Rowe Scientific Maborite ROWE SCIENTIFIC

ROWE SCIENTIFICChemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0Chemwatch: 5227-46Issue Date: 02/11/2021Version No: 5.1Print Date: 02/11/2021Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirementsS.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Rowe Scientific Maborite
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	CM0092; YM1000
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Furnace bedding powder for fire assay laboratories.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Address	11 Challenge Boulevard Wangara WA 6065 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9302 1911
Fax	+61 8 9302 1905
Website	http://rowe.com.au/
Email	rowewa@rowe.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 8 9302 1911 (24 Hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Not Applicable
Label elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

Version No: 5.1

Rowe Scientific Maborite

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

. ..

CAS No	%[weight]	Name					
1309-42-8	>95	magnesium hydroxide					
14808-60-7	0-5 silica crystalline - quartz						
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available						

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measur	es
Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 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.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Magnesium is present in the blood, as a normal constituent, at concentrations between 1.6 to 2.2 meq/L. Some 30% is plasma bound. At serum magnesium levels of 3-4 meq/L, signs of CNS depression, loss of reflexes, muscular tone and power, and bradycardia occur. Cardiac arrest (sometimes fatal) and/or respiratory paralysis can occur at plasma levels of 10-15 meq/L. For acute or short term repeated exposures to magnesium:

• Symptomatic hypermagnesaemia appears rarely in the absence of intestinal or renal disease.

Elevated magnesium levels may cause hypocal caemia because of decreased parathyroid hormone activity and decreased end-organ responsiveness.

- Patients with severe hypermagnesemia may develop sudden respiratory arrest and must be watched closely for apnoea.
- Use fluids, then vasopressors for hypotension. Frequently hypotension responds to calcium administration.
- Induce emesis or administer lavage if patient presents within 4 hours of ingestion. Use sodium cathartics, with caution, in presence of cardiac or renal failure.
- Activated charcoal is not useful.
- Calcium is an antagonist of magnesium action and is an effective antidote when serum levels exceed 5 meq/L and the patient exhibits symptoms. The adult dose of calcium gluconate is 10 ml of a 10% solution over several minutes. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture				
Fire Incompatibility	None known.			
Advice for firefighters				
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. 			
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. 			
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable			

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures See section 8

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
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 SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	 Keep dry. Store under cover. Protect containers against physical damage. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.	
Storage incompatibility	Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA										
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA		STEL	Peak	Notes			
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: C	0.05 mg/	/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available			
Emergency Limits										
Ingredient	TEEL-1		TEEL-2			TEEL-3				
magnesium hydroxide	26 mg/m3	26 mg/m3 280 mg/m3			1,700 mg/m3					
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	0.075 mg/m3 33 mg/m3			200 mg/m3					
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH								
magnesium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available				Not Available				
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3			Not Available						
Occupational Exposure Banding	I									
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure	Occupational Exposure Band Rating			Occupational Exposure Band Limit					
magnesium hydroxide	E			≤ 0.01 mg/m³						
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a									

adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 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 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 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	The selection of suitable gloves does not nly depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dired thoroughly, Application of a on-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: Infrequency and duration of contact, Glove thickness and Gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 21161.1.0.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 21161.1.0.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. So glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. So glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be methating ubin the set to most threas through time < 20 min Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min Fair when breakt
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White powder with no odour; insoluble in water.		
Planta later		Baladian Jawaita (Matan A)	
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	2850	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	3600	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. 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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Generated dust may be discomforting		
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that swallowing these cause few toxic effects, with purging being the most significant. If it cannot be removed (for example in bowel obstruction or paralysis), it may irritate the gut lining and be absorbed into the body. Side effects of magnesium salts include upset stomach, dry mouth, dry nose, dry throat, drowsiness, nausea, heartburn, and thickening of the lining of the throat and nose. The magnesium ion causes salt disturbances, central nervous system depression, involvement of the heart, loss of reflexes and death from paralysis of breathing; these effects, however, are rare without pre-existing kidney or bowel disorders. Early signs and symptoms of magnesium poisoning include nausea, vomiting, general unwellness and confusion. There may be low blood pressure due to dilation of blood vessels. A slow heart beat is common, which may eventually lead to stoppage of the heart.		
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 cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.		
Chronic	Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may caus micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.	se changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
Rowe Scientific Maborite	Not Available	Not Available	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
magnesium hydroxide	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.1 mg/l4h ^[1]	Not Available	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
silica crystalline - quartz	Oral(Rat) LD50; 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise		

Continued...

specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung SILICA CRYSTALLINE disease. QUARTZ Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours. * Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques). NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles. Acute Toxicity × Carcinogenicity × × × Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity Serious Eye Damage/Irritation × × STOT - Single Exposure **Respiratory or Skin** × STOT - Repeated Exposure × sensitisation Aspiration Hazard X Mutagenicity × X - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification Leaend:

— Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Rowe Scientific Maborite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
magnesium hydroxide	EC50	48h	Crustacea	343.56mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	306.79mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	V3.12 (QSAR)	- Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4.	HA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Inform. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. I TI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data		

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Persistence and degradability			
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients	
Bioaccumulative potential			
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation		
	No Data available for all ingredients		
Real 114-14-14-14			
Mobility in soil			
Ingredient	Mobility		
	No Data available for all ingredients		

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 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 the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
magnesium hydroxide	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
magnesium hydroxide	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

magnesium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (magnesium hydroxide; silica crystalline - quartz)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	02/11/2021
Initial Date	01/11/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	15/04/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
5.1	02/11/2021	Classification, Name

Other information

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors **BEI: Biological Exposure Index** AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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