

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Product Name: **PLASTER PLUS**

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WARNING – HAZARDOUS DUST, NON-FLAMMABLE

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name **QUICKWALL PLASTER PLUS MINERAL BASED CEMENT**

Product Use Surface Coatings – used as a finishing plaster in conjunction with - liquid bond QW Polymer. Fine alternative to rendered walls.

Other Names **PLASTER PLUS, WHITE PLASTER PLUS.**

Supplier **Quickwall Render Australia Pty Ltd**
Unit 2/3/ Donaldson Street, Manunda, Qld, 4870

Business Number **07 4031 2399**

After Hours/Emergency **0414 882 423**

Email service@quickwall.com.au

Website www.quickwallrender.com.au

Section 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: **WARNING**

Classification: **CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS**

Pictograms:



Hazard Statement: **Health risk to personnel from these chemicals is controlled when protective clothing is implemented.**

In dry form – low proportion of the fine dust will be crystalline silica, this can cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Can cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

In wet form – risk of airborne respirable dust will be low. Can cause eye damage and severe skin burns.(**H315; H319; H335; H317; H373**)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT –Do not breathe dust. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective clothing; mask (AS1716), goggles, gloves (PVC, Nitrile). (P260; P271; P280).

RESPONSE STATEMENT –If on skin: wash thoroughly after handling, wash clothes before reuse. If in eyes: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. If swallowed: rinse mouth, DO NOT induce vomiting. If inhaled: Remove personnel to fresh air immediately and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. Get medical advice if feeling unwell. (P302; P305; P301; P304; P314).

DISPOSAL STATEMENT – Dispose per relevant regulations, general waste. (P501).

SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION – Quickwall Render Australia Pty Ltd, 2/3 Donaldson Street, Manunda, Qld 4870, Phone 07 4031 2399; Emergency Mobile: 0414 882 423.

Section 3 COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Chemical Entity</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Quartz (Crystalline Silica):	1-90%	14808-60-7
Portland Clinker:	1-90%	65997-15-1
Gypsum:	2-5%	10101-41-4
Limestone:	>5% Limestone and other chemicals	1317-65-3
Calcium Oxide:	0-1%	1305-78-8
Hexavalent Chromium:	>10ppm	1333-82-0

The cement render consists of a crystalline mass manufactured from substances mined from the earth's crust. It contains trace amounts of naturally occurring, but potentially hazardous chemical entities including metals such as chromium and nickel. All significant constituents are listed above

Section 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye:	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for a least 15 minutes.
Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin:	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or doctor.
Ingestion:	For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Aust Wide). Or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities:	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:	Chronic exposure to crystalline silica may result in lung fibrosis (silicosis). Principal symptoms of silicosis are coughing and breathlessness. Crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). Irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory system. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to these products, possibly due to the trace amounts of chromium present. Hexavalent chromium compounds are classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1).
Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:	Treat as for moderate to strong alkali and symptomatically.

Section 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Fire/Explosion Hazard:	None.
Hazchem Code:	None allocated.
Flammability:	Not flammable – May evolve toxic gases if strongly heated.
Extinguishing Media:	Use an existing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Hazards from Combustion Products:	None.
Special Protective Precautions and equipment for fire fighters:	None required – No fire or explosion hazard exists.

Section 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of this SDS.
Environmental precautions:	Prevent product from entering drains and waterways. Cover drains.
Methods of cleaning up:	Contain spillage, then collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Avoid generating dust. Wetting during clean-up will cause formation of setting cement.
Reference to other sections:	See sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

Section 7 STORAGE and HANDLING and SAFELY USED

Storage:	Quickwall Cement is distributed in plastic lined paper sacks. Storage must be designed to prevent ingress of moisture which would cause the Cement to harden. Additional protective wrapping will prolong life. Transport may be by road, rail or ship.
Handling:	<p>If spilled, Quickwall Cement may be cleaned up using dry methods that do not disperse dust into the air. Avoid breathing the dust and wear protective clothing.</p> <p>Emergency procedures are not required. Cement can be treated as a common waste for disposal or left in paper sack for later use if it does not become contaminated, wet or solidified.</p>
Safe Usage:	Health risk to personnel is controlled when wearing the correct PPE.

Section 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION


Control Parameters

Exposure Standards:

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Quartz Silica	SWA (AUS)	-	0.1	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	SWA (AUS)	-	10	-	-
Calcium oxide	SWA (AUS)	-	2	-	-

Chromium compounds	SWA (AUS)	-	0.05	-	-
Gypsum	SWA (AUS)	-	10	-	-
Magnesium	SWA (AUS)	-	10	-	-
Portland Cement	SWA (AUS)	-	10	-	-

Exposure controls

Engineering Controls:	Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain dust levels below the recommended exposure standard.	
PPE:	Eye / Face	Wear safety glasses or dust-proof goggles when handling material to avoid contact with eyes.
	Hands	Wear PVC, rubber or cotton gloves when handling material to prevent skin contact.
	Body	Wear long sleeved shirt and full-length trousers.
	Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists wear a Class P2 respirator mask
ICONS		

