

## Pro Base

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. AVOID EXPOSURE TO EXCESSIVE DUST AND ALWAYS WEAR AN APPROVED MASK WHEN SANDING.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO MAKE A CAST ENCLOSING ANY PART OF THE BODY USING THIS MATERIAL.

### COMPANY DETAILS

**Company:** Pro Plaster Products  
**Address:** 31 Neumann Rd, Capalaba, Qld, Australia 4157  
**Telephone:** +61 (7) 39064200  
**Facsimile:** +61 (7) 33903281  
**Emergency Telephone Number:** 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

### IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION:

**Product Name:** Pro Base  
**Synonyms:** Pro Base 40 and Pro Base 60  
**Manufacturers Product Code:** 14763, 14472  
**Product Group:** Hydraulic Setting Joint Compounds  
**Chemical Family:** Mixture – Powder  
**Product Use:** Installation and repair of plasterboard  
**Dangerous Goods Class:** Not allocated

#### INGREDIENTS:

Material	Content Wt%	TLV mg m <sup>-3</sup>	CAS Number
Calcium Sulphate Hemihydrate	65-95	10	13397-24-5
Limestone	10 - 25	10	778-18-9
Mica	2-6	3(R)	12001-26-2
Attapulgite Clay	0-4	10	1332-58-7
Copolymer Redispersible Powder	<2	5	NA
Modified Celluloses	<1	NA	NA

Crystalline Silica	<2.5	0.05(R)	14808-60-7
NE	Not Established	NA	Not Available (R) Respirable

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### PHYSICAL DATA:

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<b>Appearance and Odour:</b>	Off white to grey powder. Low to no odour.
<b>Melting Point:</b>	1450 °C - decomposes
<b>Solubility In Water:</b>	0.15%
<b>Specific Gravity (Water = 1):</b>	2.3 – 2.6
<b>pH:</b>	7.5 – 8.5
<b>Percent Volatile By Volume:</b>	NA
<b>Hardening Time:</b>	Varies. Check usage and/or product specification data. Contact manufacturer if in doubt.

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### HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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#### HEALTH EFFECTS:

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<b>Acute:</b>	<b>Swallowed:</b>	Unlikely to occur but may cause gastric disturbances if swallowed. Plaster of Paris is non-toxic, however, ingestion of a sufficient quantity could lead to mechanical obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region. See Emergency and First Aid - Ingestion below.
	<b>Eye:</b>	Direct contact can cause mechanical irritation of eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or other symptoms persist or develop, consult doctor.
	<b>Skin:</b>	When mixed with water, this material hardens and then becomes hot. <b>DO NOT</b> attempt to make a cast enclosing any part of the body using this material. Failure to follow these instructions <b>may cause severe burns</b> that may require surgical removal of affected tissue. Direct, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may cause irritation. Rubbing of this product against the skin can result in abrasions. Rinse with water until free of material to avoid abrasions, then wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. May dry skin. If irritation persists, consult doctor.
	<b>Inhaled:</b>	Inhalation of dusts from this product may irritate the nose, throat, lungs, and upper respiratory tract. Persons subjected to large amounts of this dust will be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation from dust. Laboured breathing may occur after excessive inhalation. If respiratory symptoms persist, consult doctor.
<b>Chronic:</b>	<b>Swallowed:</b>	None known.
	<b>Eye:</b>	None known.
	<b>Skin:</b>	The powder will dry the skin. Prolonged exposure may cause cracking of the skin.
	<b>Inhaled:</b>	Respirable dust may cause lung disease or cancer. Prolonged breathing of excessive dust may adversely affect lung function.

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### EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

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<b>Treatment:</b>	<b>Swallowed:</b>	No harmful effects expected. No specific recommendation. If gastric disturbance occurs, call doctor. This product contains gypsum plaster. Plaster of Paris hardens when wetted and, if ingested, may result in obstruction of the gut, especially the pyloric region.
	<b>Eye:</b>	Immediately flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, see doctor.
	<b>Skin:</b>	Wash with mild soap and water. A commercially available hand lotion may be used to treat dry skin areas. If skin has become cracked, take appropriate action to prevent infection and promote healing.
	<b>Inhaled:</b>	Remove to fresh air. Leave the area of dust exposure and remain away until coughing and other symptoms subside. Other measures are usually not necessary, however if conditions warrant, contact doctor.
<b>Target Organs:</b>		Eyes, skin, and respiratory system.
<b>Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated:</b>		Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung diseases such as, but not limited to, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. Pre-existing skin diseases such as, but not limited to, rashes and dermatitis.
<b>Primary Route Of Entry:</b>		Inhalation; eye and skin contact.
<b>Facilities:</b>		Eye wash bottles/tap.

