

GAFFER BATCH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 04-Dec-2015

CHEMWATCH 4621 -25

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

GAFFER BATCH

SYNONYMS

PRODUCT USE

Melted down to make glass.

SUPPLIER

Company: Avero Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

13 Dundee St, Wingfield, SA 5013 Australia

Telephone: +61 (8) 8353 4181

Emergency: +61 407 925 448

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

S5

RISK

Harmful by inhalation.

Irritating to eyes.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

SAFETY

Do not breathe dust.

Wear eye/face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	30-60
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	10-30
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	1-10
sodium borate anhydrous	1330-43-4	1-10
spodumene	1302-37-0	1-10
potassium carbonate	584-08-7	1-10
sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	1-10
zinc oxide	1314-13-2	1-10
antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	<1

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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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.
- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) metal oxides. May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

No known incompatibility with normal range of industrial materials.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
Gloves, boots (chemical resistant). Breathing apparatus.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

No known incompatibility with normal range of industrial materials.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:.

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (:0.0819 mg/m³. Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%)

Component	Breathing Zone 3 (mg/m)	Mixture Conc (%)
silica crystalline - quartz	0.0492	60.0
antimony trioxide	0.0008	1.0
sodium borate anhydrous	0.0082	10.0
zinc oxide	0.0082	10.0
spodumene	0.0049	6.0
calcium carbonate	0.0008	1.0
sodium nitrate	0.0008	1.0
sodium carbonate	0.0082	10.0
potassium carbonate	0.0008	1.0

INGREDIENT DATA

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

TLV TWA: 0.05 mg/m³ (R) Quartz A2 [ACGIH]

PEL: (Quartz (Respirable)) [OSHA Z3]250 / (%SiO(2)+5) mppcf

Footnote (b): The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.

PEL: (Quartz (Respirable)) [OSHA Z3]10 / (%SiO(2)+2) mg/m³

Footnote (e): Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics.

Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere)	Percent passing selector
2.0	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	0

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The measurements under this note refer to the uses of an AEC (now NRC) instrument. The respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with an MRE; the figures corresponding to that of 2.4 mg/m³ in the table for coal dust, is 4.5 mg/m³.

PEL: (Quartz (Total Dust)) [OSHA Z3]30 / (%SiO₂) + 2) mg/m³

TLV TWA: 0.05 mg/m³ (respirable dust) A2

The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 urn (+-) 0.3 urn and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 urn (+-) 0.1 urn, i.e..generally less than 5 urn.

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY:

This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

ES TWA: 0.2 mg/m³

MEL TWA: 0.3 mg/m³ (respirable dust)

Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV

as prudent practices will allow.

SODIUM CARBONATE:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica,Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica,Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ESTWA: 10 mg/m³.

OEL STEL: (Russia) 5 mg/m³

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

total dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica TLV

TWA: 10 mg/m³

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.

inspirable dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

ESTWA: 10 mg/m³

OES TWA: 10 mg/m³ total inhalable dust

OES TWA: 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

SODIUM BORATE ANHYDROUS:

TLVTWA: 1 mg/m³ Anhydrous [ACGIH] TLV

TWA: 1 mg/m³ ES TWA: 1 mg/m³ OES TWA:

1 mg/m³

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No data are currently available to establish a causal link between inhalation exposures to sodium tetraborates and chronic respiratory and/or systemic effects.

An occupationally important toxic effect of the sodium tetraborates is their acute irritant effect when in contact with skin and the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and other sites of the respiratory tract. The irritant properties increase with decreasing water of hydration due to the exothermic effect of hydration. The TLV-TWA of 1 mg/m³ for the anhydrous and pentahydrate forms and 5 mg/m³ for the decahydrate is thought to be protective against the acute irritant effects.

SPODUMENE:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ESTWA: 10 mg/m³.

Particulate (insoluble or poorly soluble *) Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.C)

TLVTWA: 10 mg/m³ Inhalable particulate TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ Respirable particulate OEL-Sweden, United Kingdom: 10 mg/m³ total dust, 5 mg/m³ respirable dust

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the airspaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, perse, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH] This limit does not apply:
 - to brief exposures to higher concentrations
 - nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and

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■have a lowtoxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload) * Notice of intended change.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica,Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica,Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

SODIUM NITRATE:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ESTWA: 10 mg/m³.

ZINC OXIDE:

TLV TWA: 2 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction) (-) [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 10 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction) (-) [ACGIH]

PEL Total particulate: 15mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

PEL Respirable fraction : 5mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 2 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³ respirable fraction

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust

OES TWA: 5 mg/m³ respirable dust as fume

ES-TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³

TLV-TWA: 5 mg/m³; STEL: 10 mg/m³

IDLH Level: 500 mg/m³

The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median

aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 urn (+-) 0.3 urn and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 urn (+-) 0.1 urn, i.e..generally less than 5 urn.

ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE:

TLV TWA: 0.5 mg/m³ (handling and use, as Sb), A2 (production)

WARNING : Antimony trioxide (arising from its production) has been classified by ACGIH as A2 -Suspected Human Carcinogen. ES TWA: 0.5 mg/m³ (handling and use, as Sb) Carcinogen Category 2

(production

) WARNING : Antimony trioxide (arising from its production) has been classified by Worksafe as Category 2 -Probable human carcinogen.

Use strict occupational hygiene practices to minimise all personal contact.

MAK IIIA2: Substances shown to be clearly carcinogenic only in animal studies but under conditions indicative of carcinogenic potential in the

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workplace. MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany. TRK: production of antimony trioxide, production of antimony trioxide masterbatches and pastes (weighing and mixing of antimony trioxide powder): 0.3 mg/m³ others: 0.1 mg/m³ (measured as inhalable fraction of the aerosol). The threshold value is based on analysis of metal content. The technical exposure limit, TRK (Technische Richtkonzentrationen), defines the airborne concentration of named carcinogenic materials which is the minimum possible given the state of current technologies. TRK values are assigned only for materials for which there is no current MAK (German exposure standard). Observance of the TRK value is intended to reduce the risk of adverse effects on health but does NOT completely eliminate it. Since no threshold doses can be determined for carcinogens, health considerations require that the exposure limits be kept as far as possible below the TRK and that the TRK value be gradually reduced. The limitation of exposure peaks is regulated as follows;

Short-term exposure limit: 5 x TRK

Short-term exposure duration: 15 min/average

Frequency per work shift: 5 times

Interval: 1 hour

Report No. 35 1999, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

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PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

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: Substance

sodium carbonate	
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NITRILE	A

* 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.

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RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10xES	P1 Air-line*		PAPR-P1 -
50xES 100xES	Air-line**	P2 P3 Air-line*	PAPR-P2
100+xES	—	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White granules/powder; partly soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible pH (1% solution): Not Available Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Applicable Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable State: Divided Solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available pH (as supplied): Not Applicable Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable Decomposition Temp (°C): 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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

EYE

The dust may produce eye discomfort and abrasive eye inflammation. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

INHALED

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

Acute silicosis occurs under conditions of extremely high silica dust exposure particularly when the particle size of the dust is small. The disease is rapidly progressive and spreads widely through the lungs within months of the initial exposure and causing death within 1 to 2 years.

Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections. A large part of the crystals accumulates in the lungs. Silicosis can occur, a condition where irreversible scarring of the lung occurs. Symptoms do not appear until months to years after exposure. Smoking increases this risk. Most simple cases of silicosis do not produce symptoms, but they can progress and eventually cause a tuberculosis-like syndrome which can be fatal. When silicosis is advanced, there is an increased risk of lung cancer and lymphoma. Laws in some areas require those exposed to silica to be under health surveillance.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Inhalation (human)LCLo:0.3 mg/m³/10Y Nil reported

Inhalation (human)TCLo:16 mppcf*/8H/17.9Y

Intermittent; focal fibrosis,
(pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m³/6H/71W

Intermittent; liver-tumours.

* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted
by light field techniques).

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the
IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it
is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the
material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.

SODIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild Eye
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2300 mg/m ³ /2h	(rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate Eye
	(rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild Eye
	(rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
No evidence of carcinogenic properties.	No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

SODIUM BORATE ANHYDROUS:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
15	
for sodium tetraborate, decahydrate	
Oral (man) LDLo: 709 mg/kg	Nil reported
Oral (rat) LD50: 2660 mg/kg	
Reproductive effector in rats Mutagenic towards bacteria	

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SPODUMENE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg Nil reported

SODIUM NITRATE:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (child) LDLo: 22.5 mg/kg

Nil reported

Oral (woman) TDLo: 14 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1267 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2680 Mg/kg

ZINC OXIDE:

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

ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: > 34600 mg/kg

Nil reported

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 3250 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) TLo: 4.2 mg/m³/52W

(intermittent)

[CCINFO]

Reproductive effector

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name: None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number: None
Packing Group: None
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance Australian
Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

sodium carbonate (CAS: 497-19-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

sodium borate anhydrous (CAS: 1330-43-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

potassium carbonate (CAS: 584-08-7) is found on the following regulatory
lists: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

potassium carbonate (CAS: 6381-79-9) is found on the following regulatory
lists: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

sodium nitrate (CAS: 7631-99-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION...

zinc oxide (CAS: 1314-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

antimony trioxide (CAS: 1309-64-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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