

SAFETY DATA SHEET

HARDIE™ BASE COAT

Infosafe No.: GEN3K
Version No.: 1.0
ISSUED Date : 27/07/2021
ISSUED by: James Hardie New Zealand
Limited

Section 1: Identification

Product Identifier

HARDIE™ BASE COAT

Company Name

James Hardie New Zealand Limited

Address

1 O'Rorke Road Penrose
Auckland 1061 NEW ZEALAND

Telephone/Fax Number

Telephone: 0800 808 868

Emergency Phone Number

0800 154 666

Recommended uses and any restrictions on use or supply

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Base coat: Jointing compound for fibre cement sheeting.

Section 2: Hazard identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.1E (respiratory tract irritant) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3 - Substances that are acutely toxic

6.3A Substance that is irritating to the skin

6.5B Substance that is a contact sensitiser

8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue

9.1C Substance that is harmful in the aquatic environment

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Exclamation mark



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

- P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280d Wear protective gloves.
- P280e Wear eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

- P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other Information

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	60-90 %
Portland cement	65997-15-1	10-30 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Other Information

Calcium carbonate

Alternative CAS number: 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.

Section 4: First-aid measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First-aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product is non combustible. However heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Increase ventilation. Keep unauthorized persons away. Clean up immediately. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Do not dilute material but contain. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Keep separated from foodstuffs. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Keep only in original container. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Keep containers tightly closed. Store away from incompatible materials. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

Recommended Materials

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Substance	Regulations	Exposure Duration	Exposure Limit	Units	Notes
Calcium carbonate	NZ OELs List	TWA	10	mg/m ³	
Portland cement	NZ OELs List	TWA	3	mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)

Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable mist/dust filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVC. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i. e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Footwear

Wear safety footwear. Final choice will vary according to individual circumstances.
Recommended Materials: Rubber

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.
Recommended Materials: PVC

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Paste	Appearance	Free flowing, thick yellow paste
Colour	Yellow	Odour	Faint ammonia odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Solubility in Water	Miscible
Specific Gravity	1.7 (water = 1)	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Refer to Section 9: Kinematic Viscosity and Dynamic Viscosity	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Flash Point	Not applicable	Flammability	Not flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits - Lower	Not applicable
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not applicable	Explosion Properties	Not available
Oxidising Properties	Not available	Kinematic Viscosity	Not available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not available		

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Refer to Section 10: Possibility of hazardous reactions

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e., nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc., as ignition may result. Strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Calcium carbonate

LD50 (rat): > 2000 mg/kg

Source: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Calcium carbonate

LD50 (rat): > 2000 mg/kg

Source: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity

Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation

May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of product dust/vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Handling wet cement can cause dermatitis. Cement when wet is quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin contributes strongly to cement contact dermatitis since it may cause drying and defatting of the skin which is followed by hardening, cracking, lesions developing, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.

Eye

Causes serious eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Calcium carbonate

Species: Rabbit

Dose Levels: 500 mg/24h

Result: Moderately irritating

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Calcium carbonate

Species: Rabbit

Dose Levels: 0.75 mg/24h

Result: Severe eye irritation

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Portland cement

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Subchronic/Chronic Toxicity

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.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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 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.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Calcium carbonate

LC50 (fish): > 56000 mg/l/96h

Source: US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Calcium carbonate

EC50 (algae or other aquatic plants): > 14 mg/l/72h

NOEC (algae or other aquatic plants): 14 mg/l/72h

Source: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. The product should be rendered non-hazardous before being sent to a licensed landfill facility.

Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed.

Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

Container Disposal:

The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service.

Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous.

In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Transport Information

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN Number

None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

Hazard Class

None Allocated

Packing Group

None Allocated

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

None Allocated

IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

None Allocated

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

None Allocated

IMDG UN Number

None Allocated

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

IMDG Hazard Class

None Allocated

IMDG Packing Group

None Allocated

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Special Precautions for User

Not available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017, New Zealand.
Group Standard: Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002544

Tolerable exposure limit (TEL)

Not available

Environmental exposure limit (EEL)

Not available

Certified Handler

Not available

Tracking

Not available

Controlled Substance Licence Requirements

Not available

Montreal Protocol

Not Listed

Stockholm Convention

Not Listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not Listed

Agricultural Compounds, including Veterinary Medicines (ACVM)

Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS Created: July 2021

Literature References

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods – Model Regulations.

Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code List.

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06).

Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

END OF SDS

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