



# Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture  
 Product name : Venetian Plaster  
 (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Quick Identifier	Packaging	Product Code
Common Name (on label / list)		
Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)	3.5 gal pail	30032 / 30003
	1 gal pail	30016 / 30002
	1 quart pail	30004 / 30006

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Drywall finishing compound

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

SBP Phone number: 1-714-279-1042  
 145 West Meats Avenue Fax number: 1-714-279-1043  
 Orange, CA, USA 92865 Website: [www.specializedbuildingproducts.com](http://www.specializedbuildingproducts.com)

### 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



# Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

- Other hazards not contributing to the classification :
- : Traces of formaldehyde and vinyl acetate monomer may be present. These materials are not added to this product. They may be present as residual trace chemicals in some commonly used raw materials. Any exposure to these chemicals during 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	< 6	Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 2, H401
Crystalline Silica <i>(as an impurity of other ingredients/constituents)</i>	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	< 1	Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 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 effects, 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



## Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

(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 of factors including particle size, percentage of silica, natural resistance, dust concentration and length of exposure. Symptoms of silicosis include phlegm, coughing, and characteristic x-rays.

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

None

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 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 : Not flammable.  
Reactivity : Not reactive under normal use and conditions.

### 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 release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation.

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip clean-up crew with proper protection.  
Emergency 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 : 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.

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.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 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



# Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

Hygiene measures : should be added as necessary to reduce exposure to airborne respirable dust.  
: Practice good housekeeping. Wash thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothing. Do not reuse until laundered. Do not take silica contaminated clothing home.

## 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)

Drywall finishing compound

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)		
USA – ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA – ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	LRT irr; A3
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)		
USA – ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> A2
USA – ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Lung Cancer; Silicosis
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> %SiO <sub>2</sub> +2
USA – OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	250 mppcf %SiO <sub>2</sub> +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. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Semi-solid / Liquid

Appearance : Viscous liquid

Color : Off-white

Odor : Mild characteristic

Odor threshold : No data available

pH : 7.5 – 10

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available

Melting point : No data available



## Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

Freezing point	: 0 °C (32°F)
Boiling point	: ~ 100 °C (212°F)
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.5 – 2.0 (water = 1)
Solubility	: No data available
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity	: 300 – 600 Brabender Units
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available

### 9.2. Other information

VOC content (VOC of material)	: < 4 g/L
VOC content for the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) – Regulatory VOC (less water and exempts)	: < 8 g/L

## 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.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

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

LD50 dermal rabbit	> 10,000 mg/kg
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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).



## Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

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

IARC group	2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans
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### Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)

IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
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Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : 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 of factors 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

#### Titanium 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
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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available.

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming : No known ecological damage caused by this product.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste 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.



## Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

### SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT, not regulated for transport.

#### 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.

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. US Federal regulations

##### Titanium 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.

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

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 vinyl acetate monomer. Attapulgite Clay >5µm in length.



# Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

<b>Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)</b>
U.S. – New Jersey – Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. – New York – Reporting of Releases Part 597 – List of Hazardous Substances

<b>Crystalline Silica (14808-60-7)</b>
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

## SECTION 16: Other information

Data sources : ChemADVISOR, Inc.[<https://www.chemadvisor.com>]. GESTIS DNEL Database [[http://dnel-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/dnel\\_en/000000.xml?f=templates\\$fn=default.htm\\$vid=dneleng:ddb\\_eng\\$3.0/](http://dnel-en.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
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 eye 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





## Venetian Plaster (Low Sheen & High Sheen)

Date of issue: 11/25/2015

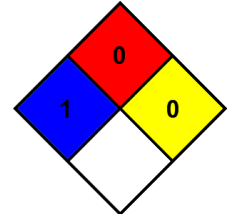
Revision date: 11/25/2015

Supersedes:

Version: 1.0

NFPA health hazard : 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.  
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.

HMS III Rating :  
Health : 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible  
Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard  
Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard  
Personal Protection : E



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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