

Safety Data Sheet\*

Date of issue: 07/01/2015 Revision date: 07/01/2015

Supersedes: 10/15/2012

Version: 1.0

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form	:	Mixture
Product name	:	Ceiling Textures

Quick Identifier Common Name (on label / list)	Packaging	Product Code
Ceiling-Tex Premium (2991)	32 lb (14.5 kg) bag	000516112013
Hopper-Tex (2993)	25 lb (11.3 kg) bag	000516100256

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

:

Use of the substance/mixture : Interior ceiling textures

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet				
Westpac Materials	Phone number:	1-866-974-6837		
341 West Meats Avenue	Fax number:	1-714-637-9033		
Orange, CA, USA 92865	Website:	www.westpac.bz		

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number

Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification 2.1. Classification of the substance

Classification (GHS-US) Carc. 1A H350 STOT RE 2 H373 Aquatic Acute 3 H402 Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

# 2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling	
Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)	
	GHS08
Signal word (GHS-US)	: Danger
Hazard statements (GHS-US)	: H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation)
	H373 - May cause damage to organs (lungs/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure
	(Inhalation)
	H402 – Harmful to aquatic life
Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
	P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
	P260 - Do not breathe dust, mist, spray, vapors
	P280 - Wear appropriate PPE (See Section 8)
	P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
	P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
	P405 - Store locked up
	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local/regional/national/international regulations
2.3. Other hazards	
Other hererde not contributing to the	Tracco of formoldohudo mou ha procent This material is not added to this product. It mou ha procent as
Other hazards not contributing to the	: Traces of formaldehyde may be present. This material is not added to this product. It may be present as
classification	a residual trace chemical in some commonly used raw materials. Any exposure to this chemical during



Safety Data Sheet\*

Date of issue: 07/01/2015 Revision date: 07/01/2015

2012 Version: 1.0

- product use is expected to remain well below both ACGIH and OSHA limits. Other ingredients may be considered nuisance dusts regulated as Particulates Otherwise Not Regulated.
- : Other constituents in this product are considered nuisance particles or dust. Exposure to dusts, mists, sprays or powders may cause mechanical irritation of the respiratory system, eyes, and skin. .
  - Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Respirable Fraction) has an OSHA PEL of 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (15 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA. Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Total Dust) has an OSHA PEL of 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (50 mppcf) TWA and ACGIH Guideline of 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA.

#### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

# 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

#### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Titanium dioxide	(CAS No) 13463-67-7	< 2	Carc. 2, H351
			Aquatic Acute 2, H401
Crystalline Silica	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	< 2	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
(as an impurity of other ingredients/constituents)			Carc. 1A, H350
			STOT SE 3, H335
			STOT RE 2, H373

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures		
4.1. Description of first aid measures		
First-aid measures general	:	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
First-aid measures after inhalation	:	Move the affected person away from the contaminated area and remove to fresh air. If breathing problems occur, a certified professional should administer oxygen or CPR if indicated. Seek immediate medical attention.
First-aid measures after skin contact	:	Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse.
First-aid measures after eye contact	:	Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period while holding the eyelids wide open. If eye irritation or pain persists: Get medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after ingestion	:	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice in case of persistent discomfort. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
4.2. Most important symptoms and eff	fects	both acute and delayed
Symptoms/injuries	:	There are potential chronic health effects to consider.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	:	May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust, mist, or spray exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	:	Direct contact may cause irritation, rash, or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	:	Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to the eye. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	:	Not expected to be a significant route of entry. If ingestion occurs, mild temporary stomach discomfort may result.
Chronic symptoms	:	Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs toprovide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing,



Safety Data Sheet\*

Date of issue: 07/01/2015 Revision date: 07/01/2015

and characteristic x-rays.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None

SECTION 5: Firefighting mea	sures
5.1. Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Any. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.
5.2. Special hazards arising from	the substance or mixture
Fire hazard Reactivity	<ul><li>Not flammable.</li><li>Not reactive under normal use and conditions.</li></ul>
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Protection during firefighting	: Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection.
SECTION 6: Accidental relea	se measures
6.1. Personal precautions, protect	ctive equipment and emergency procedures
General measures	: Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation.

6.1.1.	For non-emergency	ersonnel
Emerç	gency procedures	: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.
6.1.2.	For emergency res	nders
Protec	ctive equipment	: Equip clean-up crew with proper protection.
Emerg	gency procedures	: Stay upwind. Ventilate area.

