

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

October 2012

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

This substance has not been classified as hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

COMPANY DETAILS

MANUFACTURER: Meningie Gypsum Pty Ltd A.B.N. 55 080 118 716

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IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:

MENINGIE GYPSUM Premium & Grade 1

Correct Shipping Name: None allocated

Manufacturer's Product Codes: 9327 457 000003 9327 457 000010

UN Number: None.

Dangerous Goods Class and Sub-risk: None allocated

Hazchem Code: None allocated

Emergency Procedure Guide: None allocated

Packaging Group: None allocated

Poisons Schedule No: None allocated.

Uses: Soil conditioner, mushroom compost ingredient, industrial filler material, flocculent, absorbent and land fill.

Physical Description /Properties

Appearance: Fine white odourless material with average grain size <75 micron

Flashpoint (°C): Not applicable

Flammability Limits (%): Not applicable

Melting Point (°C): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure: Not applicable

Solubility in water (g/L): 2.1 at 20°C

Specific Gravity: 1.0 – 1.3

Other properties

pH: (saturated solution) : 5.5

Solubility: Soluble in H₂O Slightly soluble in Glycerol. Loses H₂O at 163°C

Reactivity: Stable under normal temperature and pressure; Explosion can result when mixed with diazomethane vapour or aluminium powder and ignition can result when it is mixed with phosphorus.

Chemical Entity:	CAS No:	Proportion (%):
Calcium Sulfate Dihydrate (CaSO ₄ .2H ₂ O)	10101-41-4	92-96
Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	1317-65-3	3-5
Magnesium Carbonate (MgCO ₃)	546-93-0	0.2-0.6
Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	7647-14-5	0.4-0.7
Iron and Aluminium Oxide (as clay)		<0.2

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects

Under normal circumstances, considered to be practically non harmful by all exposure routes.

Acute

Swallowed: Calcium sulfate dihydrate is nontoxic, however, ingestion of a sufficient quantity can cause injury.

Eye: May cause irritation.

Skin: Dust or solid can cause irritation.

Inhaled: May irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract and cause coughing, sneezing, phenomena and laboured breathing.

Chronic

Eye: Prolonged contact with dusts may cause conjunctivitis.

Skin: Repeated exposure may result in dermatitis, or skin ulceration. Skin irritation may be aggravated in persons with existing skin lesions.

Inhaled: Repeated and prolonged high doses may result in respiratory tract inflammation. Acute or chronic asthma may be aggravated by breathing of dust.

First Aid

Swallowed: Thoroughly rinse mouth with water. Seek medical attention.

Eye: Immediately irrigate eyes, including under the eyelids with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin: Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove and launder all contaminated clothing before reuse. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation develops, seek medical attention.

Inhaled: Remove promptly from exposure into fresh air. If not breathing provide artificial respiration. Seek medical attention. If breathing difficult, provide oxygen.

First Aid Facilities: Eyewash stations and washing facilities should be readily available to areas of use.

Advice To Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Engineering Controls: Use general and/or local exhaust ventilation to limit exposure to dust to as low as is practically possible.

Personal Protection: Where airborne concentrations of dust are high, approved respirators meeting AS/NZ 1716:1994 appropriate for dusts should be provided eg a P1 disposable dust mask (respirator). Consideration must be given to those people with beards, where a good fit and seal is not likely.

Wear gloves, full face shield or safety glasses with side shields and coveralls. Work clothing should be changed daily and laundered if it is contaminated.

Protective equipment should be washed before storing or re-using. Avoid wearing contact lenses as they may contribute to the severity of an eye injury.

Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas.

Always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Flammability: Not Flammable.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport:

UN No: None allocated Packaging Group: None allocated

Emergency Procedure Guide: None allocated

Dangerous Goods Class and Sub-risk: None allocated

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated location, isolated from diazomethane, aluminium and phosphorus. Keep containers sealed against exposure to air and water. Long term storage may result in caking. Store away from foodstuffs.

Spills: Ventilate area of spill if possibility of dust generation exists. Clean-up personnel should wear personal protective equipment as necessary to protect against skin and eye contact and inhalation of dust. Containerise for recovery, reuse or disposal. Avoid generating airborne dust. Trace residues can be washed down with large quantities of water.

Disposal: Waste material should be disposed of following local, state or national EPA regulations.

Fire/Explosion Hazard: This material is not flammable. Use extinguishing agents that are suitable for surrounding fire eg dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic oxides of sulfur may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

Explosion can result when it is mixed with diazomethane vapour or aluminium powder and ignition can result when it is mixed with phosphorus.

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OTHER INFORMATION

Animal Toxicity Data: Calcium Sulfate: **Ingestion** LD50 (oral, rat) = 4,300 mg/kg

Total Inhalable Dust: 8 hr TWA = 10 mg/m³; Respirable Dust: 8 hr TWA = 5 mg/m³.
When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of SO_x.

If calcium sulfate dihydrate is heated to the point where water is driven off, anhydrous calcium sulphate will be formed. Anhydrous calcium sulfate is considered hazardous,
Exposure Standard:

Calcium Sulfate	Established by Worksafe Australia to be 10 mg/m ³ measured as inspirable dust (TWA).
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The Time Weighted Average (TWA) exposure standard refers to the average concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight hour working day, for a five day working week. The exposure standard means the airborne concentration in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which according to current knowledge should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers.

CONTACT POINT

Van Den Brink Transport
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Greg Moorhouse
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References

Exposure Standards For Atmospheric Contaminants In The Occupational Environment, Worksafe Australia, May 1995. [NOHSC:3008(1995)]

National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets., Worksafe Australia, March 1994. [NOHSC:2011(1994)]

MICROMEDEX TOMES PLUS database (1999).

The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is as up-to-date and accurate as possible. As **Meningie Gypsum Pty Ltd.** cannot control the conditions under which this product is used, each user must consider the MSDS information in the specific context of the intended application.

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Prepared by Occupational & Environmental Hygiene Consulting.