

# MAPEI AQUAPRIM R

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MAPEI AQUAPRIM R

### SYNONYMS

"synthetic latex dispersion adhesive primer adhesion improver", "misspelling aquaprime as"

### PRODUCT USE

Water-borne synthetic resin based primer.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Mapei Australia P/L

Address:

12 Parkview Drive

Archerfield

QLD, 4108

AUS

Telephone: +61 7 3276 5000

Fax: +61 7 3276 5076

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
polymer dispersion		10-60
pigment as titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	<10^
additives, biocides, not specified		N/S
water	7732-18-5	30-60
No further ingredient information supplied		

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

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

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic/ irritating fumes.
- May emit acrid smoke.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- 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.

#### 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

titanium dioxide	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

titanium dioxide	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

titanium dioxide	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

titanium dioxide	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1%	Toxic (T) >= 3.0%
R50 >= 0.25%	Corrosive (C) >= 5.0%
R51 >= 2.5%	
else >= 10%	

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.
- 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available for water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)  
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, 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.

### OTHER

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

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:  
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".  
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: water

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:  
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".  
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:  
Protective Material CPI \*.

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
PVA	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:  
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".  
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:  
Protective Material CPI \*.

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White liquid with a typical odour; disperses in water.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): dispersable

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.07

pH (as supplied): 7-8

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): 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.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

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.

##### EYE

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

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.

##### INHALED

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.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. Refer to individual constituents.

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

### WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or 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.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.
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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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Dangerous Goods Class: None  
Subrisk: None  
UN/NA Number: None  
Packing Group: None  
Labels Required:  
Additional Shipping Information:  
International Transport Regulations:  
IMO Dangerous Goods class: None  
IMO Packing group: None  
IATA Dangerous goods class: None  
Cargo Instructions:  
Cargo Max:  
Passenger Instructions:  
Passenger Max:  
Special Provisions: None, None

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### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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