# 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning-up

For containment	: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain/dike material for later disposal. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Methods for cleaning up	<ul> <li>Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. If necessary (to allow for easy clean-up), absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.</li> </ul>
	In dry/nowder state, completely remove dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica. For small spills

In dry/powder state, completely remove dusts to prevent recirculation of crystalline silica. For small spills, clean with a vacuum with a filtration system sufficient to remove and prevent dust recirculation. For large spills, use a fine spray or mist to control dust creation and carefully scoop or shovel into clean, dry container for later reuse or disposal. DO NOT USE DRY SWEEPING OR COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN SPILLS.

Supersedes: 10/15/2012

Version: 1.0

SECTION 7: Handling and storage	ge
7.1. Precautions for safe handling	
Additional hazards when processed	: Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.
Precautions for safe handling	Avoid dust, mist, and spray inhalation. DO NOT use compressed air or dry sweeping to remove dust from work area. Dusts should be removed using an appropriately equipped vacuum. If an appropriate vacuum is unavailable, only wet-clean-up methods should be used (i.e. wet sweeping, misting, etc.). Moisture should be added as necessary to reduce exposure to airborne respirable dust.
Hygiene measures	: Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothing. Do not reuse until laundered. Do not take silica contaminated clothing home.



Als Safety Data Sheet\* Date of issue: 07/01/2015 Re

Revision date: 07/01/2015

Supersedes: 10/15/2012

Version: 1.0

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions

: Containers should be stored in room at ambient temperature and pressure. Keep container closed when not in use.

# 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Interior Ceiling Textures

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection 8.1. Control parameters

Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)		
USA – ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	1 mg/m³
USA – ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	LRT irr; A3
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	15 mg/m³

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)			
USA – ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m³ A2	
USA – ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Lung Cancer; Silicosis	
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> %SiO2+2	
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	250 mppcf %SiO2+2	
USA – OSHA	Remark (US OSHA)	(3) See Table Z-3.	

8.2. Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Enclosed processes used in combination with local exhaust ventilation as necessary to control air contaminants at or below acceptable exposure guidelines. Collection systems must be designed and maintained to prevent the accumulation and recirculation of respirable silica into the workplace.
Personal protective equipment	: Avoid all unnecessary exposure.
Hand protection	: None required. Polymeric gloves are recommended to prevent irritation. Nitrile construction materials appear to offer the best protection against the ingredients of the product.
Eye protection	: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.
Skin and body protection	: Under dusty, misty, spray conditions or when excessive skin contact is likely, wear coveralls or other suitable work clothing.
Respiratory protection	: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with particulate cartridges when dusty, misty, or spraying in poorly ventilated areas, and if exposure limits are exceeded. A respiratory program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. For exposures of crystalline silica up to 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA, NIOSH recommends wearing any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter, except quarter-mask respirators.

# SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1.	Informatic	on on bas	ic physica	I and che	mical propertie	s

Physical state	:	Solid
Appearance	:	Powder
Color	:	Off-white
Odor	:	Mild characteristic
Odor threshold	:	No data available
рН	:	7.5 - 10 when mixed with water
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	No data available
Melting point	:	No data available
Freezing point	:	Not applicable
Boiling point	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available



Safety Data Sheet\*

Date of issue: 07/01/2015 Revision date: 07/01/2015 Supersedes: 10/15/2012 Version: 1.0 Decomposition temperature No data available : Flammability (solid, gas) No data available : Vapor pressure : No data available No data available Relative vapor density at 20 °C : Relative density 0.5 - 2.0 (water = 1) Solubility Less than 5% Log Pow No data available No data available Log Kow Viscosity, kinematic No data available Viscosity Not applicable Explosive properties No data available No data available Oxidizing properties Explosive limits No data available

#### 9.2. Other information

VOC content (VOC of material)

VOC content for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) - Regulatory VOC (less water and exempts)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid generating dust, mist, or spray.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful substances.

ECTION 11: Toxicological in	formation
11.1. Information on toxicological	effects
Acute toxicity	: Not classified
Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)	
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 10,000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified; pH 7.5-10
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified; pH 7.5-10
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: May cause cancer (inhalation).
Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)	
IARC group	2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans

#### Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)

