



SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Safe Work Australia

Printing date 09.09.2014

Revision: 09.09.2014

1 . IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product Name: FIBAFUSE® PAPERLESS DRYWALL TAPE AND FIBAFUSE® PAPERLESS WALL REPAIR FABRIC

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restriction on Use:

FibaFuse is a mold-resistant glass mat drywall tape, produced with continuous glass filaments, that is ideal for use with mold-resistant and paperless drywall systems for high-humidity and moisture-prone applications. FibaFuse is easy to cut and retains its folds, making it easy to install by hand on joints in corners.

Details of Manufacturer or Importer:

Wallboard Tool Co. Pty Ltd
30 Leda Drive
Burleigh QLD 4220

Phone Number:

07 5535 7655
1300 653 177

Emergency telephone number: National Poison Information Centre: 13 11 26

2 . HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Nature: The product is not classified according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Label Elements

Signal Word Void

Hazard Statements Void

3 . COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Characterization: Mixtures

Description: No reportable hazardous substances or complex substances.

Hazardous Components: Void

Additional information:

Urea, polymer with formaldehyde (modified, cured) - CAS No. not supplied - 10-30%
Styrene-butadiene acrylatecopolymer - CAS No. not supplied - 0-5%

4 . FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if breathing problems develop.

Skin Contact:

In case of skin contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with water and soap. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Eye Contact:

In case of eye contact, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Ingestion: Unlikely to occur. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

Information for Doctor

Symptoms Caused by Exposure:

Inhalation: Dusts particles and glass fibers may cause mechanical irritation of the mouth, nose and throat, coughing and congestion. The glass filaments are not "respirable" as they are over 3 µm in diameter and have been shown not to cause lung cancer. Formaldehyde can be released under high heat and humidity conditions may cause respiratory irritation. Higher exposures may cause difficulty breathing, congestion, and

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chest tightness.

Skin Contact: May cause short term skin irritation, itching and redness.

Eye contact: Direct contact with dust or glass fibers may cause eye irritation, itching or redness.

Formaldehyde can be released under high heat and humidity conditions may cause severe eye irritation

5 . FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

There is no potential for spontaneous fire or explosion.

In case of fire, glass fibers are not flammable, are incombustible and don't support combustion. Only the packaging (plastic film, paper, cardboard, wood) is likely to burn. Binders and sizing can be combustible.

Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon and nitrogen and formaldehyde gas.

Under high heat or humidity may release irritating formaldehyde gas that is skin and respiratory sensitizer.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters:

Wear Safe Work Australia approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

6 . ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Wear Safe Work Australia approved full protective clothing. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from affected area. Do not breathe dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid generating dust.

Environmental Precautions:

In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Pick up large pieces and clean up the small pieces and dusts with a vacuum or by a wet sweeping technique. Do not use compressed air. Avoid generating dust. Provide adequate ventilation.

7 . HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of dust or vapours. Avoid dusts formation. Avoid unnecessary contact with dusts and fibers by using good local ventilation and keeping the work area clean of dusts and fibers. Glass filaments and dusts must be removed from work garments with a vacuum cleaner and not blown off with compressed air jets. Material can build static charge. Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing regularly, separate from other laundry to avoid cross-contamination and subsequent skin irritation of non-workers. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

Conditions for Safe Storage:

Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Protect from heat and humidity. Under elevated temperature and high humidity, formaldehyde may be released and accumulated in poorly ventilated areas. Avoid strong oxidizers.

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8 . EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:

50-00-0 formaldehyde

NES	STEL: 2.5 mg/m ³ , 2 ppm TWA: 1.2 mg/m ³ , 1 ppm Sen
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Fiber Glass Continuous (non-respirable) (CAS No. 65997-17-3)

TWA: 1 fiber/cm³ (for respirable fibers longer than 5 µm with a diameter less than 3 µm) - ACGIHTWA: 5 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate) - ACGIH

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapour below occupational exposure standards.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory Protection:

Use a Safe Work Australia approved respirator under conditions where exposure to the substance is apparent (e.g. generation of high concentrations of formaldehyde, dust and fiber levels, inadequate ventilation, development of respiratory tract irritation) and engineering controls are not feasible. See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information. Respirators shall be correctly fitted, maintained in good condition, and kept in clean storage when not in use. Replaceable filters and cartridges should be replaced regularly, in accordance with guidelines issued by the manufacturer.

Skin Protection:

Leather/pigskin or cotton gloves. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161 for more information.

