

## FLOWPRIME AQUASEAL (PART B)

Flowcrete Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5234-48

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### Product Identifier

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name                  | FLOWPRIME AQUASEAL (PART B)               |
| Synonyms                      | Two part water-based epoxy primer/sealer. |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                             |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturer directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers. |
|--------------------------|---|

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

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Flowcrete Australia Pty Ltd                   |
| Address                 | 63 Radley Street, Virginia QLD 4014 Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 7 3205 7115                               |
| Fax                     | +61 7 3205 7116                               |
| Website                 | www.flowcreteaustralia.com.au                 |
| Email                   | ausweb@tremco.com.au                          |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | CHEMTREC Australia (Sydney)      |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +612 9037 2994 24 hours / 7 days |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available                    |

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              | Min | Max |   |
|--------------|-----|-----|---|
| Flammability | 0   |     | 0 = Minimum<br>1 = Low<br>2 = Moderate<br>3 = High<br>4 = Extreme |
| Toxicity     | 0   |     |   |
| Body Contact | 0   |     |   |
| Reactivity   | 0   |     |   |
| Chronic      | 0   |     |   |

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Not Applicable |

#### Label elements

|                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | Not Applicable        |
| SIGNAL WORD         | <b>NOT APPLICABLE</b> |

#### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

## FLOWPRIME AQUASEAL (PART B)

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                    |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| Not Available | 30-60     | polyamide polymer resin (non-hazardous) |
| 7732-18-5     | 30-60     | <u>water</u>                            |

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****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.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

**Advice for firefighters**

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>                               |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | Not Applicable  |

## FLOWPRIME AQUASEAL (PART B)

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

See section 8

#### Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> <li>▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

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

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>   |

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <p>Pails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul> <p>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p> <p>None known</p>  |

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

##### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

##### EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient                  | Material name | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| DURAM PRIMESEAL MC (PART B) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| water      | Not Available | Not Available |

##### MATERIAL DATA

#### Exposure controls

Continued...

|   | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 488 1487 745"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s<br/>(50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s<br/>(500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 801 1125 969"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(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<br>(500-2000 f/min.) | 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 |
|---|--|----------------------|------------|---|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:   |                      |            |   |                                |   |                            |  |                           |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)   | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(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<br>(500-2000 f/min.)  |                      |            |   |                                |   |                            |  |                           |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 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   |                      |            |   |                                |   |                            |  |                           |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Personal protection</b></p>   |   |                      |            |   |                                |   |                            |  |                           |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>   |                      |            |   |                                |   |                            |  |                           |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Skin protection</b></p>   | <p>See Hand protection below</p>   |                      |            |   |                                |   |                            |  |                           |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| <p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>   | <p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>• chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>• glove thickness and</li> <li>• dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>• When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>• Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>• Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>• Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>• Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>• Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation</p>   |                      |            |   |                                |   |                            |  |                           |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         | <p>efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b> | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>   |

### Recommended material(s)

#### 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:

DURAM PRIMESEAL MC (PART B)

| Material       | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| BUTYL          | A   |
| NEOPRENE       | A   |
| VITON          | A   |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C   |
| PVA            | C   |

\* 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.

### Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10                           | 1000   | A-AUS / Class1       | -                    |
| up to 50                           | 1000   | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1      |
| up to 50                           | 5000   | Airline *            | -                    |
| up to 100                          | 5000   | -                    | A-2                  |
| up to 100                          | 10000  | -                    | A-3                  |
| 100+                               |  |                      | Airline**            |

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand  
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |   |  |                |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Grey liquid when mixed in part A; mixes with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.05-1.1       |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available                                       | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available                                       | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable                                      | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available                                       | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | ~100  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Available                                       | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available                                       | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Available                                       | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available                                       | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |

## FLOWPRIME AQUASEAL (PART B)

|                           |               |                           |                |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available  |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)     | Not Available | Gas group                 | Not Available  |
| Solubility in water       | Miscible      | pH as a solution (1%)     | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)  | Not Available | VOC g/L                   | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7   |
| Chemical stability                 | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7   |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7   |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7   |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5   |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 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.  |
| Ingestion    | The material has <b>NOT</b> 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 (e.g 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. |
| 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.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.  |
| 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).   |
| Chronic      | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.   |

|                             |  |               |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|
| DURAM PRIMESEAL MC (PART B) | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION    |
|                             | Not Available  | Not Available |
| water                       | TOXICITY   | IRRITATION    |
|                             | Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available |
| Legend:                     | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |               |

|                                   |  |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| WATER                             | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |                          |   |
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✗  | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✗  | Reproductivity           | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✗  | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗  | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗  | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

|                             |               |                    |                               |               |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| DURAM PRIMESEAL MC (PART B) | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                             | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| water                       | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                             | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 897.520mg/L   | 3             |
|                             | EC50          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 8768.874mg/L  | 3             |

Continued...

**FLOWPRIME AQUASEAL (PART B)**

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| water      | LOW                     | LOW              |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation      |
|------------|----------------------|
| water      | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient | Mobility         |
|------------|------------------|
| water      | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory            | Status     |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Australia - AICS              | Yes        |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes        |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (water) |
| China - IECSC                 | Yes        |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes        |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Yes        |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes        |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Yes        |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Yes        |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes        |
| Taiwan - TCSI                 | Yes        |
| Mexico - INSQ                 | Yes        |

## FLOWPRIME AQUASEAL (PART B)

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Vietnam - NCI  | Yes  |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes  |
| <b>Legend:</b> | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 01/11/2019 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 18/01/2017 |

**SDS Version Summary**

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated   |
|---------|------------|--|
| 2.1.1.1 | 18/01/2017 | Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (eye), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Toxicity and Irritation (Other) |
| 4.1.1.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification   |

**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.

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

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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