

Rockseal Primer

SDS

Product Name: Rockseal Primer
Product Code: RP1028/RSP

1. Identification of Supplier

Date Revised: June 2022
Supplier's Name: MPS Paving Systems Australia Pty Ltd.
Address: 79-81 Intrepid Street
Berwick, VIC 3806
Phone: + 61 3 9707 0077
Email: info@mpspaving.com.au

2. Hazardous Identification

Hazard: Classified as hazardous
Classification: Hazardous Substance
Non-Dangerous Goods
Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC
Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code
Risk Phrase(s): Classified as hazardous
R20 Harmful by inhalation
R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
R40 (3) Possible risk of irreversible effects
R42 May cause sensitization by inhalation
Safety Phrase(s): S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray
S24 Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water.
S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S38 If insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately

3. Composition/ Information on Ingredients

Chemical: Liquid
Characterisation:
Ingredients:

Name	CAS#	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phase
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	60-90%	Xn	R40 (3)
Polyurethane Prepolymer	Mixture	10-30%	Xn, Xi	R20, R36/37/38, R42
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	26447-40-5	5-15%	Sn, Xi	R20, R36/37/38, R42
(MDI) Additives n.o.s.	-	0-2%	-	R42

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4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:	Remove victim from exposure – avoid becoming a casualty. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek medical advice.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth with water immediately. Give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical assistance.
Skin:	Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice.
Eyes:	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical assistance.
First Aid Facilities:	Poison Information Centres in each State Capital City can provide additional assistance for scheduled poison.
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically. Effects may be delayed. Treat as for exposure to Chlorinated solvents and isocyanates. Adrenaline and similar sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided following exposure as complications including cardiac arrhythmia or cardiac arrest may result.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Use foam. Use carbon dioxide. Use dry chemical powder or BCF.
Specific Methods:	Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of decomposition. Keep containers cool with water spray to prevent expansion and possible rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Specific Hazards:	Not classified as flammable though will burn and can be ignited with high intensity sources of heat.
Hazchem Code:	2Z

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spills & Disposal:	Increase ventilation. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours. Cover spill with wet soil, wet sand or solid decontaminant and leave to react for ten minutes. Collect into drums for further decontamination if necessary. Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
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7. Accidental Release Measures

Conditions for Storage:	Safe Store in cool place out of direct sunlight. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep dry – reacts with water; may lead to drum rupture. Do not use aluminium or galvanized containers. Keep containers closed at all times. Store away from nitric acid, reactive organic compounds, aluminium and amines.
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Storage Regulations: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), nitromethane, foodstuff or foodstuff empties, however exemptions may apply.
This material is a Scheduled Poison (S5) and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Storage Temperatures: Recommended storage temperature 20-25°C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection National Exposure Standards:

Name	S E L		T VA		Footnote
	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
Dichloromethane			174	50	
Diphenylmethane	0.07	-	0.02	-	
Diisocyanate (MDI)					

Engineering Controls: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local ventilation or while wearing air supplied mask. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Respiratory Protection: If inhalation risk exists, wear air supplied mask meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles. Face shield

Hand Protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves.

Personal Protection Equipment: No special precautions required.

Footwear: Boots

Body Protection: Overalls or similar protective apparel.

Hygiene Measures: Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.
Contaminated overalls should be decontaminated in 8% (dilute) ammonia solution for one hour and laundered before re-use.

Other Exposure Info: No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Worksafe Australia).
For constituent: Exposure Standard: See above table 'Sen' notice – sensitizer. The substance can cause a specific immune response in some people. An affected individual may subsequently react to exposure to minute levels of that substance.
TWA – the Time-weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five day working week an entire working life.
STEL – (Short Term Exposure Limit) – the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period, which is not to be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day. According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.
These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.
These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

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9. Physical and Chemical Properties:

Form:	Liquid
Appearance	Yellowish Liquid
Odour:	Ether-like odour
Melting Point:	Not Applicable
Boiling Point:	40°C (Dichloromethane)
Solubility in Water:	Not miscible
Solubility in Organic Solvents:	Soluble in many organic solvents.
Specific Gravity:	1.3 at 25°C
pH Value:	Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure: (Air=1)	46.5 kPa at 20 Deg C (Dichloromethane)
Physical State:	Liquid
Viscosity:	Approx. 20 cps
Volatile Component:	85% Dichloromethane
Flash Point:	Not available
Flammability:	Will burn under extreme conditions only. Dichloromethane mixtures in air can be ignited with high intensity sources of heat
Flammable Limits - Lower:	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper:	Not available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Incompatible Materials:	Will react exothermically with water and all organic compounds containing reactive hydrogen groups. Contact with red hot surfaces, sparks or naked flames may generate toxic fumes of phosgene and hydrogen chloride. Forms a detonable mixture with nitric acid. May react with certain amines. Prolonged contact with aluminium or light alloys may cause a reaction with gas generation and pressure build-up.
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11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information:

