



SAFETY DATA SHEET

"BLACK PATCH STOVE PUTTY"

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: BLACK PATCH STOVE PUTTY
Product Code: 30-00 R1
Use: High Temperature Putty
Manufacturer: Rubbedin Pty Ltd
Emergency Phone No: 0405358685
Regular Phone No: (07) 3245 3255
Fax: (07) 3245 2554
Email: info@rubbedin.com.au
Address: Unit 1/43 Neumann Road
Capalaba QLD 4157

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS - GLOBALLY HARMONISED SYSTEM

GHS Classification Not hazardous
Pictogram None allocated.
Signal Word None allocated.
Hazard Statement(s) None allocated.
Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention None allocated.
Response None allocated.
Storage None allocated.
Disposal None allocated.

ADG CODE

UN Number	none allocated	ADG Classification	none allocated
Shipping Name	none allocated	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	none allocated	Packing Group	none allocated

POISON SCHEDULES

SUSMP Classification Not scheduled

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Colour	black	Odour	none
Physical Description	putty	Viscosity	putty
Major Health Hazards	None known		

SECTION 3 – INGREDIENTS

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances".

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	Exposure Standards TWA	Exposure Standards STEL
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	Various	>60% w/w	not set	not set
Water	7732-18-5	<10% w/w	not set	not set
Silica Quartz Sand Cristobalite	14808-60-7 14464-46-1	10 - 30% w/w	0.1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)	not set

The **TWA** exposure value is the Time Weighted Average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The **STEL** (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.



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SECTION 4 - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).
First Aid Facilities	Normal washroom facilities.
Skin contact	Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist) if any irritation persists.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if symptoms persist.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	None known.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Not combustible. However if involved in a fire will emit toxic fumes.
Extinguishing Media	Use an extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fires.
Fire Fighting	Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition. Evacuate area - move upwind of fire.
Flash Point	Not combustible

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	No HAZCHEM code.
Occupational Release	Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. For large spills, or tank rupture, stop leak if safe to do so. If available, use water spray to disperse vapour. Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be swept or shoveled up, which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Residual deposits will remain slippery. Wash area down with excess water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with water after handling.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, place with good ventilation. Avoid storing in aluminium and light alloy containers. Store away from incompatible materials (Section 10). Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION



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Exposure Limits

National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission:

Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for specific product.

See **SECTION 3** for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for specific product.

See **SECTION 3** for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.

Biological Limit Value

None established for product.

Engineering Controls

No special requirements.

Personal Protective

Equipment

Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;

Eye Protection



The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard ; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Skin Protection



Wear gloves to handle as per label directions.

Overalls, work boots and elbow length gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.

Protective Material Types

Material suitable for detergent contact – Butyl rubber, Natural Latex, Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.

Respirator

Not required for small use applications as per normal label applications. Consider a particle dust mask or respirator if dust hazard exists (eg sanding of dried putty).

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	putty	Colour	black
Odour	nil	Specific Gravity	1.5 @ 25 °C
Boiling Point	Not available	Freezing/melting Point	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density	Not available
Flash Point	Not flammable	Flammable Limits	None
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions	pH	11.0 initial in water
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0 % v/v	Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Per Cent Volatile	Ca 5 % v/v

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	None known.
Incompatible Materials	None known.
Hazardous Decomposition	Product can decompose on combustion to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other possibly toxic gases and vapours.
Hazardous Reactions	None known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT MIXTURE INFORMATION

Local Effects	Irritant
Target Organs	Eyes and skin

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS



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No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion

short term exposure Swallowing may result in a burning sensation in the mouth, throat, oesophagus and digestive system.

long term exposure No information available.

Skin contact

short term exposure This product is mildly irritating to skin. Persons with pre-existing skin conditions may be sensitive to this product.

long term exposure Prolonged and repeated skin contact with undiluted solutions may induce eczematoid dermatitis.

Eye contact

short term exposure This product is irritating to eyes.

long term exposure No information available.

