



# FILLER PXE6

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 25-Jan-2013

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	>50
shell flour as crushed nutshell	None	<10

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with water.
  - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- Brush off dust.
- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### 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

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Heating at high temperatures(> 825 C.) causes decomposition and releases carbon dioxide gas and leaves a residue of alkaline lime.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- No known incompatibility with normal range of industrial materials.

## HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Sweep up.  
Place in suitable containers for disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, 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.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- Avoid contact with eyes.  
Avoid physical damage to containers.  
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.  
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.  
Wash hands with soap and water after handling.

### 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

- Segregate from acids.
- Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

#### MATERIAL DATA

FILLER PXE6:

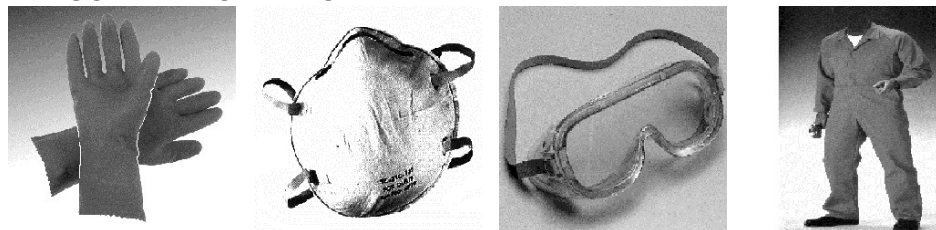
Not available

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

- For calcium carbonate:

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

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves. e.g. PVC gloves with barrier cream Wear safety footwear.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

- Use in a well-ventilated area.

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 effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Tan odourless free flowing powder; slightly soluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	None	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not applicable

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### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Considered to be non toxic.

##### EYE

- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced 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

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Generated dust may be discomforting.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Calcium carbonate does not produce pneumoconiosis probably being eliminated from the lungs slowly by solution.

##### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

FILLER PXE6:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

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

##### TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50:6450 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit):0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

- 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

#### CRUSHED NUTSHELL:

- Not available for mixture or identified for ingredient(s).

#### SKIN

calcium carbonate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0
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### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

- For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. Ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in water.

Ecotoxicity: Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pH levels, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
calcium carbonate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
crushed nutshell	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

Xi

Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1,13397-26-7,15634-14-7,1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

### No data for FILLER PXE6 (CW: 4552-70)

No data for crushed nutshell (CW: 17291)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium carbonate	471- 34- 1, 13397- 26- 7, 15634- 14- 7, 1317- 65- 3

### MSDS SECTION CHANGES

*The following table displays the version number of and date on which each section was last changed.*

Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date
Ingredients	4	17- Apr- 2008	Appearance	5	13- Jun- 2008	Acute Health (skin)	5	13- Jun- 2008
Exposure Standard	5	13- Jun- 2008	Acute Health (eye)	5	13- Jun- 2008	Acute Health (swallowed)	5	13- Jun- 2008
Personal Protection (other)	4	17- Apr- 2008	Acute Health (inhaled)	5	13- Jun- 2008	Chronic Health	5	13- Jun- 2008

■ 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

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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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*This is the end of the MSDS.*