

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	CEMINTEL® Territory Primer 1
Other Names	Cemintel Builder Series Façade Panel Primer, Cemintel® Designer Series Façade Panel Primer
Product Codes/Trade Names	n/a
Recommended Use	Façade panel primer
Applicable In	Australia
Supplier	CSR Building Products Limited ABN 55 008 631 356
Address	Trinita 3, 39 Delhi Road, North Ryde NSW 2113, Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9235 8000 (or 1800 807 668 (available in Australia only))
Email Address	www.cemintel.com.au/contact
Website	www.cemintel.com.au/
Facsimile	+61 2 9372 5819
Emergency Phone Number	000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only)
Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26 (available in Australia only)


This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with National standards and guidelines from Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC). The information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its SDS by any other person or organization. The Supplier will issue a new SDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or Standards, Codes, Guidelines, or Regulations.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement Of Hazardous Nature

Classified as **Hazardous** as delivered, according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (SWA – formerly ASCC/NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008] 3rd Edition.

CEMINTEL® Territory Primer 1 is classified as **Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

GHS CLASSIFICATION	GHS SIGNAL WORD	GHS PICTOGRAM/S
Flammable liquid - category 2 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - category 3 Eye irritation - category 2A	DANGER	
GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS	GHS PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	
H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapour H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness H319 – Causes serious eye irritation AUH066 – Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking	P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. P233 – Keep container tightly closed. P240 – Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 – Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment, etc. P242 – Use only non-sparking tools. P243 – Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 – Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection. P305 + P351 + P338 – If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P303 + P361 + P353 – If on skin, immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. P304 + P340 – If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 – Call a Poison Centre or doctor if you feel unwell. P370 + P378 – In case of fire, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol stable foam for extinction. P403 + P235 – Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 – Store locked up. P501 – Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.	

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	SYNONYMS	PROPORTION	CAS NUMBER
Ethyl acetate	Acetic acid, ethyl ester	50-60%	141-78-6
Urethane pre-polymer		30-40%	n/a
Additive agent		10-20%	n/a
Butyl acetate	Acetic acid, butyl ester	1-10%	123-86-4

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed	If a minor amount has been accidentally swallowed, then, if conscious, rinse mouth with water and then dilute stomach contents by giving large amounts of water. Seek medical attention. Do not attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If person vomits, place person on their side in recovery position.
Eyes	Flush eye with flowing water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Seek medical attention promptly if irritation persists or any loss of vision occurs.
Skin	Remove heavily contaminated clothing. Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Use a mild soap if available. Shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin.
Inhaled	Remove promptly to fresh air. If there are signs of drunkenness (intoxication or inebriation) or respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea or headache occurs, seek immediate medical attention. Treat unconsciousness by placing the person in the coma position. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stops.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and as for a narcotic substance.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Highly flammable liquid. May form flammable mixtures with air. Burns with a colourless flame. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition and flash back are possible. Run off to sewers and drains may cause explosions. Isolate for at least 800 metres in all directions if tanks or tankers are involved. The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. All vessels must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring solvents. Avoid all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment is necessary in areas where this chemical is being used.
Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or alcohol stable foam. Water may be ineffective.
Specific hazards	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters	Use water to cool exposed containers. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Spills and leaks may be washed away with copious volumes of water, fog or spray. For major fires or where the atmosphere is either oxygen deficient or contains unacceptable levels of combustion products, firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-mask and protective clothing.
HAZCHEM Code	3[Y]E

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	In the event of a spill eliminate all sources of ignition and take measures to prevent static discharge. No smoking. Use water spray to disperse vapour. Clear area of all personnel not directly involved in the clean up. All personnel involved in the containment and disposal procedures to wear protective equipment as described in Section 8 to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours. Ventilate area well and ensure the atmosphere is safe before personnel return to the work area.
Environmental precautions	Prevent run-off into drains and waterways. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, advise the local emergency services.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES CONT.**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Stop and contain the spill for salvage or absorb in inert absorbent material (e.g. soil, sand, vermiculite) for disposal by an approved method.

