



## MastaFinish

### Knauf Plasterboard

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 36-6024

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.Local.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	MastaFinish
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Finish
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Top or final coat jointing compound for walls and ceilings.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Knauf Plasterboard	Knauf Plasterboard
Address	31 Military Road Matraville 2036 NSW Australia	23 Braeburn Road Sockburn 8042 Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	1300 724 505	+64 800 884 326
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	knaufplasterboard.com.au	knaufplasterboard.co.nz
Email	Not Available	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (National Poisons Centre)	+64 800 884 326
Other emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (National Poisons Centre)	+64 800 884 326

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	1		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2		1 = Low
Reactivity	0		2 = Moderate
Chronic	0		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>	R36 Irritating to eyes.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	Xi
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#### SAFETY ADVICE

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<b>S25</b>	Avoid contact with eyes.
<b>S26</b>	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
<b>S39</b>	Wear eye/face protection.
<b>S40</b>	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
<b>S46</b>	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
<b>S64</b>	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

## Other hazards

	May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
	Ingestion may produce health damage*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
471-34-1	>60	<a href="#">calcium carbonate</a>
8031-18-3	<5	<a href="#">fuller's earth</a>
9032-42-2	<1	<a href="#">methylhydroxyethyl cellulose</a>
9003-20-7	<1	<a href="#">vinyl acetate homopolymer</a>
9002-89-5	<1	<a href="#">polyvinyl alcohol</a>
Not Available	<1	biocide.
14808-60-7	<0.1	<a href="#">silica crystalline - quartz</a>
7732-18-5	<31	<a href="#">water</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.</li> <li>▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
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## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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## Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
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## Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Non combustible.
  - ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:, silicon dioxide (SiO2)May emit poisonous fumesMay emit corrosive fumes.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>▶ Trowel up/scrape up.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> </ul>

## PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (a)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline Quartz (respirable dust) / Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
polyvinyl alcohol	Polyvinyl alcohol	3.7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	41 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
fuller's earth	Not Available	Not Available
methylhydroxyethyl cellulose	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl acetate homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
polyvinyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
biocide.	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E. mg/m <sup>3</sup> / N.E. ppm	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	Not Available	Not Available


## Exposure controls

## Appropriate engineering

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly

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<b>controls</b>	<p>effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow paste with low odour; partially mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.6
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Partly Miscible	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1) Not Available

VOC g/L Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
<b>Skin Contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

<b>MastaFinish</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>calcium carbonate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>fuller's earth</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Nil reported
<b>methylhydroxyethyl cellulose</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>vinyl acetate homopolymer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg	No data available
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>polyvinyl alcohol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg *	Skin: moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 2000 mg/kg	
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 18750 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: >4000 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 14270 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 14700 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >20,000 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 23854 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

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silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Y
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CALCIUM CARBONATE	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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
METHYLHYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE	* Clariant Australia
VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Ames Test (with and without metabolic activation): negative Genotoxic effects, cells of mammals, in vitro (without metabolic activation): negative
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL	In animals, injection of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) caused high blood pressure. The molecular weight of the polymer influenced effects on animals. The polymer with a molecular weight of 133300 was associated with widespread cardiovascular lesions, severe thirst, severe inflammation of the glomeruli, and enlargement of the heart, kidney, liver and spleen. The polymer with a molecular weight of 185000 was associated with swelling of the glomeruli and enlargement of the heart, kidney, liver and spleen. The polymer with a molecular weight of 37000 was not associated with lesions. * Monsanto The substance has been investigated as a tumorigen.
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	<b>WARNING:</b> For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b>  The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to <b>respirable</b> (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.
FULLER'S EARTH, METHYLHYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE, WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	☹	Carcinogenicity	☹
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☹	Reproductivity	☹
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	☹
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☹	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☹
Mutagenicity	☹	Aspiration Hazard	☹

Legend: ✔ – Data required to make classification available  
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

## CMR STATUS

SKIN	polyvinyl alcohol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
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## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW	LOW
polyvinyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.7278)
polyvinyl alcohol	LOW (BCF = 7.5)

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water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
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**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
polyvinyl alcohol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
fuller's earth(8031-18-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
methylhydroxyethyl cellulose(9032-42-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
vinyl acetate homopolymer(9003-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs"
polyvinyl alcohol(9002-89-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
silica crystalline - quartz(14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
calcium carbonate	1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3
polyvinyl alcohol	25213-24-5, 54626-91-4, 9002-89-5
silica crystalline - quartz	122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 14808-60-7, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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