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### PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

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#### REACTIVITY DATA:

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<b>Stability:</b>	Stable in dry environments.
<b>Hazardous Polymerisation:</b>	Will not occur.
<b>Conditions To Avoid:</b>	Contact with incompatibles.
<b>Incompatibles:</b>	Diazomethane, Aluminium, Phosphorus and Acids. Exposure to water and acids must be supervised because the reactions are vigorous and produce large amounts of heat
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b>	Above 1450°C – CaO and SO <sub>2</sub> . Oxides of carbon.

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#### PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION:

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<b>Respiratory Protection:</b>	During mixing and general handling a two-strap type dust mask is suitable. During sanding of dried material use of an approved cartridge type mask is recommended.
<b>Ventilation:</b>	General or local ventilation during cutting.
<b>Protective Equipment:</b>	Safety glasses.

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### SAFE HANDLING PROCEDURES

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#### SPILLS AND DISPOSAL:

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<b>Containment:</b>	No special precautions. Wear appropriate personal protection (See Personal Protection Information).
<b>Clean up:</b>	Use normal clean-up procedures. If dry, shovel or sweep up material from spillage and place collected material into a container for recovery or waste disposal. Avoid dust generation. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with eyes and skin. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Maintain proper ventilation. If vacuum is used to collect dust, use an industrial vacuum cleaner with a high efficiency air filter. If sweeping is necessary, use dust suppressant. Do not use compressed air for clean-up. These procedures will help minimise potential exposures. If washed down, may plug drains. If already mixed with water, scrape up and place in container.
<b>Disposal Method:</b>	Follow all local regulations. Never discharge large releases directly into sewers or surface waters. Trace amounts of residue can be flushed to a drain, using plenty of water.

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#### FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA:

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<b>Flash Point (Method Used):</b>	Non combustible.
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
<b>Special Fire Fighting Procedures:</b>	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Personal Protection Information).
<b>Unusual Fire &amp; Explosion Hazard:</b>	None.
<b>Special Fire Fighting Protective Equipment:</b>	None.

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#### STORAGE AND TRANSPORT:

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<b>Precautions in Storage:</b>	Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Dew point or other conditions causing presence of liquid will harden this material during storage.
<b>Precautions in Transport:</b>	Minimise exposures in accordance with good hygiene practice. During handling wear the appropriate respiratory, eye and skin protection if warranted per environmental conditions.

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### OTHER INFORMATION

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#### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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**Acute Affects:**

The sulphate ion has caused gastro-intestinal disturbance in humans following large oral doses.

Limited studies involving the repeated inhalation of an (unspecified) calcium sulphate failed to identify any particular target organs in monkeys, rats and hamsters.

No evidence of mutagenicity was found in Ames bacterial tests.

Plaster of Paris: Oral LD<sub>50</sub> (rat) >5000 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>  
Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> – None determined  
Skin Irritation LD<sub>50</sub> – None determined  
Eye Irritation LD<sub>50</sub> – None determined

**LD<sub>50</sub>:**

Not available for product.

**LC<sub>50</sub>:**

Not available for product.

**Carcinogenicity / Crystalline Silica**

**IARC:** Group 1  
**NTP:** Anticipated

In June 1997, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified crystalline silica (quartz and cristobalite) as a human carcinogen. In making the overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that carcinogenicity in humans was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs.

IARC states that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

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#### ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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**Environmental Toxicity:**

This product has no known adverse effect on the ecology. A large discharge directly into waterways would not be expected to kill aquatic life.

**Ecotoxicity Values:**

Not determined.

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#### LABELLING INFORMATION:

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**WARNING!**

This product and its dust may be harmful to the eyes, skin and respiratory system. Prolonged and repeated skin contact may lead to chronic skin irritation (dry, cracked skin). Repeated inhalation of dust may cause chronic lung problems. Encasing or making moulds of any part of the body using this product may cause severe burns.

Avoid exposure to excessive dust and always wear a safety mask complying with NZS/AS 1715 & 1716 when mixing or sanding this product.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**