Wash the cleaned up area with copious volumes of water to remove any trace amounts of product. Spills can be converted to non-flammable mixtures by dilution with water.

Non-returnable containers should be de-gassed prior to disposal. Dispose of all waste containers and used drums in accordance with local authority guidelines.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment only must be used in area where this chemical is being used.

The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. Containers must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring product.

Conditions for safe storage

Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated and well ventilated areas away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Store away from oxidizing agents.

Keep containers closed at all times; check regularly for leaks. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

Observe State Regulations concerning the storage and handling of Dangerous Goods. Store with all precautions required for handling flammable liquids. The requirement of Australian Standard AS 1940 should be observed in addition to AS 1020, AS 1076, AS 2380 and AS 3000.

Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and are dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

Incompatibilities

Not to be stored with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases in bulk (Class 2.1), poisonous gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidizing agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Workplace Exposure Standards**

Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Safe Work Australia
Ethyl Acetate: TWA - 200 ppm, 720 mg/m³; STEL - 400 ppm, 1440 mg/m³
Butyl Acetate: TWA - 150 ppm, 713 mg/m³; STEL - 200 ppm, 950 mg/m³

Notes on Exposure Standards

All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low a level as is workable (practicable) and in all cases to below the Workplace Exposure Standard (WES).

TWA (Time Weighted Average): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS **Ventilation**

Local exhaust ventilation and/or mechanical (general) exhaust is recommended where vapours are likely to be generated. All such equipment must be intrinsically safe.

 Special Consideration for Repair and/or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment

Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and are dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

Vapour is 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION **Personal Hygiene**

Protective clothing (gloves, coveralls, boots, etc.) should be worn to prevent skin contact. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

 Skin Protection

Avoid skin contact by the use of approved chemical resistant gloves and aprons – PVC or Neoprene (AS 2161).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION CONT.

<input type="checkbox"/> Eye Protection	Avoid eye contact by wearing chemical goggles with side-shields or face-shield (AS/NZS 1336) whenever exposed to vapour or mist or if there is a risk of splashing liquid in the eyes. Safety showers with eye-wash should be provided in all areas where product is handled.
<input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Protection	None should be needed if engineering, storage and handling controls are adequate to ensure that atmospheric contamination is kept below the National Standard. Where vapour concentrations are likely to approach or exceed the National Standard, an approved organic vapour respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716) must be worn. In high vapour concentrations, or in suspected oxygen deficient atmospheres such as empty vessels or confined spaces, use air-supplied hood.
<input type="checkbox"/> Smoking	Smoking must be prohibited in all areas where this product is used - see safety information on flammability.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Pale yellow viscous liquid
Odour	Solvent odour
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	Not determined
Melting point	Ethyl acetate: -83.6°C
Initial boiling point and range	Ethyl acetate: 77°C
Flash point	Ethyl acetate: 7.2°C
Evaporation rate	Ethyl acetate: 480; n-Butyl Acetate: 100
Flammability	Highly flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Ethyl acetate: 11.4% / 2.0%
Vapour pressure	Ethyl acetate: 73 mm Hg (20°C); 10 hPa
Vapour density	Ethyl acetate: 3.0 (air = 1)
Specific gravity (Relative density)	Ethyl acetate: 0.9
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not determined
Viscosity	Viscous
Auto-ignition temperature	Ethyl acetate: 427°C; n-Butyl Acetate: 420°C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
% Volatiles	51-70%
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content (as specified by the Green Building Council of Australia)	51-70%

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions
Hazardous Reactions	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.
Incompatible Materials	Will react with strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Burning produces carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide, and may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS: ACUTE (SHORT TERM)

Swallowed	Unlikely under normal occupational exposures, but swallowing a minor amount may result in nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, headache, diarrhoea and abdominal discomfort. Dizziness and drowsiness may also occur. Ingestion of larger amounts may cause narcotic effects, and lead to coma and death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.
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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION CONT.

