

# OKATMOS EG 20

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 1-Jul-2013  
C554SP

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Version No:3.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

OKATMOS EG 20

### OTHER NAMES

"Product Code: 49002, 49025, 49003, Fast Setting Primer"

### PRODUCT USE

Primer for the preparation of non-absorbent and absorbent substrates.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Polyflor Australia Pty Ltd  
Address:  
59- 65 Wedgewood Road  
Hallam  
VIC, 3803  
Australia  
Telephone: 1800 777 425  
Emergency Tel: 1800 777 425  
Fax: +61 3 9215 4444

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Not hazardous

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic acid/ styrene copolymer present as dispersion with additives nonhazardous		

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

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

### 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 or hair contact occurs:
  - 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

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### 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.

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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

- Minor hazard.
  - Clear area of personnel.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
  - Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- 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

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Plastic container.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

#### MATERIAL DATA

OKATMOS EG 20:  
None assigned.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 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 general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

The selection of the 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.

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:

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

#### OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### 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.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

White, nearly odourless liquid; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	~40 cSt@ 23°C
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	7.0- 8.0
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	2.3 @ 25C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.04
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Not applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	Not applicable
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

### 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.

##### 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

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No data for this material.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity Ingredient

Okatmos EG 20

Persistence:  
Water/Soil  
No Data  
Available

Persistence: Air  
No Data  
Available

Bioaccumulation  
No Data  
Available

Mobility  
No Data  
Available

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

No data for Okatmos EG 20 (CW: 4692-35)

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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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