Inhalation

short term exposure Not a dust hazard in moist form as supplied. Not a dust hazard when set. Sanding or grinding of set dry putty will generate dust. This may be irritating to the respiratory system if inhaled as a generated dust. This product may cause nose and throat irritation, coughing and shortness of breath.

long term exposure Repeated exposure by inhalation of dry dust may cause serious chronic effects. Silica products contain crystalline silica, and when using the dry product, a portion of this may become airborne as respirable dust. Repeated exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust may lead to silicosis, a serious lung disease. The onset of silicosis is usually slow and lung damage may occur even when no symptoms or sign of ill health have occurred. Silicosis can develop to a more serious degree even after exposures have ceased, and may lead to other diseases including heart disease and scleroderma. Development of silicosis may increase the risk of later development of lung cancer.

The toxicity of crystalline silica is directly proportional to the ability of any particle to reach the lower respiratory tract. Quartz particles with an aerodynamic diameter below 10µm are likely to be most harmful to humans, as they reach the lower respiratory tract and are less readily removed by the lungs. Increases in lung cancer have been attributed to the inhalation of crystalline silica in a number of industries, including: ore mining; quarrying and granite works; ceramics pottery, refractory brick and diatomaceous earth industries; and in foundry workers.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified crystalline silica as a Group 1 Carcinogen – Carcinogenic to Humans, based on sufficient evidence in humans and animals. Increasing in vitro and in vivo evidence suggests that lung carcinomas in rats are a result of marked and persistent inflammation and epithelial proliferation.

Carcinogen Status

NOHSC

No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.

NTP

No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC

The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified crystalline silica as a Group 1 Carcinogen – Carcinogenic to Humans, based on sufficient evidence in humans and animals.

Medical conditions

aggravated by exposure

No information available.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish toxicity

None available for specific product. Not expected to be aqua-toxic.

Algae toxicity

None available for specific product.



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Invertebrates toxicity	None available for specific product.
Toxicity to Bacteria	None available for specific product.
OECD Biological degradation	A cement and sand based building mortar that is mineral and inorganic based – not biodegradable.
General	As with any chemical product, do not discharge BULK quantities into drains, waterways, sewer or environment. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal	To dispose of quantities of undiluted product, refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. As with any chemical, do not put down the drain in quantity.
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SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG CODE – ROAD & RAIL

UN Number	none allocated	ADG Classification	none allocated
Shipping Name	none allocated	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	none allocated	Packing Group	none allocated
Packaging Method	none allocated	Special Provisions	none allocated
Segregation	none allocated		

IATA - AIR

UN Number	none allocated	Classification	none allocated
Shipping Name	none allocated	Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	none allocated	Packing Group	none allocated
Packaging Method	none allocated	Special Provisions	none allocated
Segregation	none allocated		

IMDG - SEA

UN Number	none allocated	Classification	none allocated
Shipping Name	none allocated	Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	none allocated	Packing Group	none allocated
EMS	none allocated	Special Provisions	none allocated
Segregation	none allocated		

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS	All ingredients present on AICS.
GHS Classification	Not hazardous
SUSMP	None allocated
ADG Code	None allocated

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms	
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
UN Number	United Nations Number.
HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA).
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
TWA	Time Weighted Average
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit



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Literature References	List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)] Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – 7 th Edition. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons 2012. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)] Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)] Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers. HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base. Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals, Code of Practice, DEC 2011 Guidance on the classification of hazardous chemicals under the WHS Regulations, Implementation of the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labeling of chemicals (GHS) APRIL 2012 Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Third revised edition.
Revision Information	New Issue to standard : PREPARATION OF SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS Code of Practice DECEMBER 2011
Note	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.
Contact Point	Regulatory Affairs Manager. Telephone (07) 3245 3255
Issue Date	June 2013 Supersedes Issue Date 2008

This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.

The MSDS is valid for five years from date of issue but may be withdrawn and revised at any time prior to that date. All information contained in the Data Sheet is as accurate as possible at the time of issue. It is meant to describe the safety requirements of our products and should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties. As per the Worksafe Guidance Note NOHSC 3017, each user should review the information in the specific context of the intended application. No expressed or implied warranties nor any responsibility for damages resulting from use of the information are given other than those implied mandatory by Commonwealth, State or Territory Legislation. If this product is to be re-packaged by others, it will be necessary for a new MSDS to be generated by the re-packer.