

# GRANOSITE GRANOPRIME

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 7-Nov-2008  
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 19699  
Version No:7  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

GRANOSITE GRANOPRIME

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 852001"

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Granosite  
Address:  
4 Steel Street  
Blacktown  
NSW, 2148  
AUS  
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 the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S13	Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S46	If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic resin	Various	10-30
fillers including calcium carbonate		10-30
titanium dioxide	471-34-1	
ammonium hydroxide	13463-67-7	1-9
isothiazolinones additive	1336-21-6	<0.1
water	7732-18-5	1-5
		30-60

## 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 eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- 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

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.

### 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 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), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- 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

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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.

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## SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## 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 <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	acrylic resin (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate (a))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type K 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

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### 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 magnitude however this may become noticeable with some materials particularly in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.  
Thin white non-combustible liquid with a mild ammoniacal odour; miscible with water

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.  
Melting Range (°C): Not available.  
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible  
pH (1% solution): Not available  
Volatile Component (%vol): 70- 75  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.28- 1.32  
pH (as supplied): 10  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.  
Viscosity: Not Available

## 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  
Not applicable.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS  
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### ACRYLIC RESIN:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

CAUTION: The chronic health effects of acrylic monomers are under review.

Use good occupational work practices to avoid personal contact.

#### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

#### TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg \*  
Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg \*

#### IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)- Mild \*

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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 epidermis.

For titanium dioxide:

Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals.

\* IUCLID

#### AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg  
Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 20 ppm  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h  
Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

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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 highly irritating compound.

WATER:  
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			

## CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

## 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 licenced land-fill 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 (ADG6)

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

### REGULATIONS

Granosite Granoprime (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1) 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
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- 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

calcium carbonate (CAS: 1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines
- Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products

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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 Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-70-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-80-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
titanium dioxide (CAS: 1309-63-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5  
titanium dioxide (CAS: 62338-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5  
ammonium hydroxide (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality  
Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities  
Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6  
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established  
water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for acrylic resin as CAS: Various.

No data available for calcium carbonate as CAS: 13397-26-7, CAS: 15634-14-7.

No data available for titanium dioxide as CAS: 12188-41-9, CAS: 100292-32-8, CAS: 101239-53-6, CAS: 116788-85-3, CAS: 12000-59-8, CAS: 12701-76-7, CAS: 12767-65-6, CAS: 12789-63-8, CAS: 1344-29-2, CAS: 185323-71-1, CAS: 185828-91-5, CAS: 188357-76-8, CAS: 188357-79-1, CAS: 195740-11-5, CAS: 221548-98-7, CAS: 224963-00-2, CAS: 246178-32-5, CAS: 252962-41-7, CAS: 37230-92-5, CAS: 37230-94-7, CAS: 37230-95-8, CAS: 37230-96-9, CAS: 39320-58-6, CAS: 39360-64-0, CAS: 39379-02-7, CAS: 416845-43-7, CAS: 494848-07-6, CAS: 494848-23-6, CAS: 494851-77-3, CAS: 494851-98-8, CAS: 55068-84-3, CAS: 55068-85-4, CAS: 552316-51-5, CAS: 767341-00-4, CAS: 97929-50-5, CAS: 98084-96-9.

## 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 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://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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