Eyes	Vapours may irritate the eyes. Liquid and mists may severely irritate or damage the eyes.
Skin	Contact with skin may result in very slight irritation.
Inhaled	Vapours in high concentrations may cause minor irritation of the upper respiratory tract.
HEALTH EFFECTS: CHRONIC (LONG TERM)	
Swallowed	Ingestion of larger amounts may cause narcotic effects, and lead to coma and death.
Skin	Prolonged or repeated contact and heavy skin contamination may cause skin drying and cracking and/or dermatitis with redness, itching, and swelling. This may lead to secondary infection.
Inhaled	Higher concentrations can cause drowsiness, headaches and vomiting. May also produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Ethyl acetate has been implicated in substance abuse (sniffing).
ADDITIONAL NOTES	
Long Term Effects	Prolonged or repeated over-exposure or deliberate habitual sniffing can cause liver damage.
TOXICITY DATA	
	Ethyl acetate: LD50/oral/rat: 8,700 mg/kg; LD50/oral/mouse: 4,100 mg/kg Butyl acetate: LD50/oral/mouse: 7,060 mg/kg Ethyl acetate: LC50/inhalation/rat: 1,600 ppm/8h Butyl acetate: LC50/inhalation/rat: 2,000 ppm/4h Ethyl acetate: LD50/dermal/rat: 17,760 mg/kg Butyl acetate: skin irritation/rabbit: 500 mg/24H; moderate; eye irritation/rabbit: 20 mg open; severe

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity	Ethyl acetate: LC50/Fathead minnow: 56-64 mg/l/96h Ethyl acetate: EC50/Daphnia magna: 318 mg/l/24h
Persistence and Degradability	Ethyl acetate: Degree of elimination >60%; readily biodegradable
Bioaccumulative potential	There is no evidence to suggest bioaccumulation will occur.
Mobility in soil	A low mobility would be expected of the dried product in a landfill situation.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

CEMINTEL® Territory Primer 1 is suitable for incineration by approved agent under controlled conditions if permitted by local authorities, otherwise disposal must be in accordance with local waste authority requirements.

Product must be contained and not disposed to sewerage systems, drains or waterways. Advise flammable nature. Empty containers must be decontaminated by rinsing with water.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number	1993
UN Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated
Class and Subsidiary Risk	3
Packaging Group	II
Marine Pollutant	No
Special Precautions for User	Refer to incompatibilities in section 7 and stability/reactivity information in section 10.
HAZCHEM code	3[Y]E

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule	Not scheduled
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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**For further information on this product, please contact:**

CSR Building Products Limited (ABN 55 008 631356), Triniti 3, 39 Delhi Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia.

Phone +61 2 9372 5888 or 1800 807 668 (available in Australia only)

Fax +61 2 9372 5877

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS REFERENCES**

AS 1020	The Control of Undesirable Static Electricity.
AS 1076	Code of Practice for selection, installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus and associated equipment for use in explosive atmospheres (other than mining applications) – Parts 1 to 13.
AS/NZS 1336	Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection
AS/NZS 1715	Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS/NZS 1716	Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 1940	The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
AS 2161	Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves).
AS 2380	Electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres – Explosion Protection Techniques (Parts 1 to 9).
AS 3000	Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules).

OTHER REFERENCES

NOHSC:1008 (2004)	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances
Model Code of Practice	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.
Model Code of Practice	Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.
Model Code of Practice	Managing Risks Of Hazardous Chemicals In The Workplace, July 2012, Safe Work Australia.
WHS	Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations, April 2012, Safe Work Australia.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th edition, National Transport Commission.
WES	Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants, April 2013, Safe Work Australia.
WES	Guidance On The Interpretation Of Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants, April 2013, Safe Work Australia.
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 3rd revised edition, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009.
GHS	Understanding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2010.
HSIS	Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS), internet advisory service, Safe Work Australia.
HCIL	GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (HCIL), internet advisory service, Safe Work Australia.

AUTHORISATION

Reason for Issue	New formulation and update to GHS format
Authorised by	Kate Lane
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