

# MAPEI MAPEPRIM SP COMPONENT B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Fri 1-Apr-2005

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MAPEI MAPEPRIM SP COMPONENT B

### SYNONYMS

"acrylic latex emulsion texture primer"

### 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

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin\*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

Wear eye/face protection.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic polymer latex	Not avail.	10-30
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-30
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<0.5
additives, preservatives, thickeners		1-9
water	7732-18-5	>60
No other ingredient information disclosed.		

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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 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- 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

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.

### 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
  - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - May emit acrid smoke., Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## HAZCHEM

None

## Personal Protective Equipment

### PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## 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>
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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 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%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

**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.
  - Avoid contact with moisture.
  - 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### 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

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australian Exposure Standards	Titanium dioxide		10				

No data available for acrylic polymer latex as (CAS: Not avail)  
No data available for ammonium hydroxide as (CAS: 1336-21-6)  
No data available for water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)  
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

For each of the following  
ACRYLIC POLYMER LATEX:  
WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

#### TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

IDLH Level: 5000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Animal studies at 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction and the architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

#### AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 0.019 ppm and 55 ppm;  
AIHA Value 16.7 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for ammonia, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract and minimise discomfort among workers that are not inured to its effects and systemic damage. Acclimatised persons are able to tolerate prolonged exposures of up to 100 ppm without symptoms. Marked irritation has been seen in persons exposed to ammonia concentrations between 50 and 100 ppm only when the exposures involved sudden concentration peaks which do not permit short-term acclimatisation. The detoxification capacity of the liver is significant since the amount of ammonia formed endogenously in the intestines markedly exceeds that from external sources.

Human exposure effects, at vapour concentrations of about:

ppm	Possible Effects
5	minimal irritation
9-50	nasal dryness, olfactory fatigue and moderate irritation
125-137	definite nose, throat and chest irritation
140	slight eye irritation
150	laryngeal spasm
500	30 minute exposures may produce cyclic hypernea, increased blood pressure and pulse rate, and upper respiratory tract irritation which may persist for 24 hours
700	immediate eye irritation
1500-10000	dyspnea, convulsive coughing, chest pain, respiratory spasm, pink frothy sputum, rapid asphyxia and delayed pulmonary oedema which may be fatal. Other effects include runny nose, swelling of the lips, restlessness, headache, salivation, nausea, vomiting, glottal oedema, pharyngitis, tracheitis, and speech difficulties. Bronchopneumonia, asphyxiation due to spasms, inflammation, and oedema of the larynx, may be fatal. Residual

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effects include hoarseness, productive cough, and decreased respiratory function  
>2500 severe eye irritation, with swelling of the eyelids, lachrymation, blepharospasm, palpebral oedema, increased intraocular pressure, oval semi-dilated, fixed pupils, corneal ulceration (often severe) and temporary blindness. Depending on duration of exposure, there may be destruction of the epithelium, corneal and lenticular opacification, and iritis accompanied by hypopyon or haemorrhage and possible loss of pigment from the posterior layer of the iris. Less severe damage is often resolved. In the case of severe damage, symptoms may be delayed; late complications including persistent oedema, vascularisation and corneal scarring, permanent opacity, acute angle glaucoma, staphyloma, cataract, and atrophy of the retina, iris, and symblepharon. Long-term exposure to sub-acute concentrations or single exposures to high concentrations may produce chronic airway dysfunction, alveolar disease, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, emphysema and anxiety neuroses

### 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, 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 \*.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

### RESPIRATOR

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.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	K-AUS	-
1000	50	-	K-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	K-2
10000	100	-	K-3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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. 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).  
aerosols, fumes from pouring  
operations, intermittent container  
filling, low speed conveyer transfers,  
welding, spray drift, plating acid  
fumes, pickling (released at low

Air Speed:  
0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)  
0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

velocity into zone of active generation)	
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	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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 an ammoniacal odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Melting Range (°C): Not available.

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100 approx

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.05

pH (as supplied): 10

Vapour Pressure (kPa): As water

Evaporation Rate: Slow

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### 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

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### 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

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.  
The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.  
Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.  
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.  
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.

##### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.  
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.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to titanium and several of its compounds produces lung scarring and chronic bronchitis. Breathing is impaired and cardiac changes with right heart enlargements occur. There is an increased chance of developing cancers of the respiratory tract.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

### ACRYLIC POLYMER LATEX:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

[Manfr.RH]

#### IRRITATION

Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odourous 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.

### TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

#### TOXICITY

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

#### IRRITATION

### 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

### WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

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

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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

Dangerous Goods Class: None

Subrisk: None

UN/NA Number: None

Packing Group: None

Labels Required:

Additional Shipping Information:

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION 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

## HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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## POISONS SCHEDULE

None

## REGULATIONS

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Chinese Synonyms

ammonium hydroxide (CAS: 1336-21-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australian Poisons Schedule

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

No data available for acrylic polymer latex as CAS: Not avail.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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