mild odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 water.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Mixes
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	10
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	As water
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.513
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available.
Volatile Component (%)	30 approx	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate			
■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):			4.72

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - 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

- HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause harm to the unborn child.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

WHITE SPIRIT:

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE:

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

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) TDLo: 140 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LD50: 4250 mg/m³
Oral (None) None: rat LOAEL 66 mg/kg/day

- For dibutyl phthalate (DBP):

In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although in in vitro studies human skin has been found to be less permeable than rat skin to this compound. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that DBP is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, distributed primarily to the liver and kidneys of rats and excreted in urine as metabolites following oral or intravenous administration.

The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited, cytoplasmic organelles that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi and protozoa.

Transitional Phthalate Esters: produced from alcohols with straight- chain carbon backbones of C4 to C6. This subcategory also includes a phthalate produced from benzyl alcohol as one ester group with the second ester composed of an alkyl group with a C5 carbon backbone and butyrate group.

WHITE SPIRIT:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m³/8h
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m³/4h

- for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n- hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

IRRITATION

Nil Reported
Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
white spirit, as CAS RN 8052- 41- 3

CARCINOGEN

Gasoline (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded from 3 to 2B with supporting evidence from other relevant data)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Crude oil	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

May cause long- term adverse effects in the environment.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
dibutyl phthalate	LOW	MED	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
 - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
 - Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

dibutyl phthalate (CAS: 84-74-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN* List (*Substitute It Now!) 1.0", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern"

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3, 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Granosite GRANOROLL - ON SMOOTH MCR (CW: 02-1910)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
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
white spirit	8052-41-3, 8042-47-5

■ 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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.