



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**AUS-MASTIC**

ISSUE DATE: 05/05/2021

ISSUE BY: AUSTRALASIAN  
TILING ADHESIVES PTY LTD

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product Identifier**

AUS-MASTIC

**Company Name**

AUSTRALASIAN TILING ADHESIVES PTY LTD (ABN 92 154 228 207)

**Address**

3 Progress Crt Laverton North  
Vic 3026 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 0418 943 097  
Fax: 03 9314 8343

**Emergency phone number**

0418 943 097

**Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use**

Premixed tile adhesive

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**Classification of this product**

Non-hazardous chemical. Non-dangerous goods. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

**Labelling elements**

Not applicable.

**Signal word (s)**

Not applicable

**Hazard statement (s)**

Not applicable

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

Not applicable

**Precautionary statement – Response**

Not applicable

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

Not applicable

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

Not applicable

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	1-5%
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		>60%

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

##### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

##### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information centre or a doctor.

##### Skin

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

##### Eye contact

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.

##### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

##### Other information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at Once.

### 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e., nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, Pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

#### Advice for firefighters

Firefighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li><li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li><li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li><li><b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li><li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li><li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li><li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li></ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Combustible.</li><li>Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li><li>Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li><li>On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May emit acid smoke.</li> <li>• Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Sulfur oxides (SO <sub>x</sub> ) Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>• Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>• Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>• Trowel up/scrape up</li> <li>• Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.</li> <li>• Flush spill area with water</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>• Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> <li>• Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>• Put residues in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>• If contamination of drains or waterway occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>• Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>• Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>• When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>• Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>• Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>• Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>• Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>• Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>• Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>• Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store in original containers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>• Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>• Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>• Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>• Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>
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**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Suitable container	Plastic pail, can or drum.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	10mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	Propylene glycol	Propane-1,2 diol total: (vapour & particulates)	150ppm/474mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30mg/m3	330mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
Propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30mg/m3	1300mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**

**Exposure controls**

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
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	<p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fir is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying “escape” velocities which, in turn, determine the “capture velocities” of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="435 421 1385 882"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5m/s (50-100f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1m/s (100-200f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5m/s (200-500f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid motion).</td> <td>2.5-10m/s (500-2000f/min)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="435 947 1385 1182"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood – local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore, the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2m/s (200-400f/min). For extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5m/s (50-100f/min)	Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1m/s (100-200f/min)	Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5m/s (200-500f/min)	Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid motion).	2.5-10m/s (500-2000f/min)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood – local control only
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Personal protection																					
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>• Chemical goggles</li> <li>• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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</li> </ul>																				

	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]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. Light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overalls</li> <li>• Barrier cream</li> <li>• Eyewash unit</li> </ul>

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Paste	Appearance	Viscous white paste
Colour	white	Odour	Not Available
Decomposition Temperature	Not Available	Melting Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	< 100°C	Solubility in Water	Miscible
Specific Gravity	1.6	pH	8.5
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Coefficient Water/Oil Distr.	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available	Flash Point	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Explosion Limit-Upper	Not Available	Explosion Limit-Lower	Not Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on does

	producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant ( as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a mater of course.

Aus-Mastic	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
Propylene glycol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h-mild
		Skin(human): 104mg/3d Intermit Mod
		Skin(human): 500mg/7days mild

Legend	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances – Acute toxicity 2. *Value obtained from manufacturer’s SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS – Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	Data Not Available to make classification	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Data Not Available to make classification
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	Data Not Available to make classification	<b>Reproductivity</b>	Data Not Available to make classification
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	Data Not Available to make classification	<b>STOT – Single Exposure</b>	Data Not Available to make classification
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Data Not Available to make classification	<b>STOT – Repeated Exposure</b>	Data Not Available to make classification
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Data Not Available to make classification	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	Data Not Available to make classification

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Aus-Mastic	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION(HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Propylene glycol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION(HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	710mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/L	2
	NOEC	168	Fish	98mg/L	4

<b>Legend</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances – Ecotoxicological Information – Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) – Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database – Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE(Japan) – Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) – Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data
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### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Propylene glycol	LOW	LOW

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Propylene glycol	LOW (BCF=1)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC=1)

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

### Waste treatment methods

Product/Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and IBC code

Not applicable



## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for substance or mixture

**PROPYLENE GLYCOL(57-55-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)-Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	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) – Appendix B (Part 3)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)-Schedule 5

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada – NDSL	N (propylene glycol)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe – EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan – ENCS	Y
Korea -KECI	Y
New Zealand – Nzloc	Y
Philippines – PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS Created: June 2021

### References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and Restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

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

Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

# END OF SDS