No LD50 data available for product. However, for the constituents, MDI

Oral LD50 (rat): >5000mg/kg

Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >5000mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 (rat): 490mg/kg (respirable aerosol)

Rats have been exposed for two years to a respirable aerosol of polymeric MDI which resulted in chronic pulmonary irritation at high concentrations. Only at the top level (6mg/m³) was there a significant incidence of a benign tumour of the lung (adenoma) and one malignant tumour (adenocarcinoma). There were no lung tumours at 1mg/m³ and no effects at 0.2mg/m³. The tumour incidence, both benign and malignant, and the number of animals with the tumours were not different from the controls. The increased incidence of lung tumours is associated with prolonged respiratory irritation and the concurrent accumulation of yellow material in the lung, which occurred throughout the study.

In the absence of prolonged high levels of exposure leading to chronic irritation and lung damage, it is highly unlikely that tumour formation could occur. Industrial experience in humans has not shown any links between MDI exposure and cancer development.

No birth defects were seen in two independent animal (rat) studies. Foetotoxicity was observed, only at doses that were toxic to the mother. The doses used in these studies were maximal, respirable concentrations, which were well in excess of defined occupational exposure limits. There is no substantial evidence of mutagenic potential for MDI.

EYE (rabbit): Mild irritant 100ug

Respiratory hypersensitivity in guinea pigs has resulted from dermal exposure to MDI.

DICHLOROMETHANE

Oral LD50 (rat): 2100mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 (rat): 200mg/m³/15 minutes

No adverse effects on blood count, blood pressure, pulmonary function, neurological function, cognitive function, alertness and coordination were detected when healthy adults were exposed repeatedly to up to 250 ppm of dichloromethane for 7.5 hours/day.

5 days/week for two weeks or in the case of the male subjects, at 500 ppm on two consecutive days.

Several major studies on human workers showed no casual relationship between exposure to dichloromethane and an increase in the evidence of cancer.

A chronic inhalation study in mice has shown that dichloromethane is carcinogenic in this species.

Malignant tumours were observed in both the liver and lung at levels well above the exposure standard. Additional studies in the mouse, rat and the hamster have shown no significant evidence of a carcinogenic effect. The effect in mice is specific to this species and is very unlikely to occur in humans. This is due to well established differences in the metabolic pathways between rodents and humans.

This material has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2B agent.

Group 2B – The agent is possible carcinogenic to humans.

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Inhalation:	<p>The vapour is an irritant to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Respiratory sensitizer. Inhalation of mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation. Symptoms may include irritation of the eyes, nose, throat and lungs, possibly with dryness of the throat, tightness of the chest and difficulty breathing.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour will lead to anaesthetic effects and adverse effects on the central nervous system. Symptoms may include light-headedness, nausea, vomiting and headache. Inhalation of very high concentrations can result in loss of consciousness, and irregular heart beat and prove suddenly fatal. Dichloromethane is converted to carbon monoxide in the body, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood. This is reflected by a raised carboxyhaemoglobin concentration in the blood.</p>
Ingestion:	<p>Ingestion can cause nausea and vomiting, drowsiness and unconsciousness.</p>
Skin:	<p>Contact with skin will result in mild irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to dermatitic effects. Skin sensitization and/or respiratory sensitization may result from repeated or prolonged skin contact.</p>
Eye :	<p>A severe eye irritant. May cause conjunctivitis</p>
Chronic Effects:	<p>Animal studies have shown that respiratory sensitization can be induced by skin contact with known respiratory sensitizers including diisocyanates. Chronic exposure by inhalation may result in a permanent decrease in lung function.</p> <p>Repeated exposure to high levels may produce liver and kidney damage. Evidence available indicates that dichloromethane is an animal carcinogen. These particular data are not considered relevant to normal industrial use but emphasise the need for care in handling.</p>

12. Ecological Information

Information on Ecological Effects:

Dichloromethane
Low toxicity to aquatic organisms.
24hr LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus): 230mg/L
48hr LC50 (Daphnia magna): 224mg/L
96hr LC50 (fat head minnow): 193mg/L
96hr LC50 (Mysid shrimp): 256mg/L
14 day LC50 (Poecilla reticulata) 294mg/l 14 day

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13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: Observe local regulations.

14. Transport Information

Transport Information: Classified as a Dangerous Good (Class 6.1 TOXIC SUBSTANCE) by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

U.N Number: 1593

Proper Shipping Name: Dichloromethane

DG Class: 6.1

Hazchem Code: 2Z

Packaging Method: 3.8.6.1

Packaging Group: III

EPG Number: 6B7

IERG Number: 37

15. Regulatory Information

Poisons Schedule: S5

Hazard Category: Harmful, Irritant

15. Other Information

Contact Person/Point: MPS Paving Systems Australia Pty Ltd – Technical Support 03 9707 0077
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