When selecting hand protection, the product should comply with relevant performance criteria. For example, gloves should meet a suitable level of abrasion resistance to provide protection against hazards of a workplace.

Wear long-sleeved garments and long leggings to prevent irritation and nuisance dust. Barrier cream may also be applied to exposed skin areas, especially for people with delicate skin.

Occupational protective clothing (depending on conditions in which it has to be used, in particular as regards the period for which it is worn, which shall be determined on the basis of the seriousness of the risk, the frequency of exposure to the risk, the characteristics of the workstation of each worker and the performance of the protective clothing). See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4501 for more information.

Eye and Face Protection:

Eye and face protectors for protection against dust. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 for more information.

9 . PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:

Form:

Manufactured article - fiberglass mat

Colour:

White to yellow

Odour:

Mild chemical or formaldehyde odour

Odour Threshold:

No information available

pH-Value:

Not applicable.

Melting point/Melting range:

1200 -1250 °C

Initial Boiling Point/Boiling Range:

Not applicable

Flash Point:

Not applicable

Flammability:

Not applicable

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Auto-ignition Temperature:
Decomposition Temperature: 230-250 °C (binder)
Explosion Limits:
Lower: Not applicable
Upper: Not applicable
Vapour Pressure: Not applicable.
Relative Density: 2.6 or 2.7 g/ cm³ - glass
0.9 - 1.2 g/ cm³ for cured binder
Vapour Density: Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not determined.

10 . STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Chemical Stability: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat and humidity.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition of fabric coating may cause irritating smoke and fumes. Binder starts to decompose at 230 °C to 250 °C.

11 . TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

LD₅₀/LC₅₀ Values Relevant for Classification:

50-00-0 formaldehyde

Oral	LD ₅₀	100 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD ₅₀	270 mg/kg (rabbit)
Inhalation	LC ₅₀	250 ppm / 4h (rat)

Urea, polymer with formaldehyde:

Inhalation LC50 Rat: >167 mg/ m³ / 4h

Oral LD50 Rat - 8394 mg/kg

Oral LD50 Mouse - 6361 mg/kg

Acute Health Effects

Inhalation:

Dusts particles and glass fibers may cause mechanical irritation of the mouth, nose and throat, coughing and congestion. The glass filaments are not "respirable" as they are over 3 µm in diameter and have been shown not to cause lung cancer. Formaldehyde can be released under high heat and humidity conditions may cause respiratory irritation. Higher exposures may cause difficulty breathing, congestion, and chest tightness.

Skin: May cause short term skin irritation, itching and redness.

Eye:

Direct contact with dust or glass fibers may cause eye irritation, itching or redness. Formaldehyde can be released under high heat and humidity conditions may cause severe eye irritation.

Ingestion: May cause temporary irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

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Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation: No sensitising effects known.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:

Glass filament, continuous is classified by IARC as Group 3 - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Formaldehyde is classified by IARC as Group 1 - Carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure:

Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure:

Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic Health Effects:

Glass fiber: No chronic health effects associate with exposure to continuous filament fiberglass. Epidemiologic studies have not indicated any increases in cancer or respiratory disease. The glass fibers used in glass mat have large diameter, and because of this they are not considered respirable.

Formaldehyde gas: Under high heat or humidity conditions glass mat can release formaldehyde gas causing eye and respiratory irritation, and possible skin or respiratory sensitization. Formaldehyde gas may worsen asthma or other respiratory problems and cause allergic-type reactions.

Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Respiratory conditions.

Additional toxicological information:

When used and handled according to specifications, the product does not have any harmful effects to our experience and the information provided to us.

12 . ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: This material is not known to cause harm to animals, plants or fish.

Aquatic toxicity: No information available

Persistence and Degradability: No information available

Bioaccumulative Potential: No information available

Mobility in Soil: No information available

13 . DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods and Containers: Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:

Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for more information.

14 . TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number Not regulated

Proper Shipping Name Not regulated

Dangerous Goods Class Not regulated

Packing Group: Not regulated

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Marine pollutant: No

15 . REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances:

65997-17-3	Glass, oxide
50-00-0	formaldehyde

16 . OTHER INFORMATION

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Prepared by: MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltd

www.msds.com.au

Abbreviations and acronyms:

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

LC₅₀: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD₅₀: Lethal dose, 50 percent

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TWA: Time Weighted Average

NES: National Exposure Standard (Safe Work Australia - Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants)

Disclaimer

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This MSDS is prepared in accord with the Safe Work Australia document "Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - December 2011"