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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

AQUALOK WB 8009

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 8009"

PRODUCT USE

Clear adhesive.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mirotone Pty Ltd

Address: 21 Marigold St Revesby NSW, 2212 AUS

Telephone:+61 2 9795 3700

EmergencyTel: 1800 039 008 (Aust)

EmergencyTel: +61 3 9573 3112 (International)

Fax: +61 2 9771 3601

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Risk Codes Risk Phrases
R20 Risk Phrases
Harmful by inhalation.

R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes respiratory system and skin.

SAFETY

Safety Codes Safety Phrases

S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.

S401 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.

S13 Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S46 If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons
Information Centre (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

 NAME
 CAS RN
 %

 resins
 30-60

 additives
 0-1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- · Immediately give a glass of water.
- · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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EYE

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.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- · If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- · Foam.
- · Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- · Carbon dioxide.
- · Water spray or fog Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- · Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- · Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- · Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- · Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- · Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- · Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- · Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- · On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- · May emit acrid smoke.
- · Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- · Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- · Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- · Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- · Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area 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 MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- · Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- · 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.
- · 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.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- · Metal can or drum
- · Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- · Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- · Store in original containers.
- · Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- · 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- · Safety glasses with side shields.
- · Chemical goggles.
- · Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document,

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

describing the wearing of lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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.

OTHER

- · Overalls.
- · P.V.C. apron.
- · Barrier cream.
- · Skin cleansing cream.
- · Eye wash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Combustible liquid with a characteristic odour; partially miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Liquid.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 59
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100 (initial) Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.030 pH (as supplied): Not Available Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available Evaporation Rate: Not Available Flash Point (°C): >100 (CC) Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- · Presence of incompatible materials.
- · Product is considered stable.
- · Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS Harmful by inhalation. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. 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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non -atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- · Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- · Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- · Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS AQUALOKWB 8009 (CAS: None): No regulations applicable

Section 16 - 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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.

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