

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to NOHSC: 2011 (2003) and HSNO CoP 8-1 (September 2006)

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Product Name:** MASTERSEAL 155 PRIMER

**Other Name:** Barracryl Primer

**Recommended Use:** Primer for MASTERSEAL 160 and MASTERSEAL 150

**Company:** BASF Construction Chemicals Australia Pty Ltd. ABN 46 000 450 288  
BASF New Zealand Ltd.

**Address:** 11 Stanton Road, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147 Australia  
45 William Pickering Drive, Albany, Auckland, New Zealand

**Telephone umber:** +61 2 8811 4200 +64 9 414 7233

**Facsimile:** +61 2 8811 3299 +64 9 414 7244

**Emergency Telephone umber:** 0417 658 263

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard Classification:** HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON DANGEROUS GOODS.  
Non Dangerous Goods for transport according to the ADG code.  
Hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 and NOHSC.

**Hazard Designation:** Xn Harmful

**HSNO Classification:** 6.7B Suspected human carcinogens

**Risk Phrase(s):** R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

**Safety Phrase(s):** S13 Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.  
S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.  
S40 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.  
S46 If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
Acrylic resin	Various	10 - 30%
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	10 - 30%
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	< 10%
Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	< 0.1%
Isothiazolinones	---	< 0.2%
Additive	---	1 - 5%
Water	7732-18-5	30 - 60%

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove victim from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. If difficulty with breathing, administer oxygen and seek medical attention. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration and seek medical attention.
- Eyes: While holding eyes open, gently flood with plenty of fresh water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists or recurs seek medical attention. Skilled personnel should only undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury.
- Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contacted areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Ingestion: Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is generally not required. If in doubt seek medical advice. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquids into lungs. Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically**

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media: Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. The product contains a substantial proportion of water therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider: foam; dry chemical powder; carbon dioxide.
- Hazards from combustion products: Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.
- Precautions/equipment for fire fighters: Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Hazchem code: None allocated

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Methods & materials for containment & clean up: Clean up spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Prevent spillage from entering drains or waterways. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Keep spills and cleaning runoffs out of municipal sewers and waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Refer to the local Waste Management Authority and comply with local regulations. Personal protective equipment advice is contained in section 8 of this MSDS.
- Environmental precautions: Do not discharge into sewers or waterways.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Precautions for safe handling: Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

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DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Conditions for safe storage:

Store in a cool dry well-ventilated area at 5 to 35°C for optimum shelf life. Store undercover and away from frost. Avoid strong oxidising agents. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Suitable Containers:

Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<u>Exposure Standards:</u>	Acrylic resin (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))	TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Calcium carbonate(Calcium carbonate(a))	TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide(a))	TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	TWA 17 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		TWA 25 ppm
		STEL 35 ppm
		STEL 24 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Engineering Controls:

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Following is a guide to suggested PPE that may be utilised for handling this product.

Respiratory protection:

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important. Consult your local supplier.

Hands/Feet:

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity, are important in the selection of gloves. Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

Eye protection:

Safety glasses or face shield or chemical worker's goggles.

Clothing:

General protective clothing such as overalls or long pants and a long sleeve shirt or a chemical apron. Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible. Launder thoroughly before reusing. For large spills or ponded areas impervious footwear is preferred.

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Other: Use barrier creams to protect skin from contact with the material. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet and after finishing work. Observe the usual precautions when handling chemicals.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Thin white liquid

Odour: Mild ammoniacal (Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odorous acrylic monomers; the amounts remaining in compounded mixtures represents a very low order of exposure, however this may become noticeable with some materials particularly in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.)

pH: 10

Boiling point: 100 °C

Freezing point: ≤ 0 °C

Solubility in water: Miscible

Specific gravity: 1.28 – 1.32 at 20 °C

Flash point: Not Applicable

Flammability Limits: Not applicable

Evaporation rate: Not available

Volatile Component: 70- 75 % (by volume):

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Product is considered stable.

Incompatible materials: None known.

Hazardous decomposition products: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Hazardous reactions: None known.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Eyes: Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

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. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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Ingestion: The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Chronic: There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Toxicity and Irritation: Not available for the end product. Information below refers to individual constituents.

ACRYLIC RESIN: No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h – SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Skin (human) 0.3: mg/3d- I Mild

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Carcinogen: IARC 2B

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 20 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced

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inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecology: Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Marine: TITANIUM DIOXIDE:  
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:  
Fish LC50 (96hr.): 8.2 mg/l

In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non -persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal method and containers: Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Recycle wherever possible.

Consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: None allocated

Proper Shipping Name: Not regulated

Dangerous Goods Class: None allocated

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Subsidiary Risk: None allocated

Packing Group: None allocated

Hazchem Code: None allocated

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

NICNAS / AICS: All components are listed

Poisons Schedule: Not Scheduled

HSNO Classifications: 6.7B

ERMA Group Standard: HSR002670

ERMA / NZIoC: All components are listed

Tracking: Not required

Approved Handler: Not required

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue:

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request. All information contained in this MSDS is as accurate and up-to-date as possible. No warranty expressed or implied is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness.