

Termortar Primer

Date of Issue: May 2005

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria.

Termortar Primer

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

COMPANY DETAILS

Company	:	TERMORTAR PTY LTD
Address	:	75 Lambton Rd Broadmeadow NSW 2292 Australia
Telephone	:	(02) 4969 8055
Fax	:	(02) 4940 8400

IDENTIFICATIONS

Product Name	:	Termortar Primer
CAS RN No(s)	:	None
UN Number	:	None
Packing Group	:	None
Dangerous Goods Class	:	None
Subsidiary Risk	:	None
Hazchem Code	:	None
Poisons Schedule Number	:	None
Product Use	:	Additive for sand and cement mixes and cement based adhesives. Used as a ceramic tile adhesive for fixing of ceramic wall and floor tiles.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability	:	0
Toxicity	:	0
Body Contact	:	1
Reactivity	:	0
Chronic	:	1
Scale	:	Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENTS

Short Gloves
Safety Glasses
Dust Mask

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Milky white liquid with a slight odor; disperses in water.
Boiling Point (deg C)	:	100
Melting Point (deg C)	:	Not available
Vapor Pressure (kappa)	:	2.33 @ 20 deg C
Specific Gravity	:	0.99-1.012
Flash Point (deg C)	:	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	:	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	:	Not applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	:	Immiscible

INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Styrene/ Butadiene Copolymer	9003-55-8	10-60
Cellulose Thickener		1-10
Bactericide		0-1
Water	7732-18-5	>60

INGREDIENT DATA**Styrene/ Butadiene Copolymer:**

TLV TWA	:	10 mg/m ³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]
TLV TWA	:	3 mg/m ³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust; ES TWA : 10 mg/m³

Water:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**HEALTH EFFECTS**

Acute	The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. Ingestion of large quantities may coagulate and block the gastrointestinal tract. [ABA] Considered an unlikely route of entry in comm./indust. environments
Swallowed:	
Eye:	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing pain and redness. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Skin:	The liquid is discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.
Inhaled:	The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of uncured styrene/butadiene fume at high concentrations may cause headache, nausea, confusion, unconsciousness and death.
Chronic:	Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

Swallowed If conscious, give water (or milk) to drink. INDUCE vomiting with IPECAC SYRUP, or fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means. REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY. In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings, send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

Eye If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water.
 2: 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.
 3: If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 4: Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin If product comes in contact with the skin, immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhaled If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove to fresh air. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

First Aid Facilities: Ensure availability of clean water for eye/skin wash.

Advice to Doctor All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote available. Consult Poisons Information Centre.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits : None assigned for mixture or identified for ingredient(s).

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/ mist or fume/ dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be over exposed.

Breathing Zone Mixture

Component	ppm	mg/m ³	Conc: (%)
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	10.0000	60.0	

Engineering Controls : General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If inhalation risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved organic-vapour respirator.

Personal Protection

Eye Protection : Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Glove Type : Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Footwear : Wear safety footwear.

Clothing : Overalls.

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 Maximum Half-face Full-Face

Level ppm (volume) Protection Factor Respirator

1000 10 -AUS P -
1000 50 - -AUS P
5000 50 Airline * -
5000 100 - -2 P
10000 100 - -3 P
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.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

Suitable Container : Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks. DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers

Storage Incompatibility : Avoid storage with oxidisers

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.

Transportation : No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

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 labeled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills : Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and advise location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Disposal : Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will breakdown under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke.

CONTACT POINT

Company Contact : (02) 9851 9100

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Telephone Number : 131 126
Police/Fire/Ambulance : 000

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY	The technical information and application advice given in this Alterm National publication is based on the present state of our best scientific and practical knowledge. As the information herein is of a general nature, no assumption can be made as to a product's suitability for a particular use or application and no warranty as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness either expressed or implied is given other than those required by Commonwealth or State legislation. The owner, his representative or the contractor is responsible for checking the suitability of products for their intended use.
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