

# AQUALOK WB 8009

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Sep-2012  
9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 6632-41  
Version No:4.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

AQUALOK WB 8009

### PRODUCT USE

For full details on application and properties consult the technical datasheet  
AQUALOK WB 8009 is a clear, non flammable, waterbased, single pack adhesive for temperate to warm climates.

### SUPPLIER

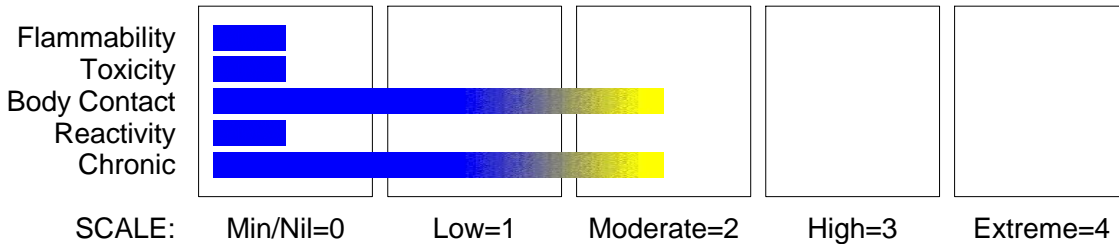
Company: Mirotone Pty Ltd  
Address:  
21 Marigold Street  
Revesby  
NSW, 2212  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9795 3700  
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (Aust)**  
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Fax: +61 2 9771 3601  
Website: [www.mirotone.com](http://www.mirotone.com)  
[www.australianprinterssupplies.com.au](http://www.australianprinterssupplies.com.au)  
[www.polycure.com.au](http://www.polycure.com.au)

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
resin		30-<60
isothiazolinones		<0.02
ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous		balance

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## EYE

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

## SKIN

- If skin 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, aerosols 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.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
  - However, it will break down 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 produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- - Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO<sub>3</sub>), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).
- Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones.
- Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Formaldehyde:
  - is a strong reducing agent
  - may polymerise in air unless properly inhibited (usually with methanol up to 15%) and stored at controlled temperatures
  - will polymerize with active organic material such as phenol
  - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, acrylonitrile, caustics (sodium hydroxide, yielding formic acid and flammable hydrogen), magnesium carbonate, nitromethane, nitrogen oxides (especially a elevated temperatures), peroxyformic acid.
- 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

#### MATERIAL DATA

AQUALOK WB 8009:

- CEL TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total isothiazolinones (Rohm and Haas).

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

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

#### 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

#### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
  - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

- Butyl rubber gloves.
- Nitrile rubber gloves.

### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ 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:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Milky thixotropic liquid with a characteristic odour; miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	3000- 6000 mPa.s @20°C
Boiling Range (°C)	100 (initial)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	6- 8
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	2.3
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.98- 1.08
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	0.6
Volatile Component (%vol)	55- 80	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

### EYE

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

### SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

### 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.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. Risk of sensitization depends on how contact occurs – it is higher when the skin has been damaged. Skin specialist studies have shown sensitisation has occurred with concentrations of 0.02% or less, and allergic reactions can occur in sensitized people with even lower concentrations. There is immune cross reaction between chlorinated isothiazolinones, but not between the non-chlorinated species or between non-chlorinated and chlorinated species. More experience is needed before conclusion of the safety of non-chlorinated species can be made.

There are conflicting reports in the literature, but isothiazolinones have been reported to cause mutations in certain bacteria.

This effect has not been shown to occur in mammal cells. Animal testing showed no reproductive or tumour-inducing effects.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
AQUALOK WB 8009	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

No data for AQUALOK WB 8009 (CW: 6632-41)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*