Section 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	A white to grey finely ground, silica sands, and additives.
Particle Size:	Fine (below 10 microns) to 3.0mm.
Odour:	No distinctive odour
Melting Point	1200 deg. C
Combustibility	Non-combustible and non-explosive.
Unit Mass	20kg to 1400kg
Flash Point	Not relevant
Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble in water - Hardens when mixed with water forming an alkaline (caustic) solution (pH>11)

		% by weight
Tricalcium Silicate	3CaO.SiO ₂	25 – 70
Dicalcium silicate	2CaO.SiO ₂	10 - 50
Tricalcium Aluminate	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃	1 – 14
Tetra Calcium Alumina Ferrite	4CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .Fe ₂ O ₃	1 – 20
Gypsum		4 – 7
Minimal amounts of	CaO, MgO, Na ₂ SO ₄ , K ₂ SO ₄	
Traces of hexavalent chrome		
Various selected aggregates		

Section 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Chemically stable under recommended conditions of storage
Reactivity	To be kept dry until use - will react with water and harden
	No hazardous reactions
	May evolve silicon oxides if heated to decomposition

Section 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Cement Renders are stable substances

Short Term (Acute) Exposure No known toxicity data is available

- Swallowed: Unlikely under normal industrial use. Mildly abrasive and corrosive to mouth and throat if swallowed. May cause nausea, stomach cramps and constipation
- Eyes: Irritating and corrosive to the eyes and may cause alkaline burns. Contact may result in mechanical irritation, lacrimation may result in mechanical irritations and redness. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing eye irritations.
- Skin: Sand and cement may result in mechanical irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis after one to six hours. Dust is irritating and drying to the skin. Direct contact with wet cement may cause serious skin burns. Within 8 to 12 hours can dry the skin and cause alkali burns. There may be trace amounts of hexavalent chromium present and in some individuals this may cause dermatitis.
- Inhaled: Cement 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.
- Carcinogenicity: Crystalline silica is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group1).
- Reproductive: Insufficient data available.
- Repeated Exposure: May result in pulmonary fibrosis (Silicosis). Principle symptoms are coughing and breathlessness.

Long Term (Chronic) Exposure

- Eyes: Dust may cause irritation and inflammation of the cornea.
- Skin: Repeated contact causes irritation and drying of the skin and can result in skin reddening and skin rash (dermatitis). Over time this may become chronic and can also become infected. Persons who are allergic to chromium may develop an allergic dermatitis which aggravates the irritant effects and this combination can lead to chronic cement dermatitis and serious disability particularly affecting the hands.
Of the ingredients, Water soluble Hexavalent Chromium (Cr VI) is not classified as a carcinogen by the Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS); may trigger skin sensitisation issues in some users.
- 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.
Repeated and prolonged exposure to dust levels which exceed the OES for crystalline silica (see above) may occur. This can cause bronchitis, and silicosis (scarring of the lung).

Section 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Ecotoxicity: Product forms an alkaline slurry when mixed with water.

Persistence and Degradability:	Product is persistent and would have a low degradability.
Bio accumulative potential:	This product is not expected to bio accumulate.
Mobility:	A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation
Other Adverse effects:	No information provided

Section 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Statement: Dispose per relevant regulations, general waste. (P501)

Section 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not Dangerous: No Transport information allocated

Section 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Inventory Listings: All Raw materials/chemicals are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), or exempt.

Poison Schedule: None Allocated

Classifications: Based on GHS (Globally Harmonised System) for classification and labelling.

Section 16 ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Report Status: This Quickwall Cement Render SDS has been compiled from information supplied in The Model Code of Practice Feb. 2016 SWA, website: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au From supplier Safety Data Sheets.

Exposure Limits Name: Quickwall Cement is classified as an inert nuisance dust with a TLV of 10 mg/m³. Wet cement on the skin can cause alkali burns. Continued exposure to individuals allergic to chromium could cause severe allergic dermatitis.

Ventilation: Local exhaust can be used if necessary to control airborne dust levels. Persons with a history of respiratory illness should avoid work places with high dust levels.

Personal Protection: In dusty environments, the use of filter masks as in AS1716 - P2, and tight fitting goggles is advised. Use of barrier creams or impervious gloves, boots and clothing to protect the skin from contact with wet Cement is recommended. Following work with Quickwall Cement workers should shower with soap and water.

Personal Protection Standards: Australian and New Zealand Standards (AS/ANZ); Gloves AS2161, Respiratory Masks AS1715 - P3 Factory Floor, AS 1716 P2 General working.

Flammability: Quickwall Cement is non-combustible.

Abbreviations:

- CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service Number
- STEL – Short-Term Exposure Limit
- SWA – Safe Work Australia
- TLV – Thresh-hold Limit Value
- GHS – Globally Harmonized System
- mg/m³ – milligrams per cubic metre
- ppm – parts per million
- TWA – Time Weighted Average

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