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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

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### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name**            **MACSIM FIRETEK AC - ACRYLIC FIRE RATED SEALANT**  
**Synonyms**                53FTAC300

### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Uses**                      FIRE RETARDANT • JOINING COMPOUND • SEALANT

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name**           **MACSIM FASTENINGS PTY LTD**  
**Address**                 10 WONDERLAND DRIVE, EASTERN CREEK NSW 2766  
**Telephone**               +61 2 9881 2400  
**Fax**                        +61 2 9881 2444  
**Email**                     [info@macsim.com.au](mailto:info@macsim.com.au)  
**Website**                 [www.macsim.com.au](http://www.macsim.com.au)

### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

**Emergency**              1800 033 111

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

#### Health Hazards

Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 4  
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 4  
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

#### Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 2

### 2.2 GHS Label elements

**Signal word**              **DANGER**

#### Pictograms



#### Hazard statements

H302                        Harmful if swallowed.  
H332                        Harmful if inhaled.  
H360                        May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
H373                        May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H411                        Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## PRODUCT NAME **MACSIM FIRETEK AC FIRE RATED ACRYLIC**

### Prevention statements

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

### Response statements

P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P391	Collect spillage.

### Storage statements

P405	Store locked up.
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### Disposal statements

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

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## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (w/w)
FRITS, CHEMICALS	65997-18-4	266-047-6	<10%
ADDITIVE(S)	-	-	<1%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
<b>Ingestion</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water and give plenty of water to drink.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Lead is a cumulative poison and may cause kidney, central nervous system and blood damage with repeated exposure.

### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, lead oxides) when heated to decomposition.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

**5.4 Hazchem code**

- 3Z
- 3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
- Z Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

**6.3 Methods of cleaning up**

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with moist sand or similar, collect and place in sealable containers for re-use, treatment and/or disposal. Avoid generating dust.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE****7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

**7.3 Specific end uses**

No information provided.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****8.1 Control parameters****Exposure standards**

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	SWA [AUS]	--	0.05	--	--

**Biological limits**

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

**8.2 Exposure controls**

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

## PPE

Eye / Face	Wear a faceshield and splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator. If cutting or sanding with potential for dust generation, wear a Class P3 (Particulate) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	OFF-WHITE OR GREY PASTE
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	1.30 to 2.00
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

### 9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	25 % to 30 %
VOC	< 0.1 %

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites) and acids (e.g. nitric acid).

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, lead oxides) when heated to decomposition.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Typical acute clinical manifestations of lead poisoning include weakness, irritability, asthenia, nausea, abdominal pain with constipation, and anaemia.
<b>Skin</b>	Contact may result in irritation, rash and dermatitis.
<b>Eye</b>	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	Insufficient data for classification as a skin or respiratory sensitiser.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	The evidence for genotoxic effects of lead is contradictory, with numerous studies reporting both positive and negative effects. Responses appear to be induced by indirect mechanisms, mostly at very high concentrations that lack physiological relevance.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Lead compounds (inorganic) are classified as probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A).
<b>Reproductive</b>	There is sufficient data to indicate that lead compounds may damage fertility or the unborn child.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Over exposure to lead may result in severe headache, breathing difficulties, abdominal muscle pain, irritability, nausea and constipation.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Lead is a cumulative poison and may be absorbed into the body through ingestion or inhalation. Lead has been documented in observational human studies to produce toxicity in multiple organ systems and body function including the haematopoietic (blood) system, kidney function, reproductive function and the central nervous system.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not classified as causing aspiration.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Toxicity will depend on the level of free lead ion in solution, which in turn is affected by pH, water hardness, salinity, etc. Lead toxicity is expected to be greater in softer waters.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Inorganic lead does not degrade.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Lead bioconcentrates and bioaccumulates in both aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Lead can persist in soil for a long period of time by forming low-solubility compounds with salt ions (e.g. sulphate, oxide, sulphide, and phosphates); or by adsorbing to organic matter, clay, and minerals; or by forming fairly stable complexes with organic and inorganic materials. Soil pH, organic matter content, soil type, cation exchange capacity, and metal concentrations all influence leads' mobility in soil. Lead compounds and complexes become more soluble (mobile) in acidic soil solutions or in the presence of reduced organic matter.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

Avoid contamination of drains and waterways.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

<b>Waste disposal</b>	Environmental pollutant. Convert small quantities to insoluble sulphide. Convert to nitrates with a minimum of nitric acid. Evaporate in a fume cupboard to a thin paste and saturate with hydrogen sulphide. Filter precipitate and dispose of to hazardous waste landfill. Destroy excess sulphide with sodium hypochlorite. Neutralise solution before flushing to sewer. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	3082	3082	3082
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains frits, chemicals (lead))	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains frits, chemicals (lead))	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains frits, chemicals (lead))
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	9	9	9
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	III	III	III

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Marine Pollutant.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

<b>Hazchem code</b>	●3Z
<b>GTEPG</b>	9C1
<b>EmS</b>	F-A, S-F

**Other information**

The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in packages of less than 5 kg/L (UN Model Regulations: Special Provision 375; IATA: Special Provision A197; IMDG: Special Provision 969) or less than 500 kg/L by Australian Road and Rail.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

<b>Poison schedule</b>	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
<b>Classifications</b>	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
<b>Inventory listings</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)</b> All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****Additional information**

**LEAD:** Lead compounds are concentrated in the food chain. Biological half-life for inorganic lead in human bones: 10 yrs. Lake sediment microorganisms are able to directly methylate certain inorganic compounds. Under specific conditions, dissolution due to anaerobic microbial action may be significant in subsurface environments. Aquatic plants and animals have been shown to bioconcentrate lead at levels greater than in water, and sometimes similar to those in sediments. Lead levels decrease with increasing trophic (nourishment) levels within aquatic systems.

**RESPIRATORS:** In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

**IARC GROUP 2B - POSSIBLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN.** This product contains an ingredient which has demonstrated sufficient evidence to have been classified by the International Agency for Research into Cancer (IARC) as possibly carcinogenic to humans and whose use should be strictly monitored and controlled.

**PRODUCT NAME****MACSIM FIRETEK AC FIRE RATED ACRYLIC****PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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