\*According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

< 2 g/L

Not applicable



Safety Data Sheet\* Date of issue: 07/01/2015

Revision date: 07/01/2015

Supersedes: 10/15/2012

Version: 1.0

IARC group	1 - Carcino	genic to humans
Reproductive toxicity	:	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single expo	sure) :	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated ex	(posure) :	May cause damage to organs (lungs/respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).
Aspiration hazard	:	Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	:	May cause cancer by inhalation. Long-term dust, mist, or spray exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory disease. Persons who develop silicosis have greatly increased risks of developing tuberculosis and workers who are exposed to crystalline silica and smoke have increased risks of lung damage.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	:	Direct contact may cause irritation, rash, or dry skin. Rubbing may intensify symptoms and create abrasions.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	:	Particulate matter may scratch the cornea or cause other mechanical injury to the eye. Scratching or physical damage to the eyes can cause irritation, redness, pain, tear formation, blurred vision, and light sensitivity.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	:	Practically non-toxic. Ingestion is not anticipated under normal working conditions.
Chronic symptoms	:	Repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica over a number of years can cause lung disease (silicosis) and increase the risks of developing respiratory cancer. Silicosis is a progressive fibrotic pneumoconiosis which greatly decreases the ability of the lungs to provide oxygen (decreased pulmonary capacity). The disease may progress even if the worker is removed from exposure. The extent and severity of lung injury depends on a variety offactors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

SECTION 12: Ecological information					
12.1.	Toxicity				
Titan	ium Dioxide (13463-67-7)				
EC50	Daphnia	5.5 mg/l Lovern, S.B., and R. Klapper 2006. Daphnia magna Mortality when Exposed to Titanium Dioxide and Fullerene (C60) Nanoparticles. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 25(4): 1132-1137			
12.2.	Persistence and degradability				
No a	dditional information available				
12.3.	Bioaccumulative potential				
No a	dditional information available.				
12.4.	Mobility in soil				
No a	dditional information available.				
12.5.	Other adverse effects				
Effec	t on the global warming	: No known ecological damage caused by this product.			
SECTI	ON 13: Disposal considera	tions			
13.1.	Waste treatment methods				
Was	te disposal recommendations	: Dispose of as inert solid in landfill. Dispose of waste material according to Local, State and Federal environmental regulations. Never discharge directly into sewers or surface waters. Slurry may plug drains.			
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# SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT, not regulated for transport.



Safety Data Sheet\*Date of issue: 07/01/2015Rev

Revision date: 07/01/2015

Supersedes: 10/15/2012

#### Additional information

Other information

: No supplementary information available.

#### ADR

No additional information available.

#### Transport by sea

No additional information available.

#### Air transport

No additional information available.

CTION 15: Regulatory information
5.1. US Federal regulations
ïtanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

#### 15.2. International regulations

# CANADA

No additional information available.

#### **EU - Regulations**

No additional information available.

### Classification according to Regulations (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

#### Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Carc. Cat. 2; R22; R43; R49 Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

#### 15.2.2. National regulations

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

#### Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

#### 15.3. US State regulations

#### California – Proposition 65

This product may contain substances known to the State of California to cause cancer: Crystalline silica (airborne particulates of respirable size) and traces of formaldehyde and Attapulgite Clay >5µm in length.

#### Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List



Safety Data Sheet\*

Date of issue: 07/01/2015 Revision date: 07/01/2015

Supersedes: 10/15/2012

Version: 1.0

U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)
U.S. – Idaho – Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants – Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. – New Jersey – Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. – Washington – Permissible Exposure Limits – TWA's
U.S. – Massachusetts – Right to Know List
U.S. – Pennsylvania – Right to Know List
U.S. – Rhode Island – Right to Know List
U.S. – Rhode Island – Right to Know List

# SECTION 16: Other information

Data sources

: ChemADVISOR, Inc.[https://www.chemadvisor.com]. GESTIS DNEL Database [http://dnelen.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel\_en/000000.xml?f=templates\$fn=default.htm\$vid=dneleng:ddb eng\$3.0/].

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Acute Tox.3 (Dermal)	Acute Toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox.3 (Inhalation)	Acute Toxicity (inhalation) Category 3
Acute Tox.3 (Oral)	Acute Toxicity (oral) Category 3
Acute Tox.4 (Dermal)	Acute Toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4
Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation: gas)	Acute toxicity (inhalation: gas) Category 2
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 3
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable Liquids Category 2
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization Category 1
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eve irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H 341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
R22	Harmful if swallowed
R43	May cause sensitization by skin contact
R49	May cause cancer by inhalation

Westpac Materials	Ceiling Texture Safety Data Sheet* Date of issue: 07/01/2015		Supersedes: 10/15/2012	Version: 1.0
NFPA health hazard		e could cause irritation but only en if no treatment is given.	minor residual	
NFPA fire hazard	: 0 - Materials	that will not burn.		
NFPA reactivity	: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.			
HMIS III Rating Health Flammability Physical Personal Protection	: 1 Slight H 0 Minimal 0 Minimal E		rsible injury possible	

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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