



# PIPE REPAIR BANDAGE

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – RAPP-IT PIPE REPAIR BANDAGE

Infosafe No <sup>TM</sup>                      LPX29                      Issue Date: October 2011                      ISSUED by MARININD                      PAGE: 1 OF 4  
Product Name :                      RAPP-IT PIPE REPAIR BANDAGE RAP304                      Not classified as hazardous

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name                      RAPP-IT PIPE REPAIR BANDAGE RAP304  
Company Name                      MARINE & INDUSTRIAL MARKETING (ABN 32051 014 049)  
Address                      P.O. BOX 446 HAMILTON QUEENSLAND 4007  
Telephone/Fax Number                      Tel: (07) 3262 3755      Fax: (07) 3262 3255  
Recommended Use                      Used for emergency pipe repair to fluid control.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification                      Not classified as hazardous  
NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.  
NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.  
Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.  
Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition                      The polyurethane component contains 65-66% 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8), 24-25% 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with ethenylbenzene, methyloxirane and oxirane (CAS 58050-75-2) an 10-11% Fatty acids, coco, polymers with benzoic acid, pentaerythritol and phthalic anhydride (CAS 68604-67-1) reacted together. The final product contains 13% isocyanate in bonded or reacted form. It is not expected to contain free isocyanates.

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
	Polyurethane	9009-54-5	51-61 %		
	Glass, oxide	65997-17-3	47-49 %		

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation                      If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.  
Ingestion                      Unlikely to occur due to the physical state of the product. However, if ingested, rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.  
Skin                      Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.  
Eye                      If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.  
First Aid Facilities                      Eye wash fountain and normal washroom facilities.  
Advice to Doctor                      Treat symptomatically.  
Other Information                      For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 1126) or a doctor at once.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media                      Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.  
Hazards from Combustion Products                      Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, isocyanates and hydrogen cyanide.  
Specific Hazards                      Combustible solid. This product will burn if exposed to fire.  
Precautions in connection with Fire                      Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location.

[www.piperepair.com.au](http://www.piperepair.com.au)



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### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures                      Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Do not breathe dust. Wear respiratory protection and full protective clothing to minimise exposure. Collect material avoiding dust generation - then transfer material in to suitable vapour tight labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling                      Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment to prevent inhalation, skin and eye exposure. Avoid inhalation of dust generated when removing the product from pipes, and skin or eye contact. Use disposable gloves. Product will adhere on contact with skin or clothing. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for Safe Storage                      Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Avoid contact with moisture or water as product will harden. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards                      No exposure value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:  
National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia Exposure Standards:  

Substance	TWA		STEL		Notice
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Isocyanate as NCO	-	0.02	-	0.07	Sen

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.  
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 workday.  
'Sen' Notice: The substance may cause sensitisation by skin contact or by inhalation.

Biological Limit Values                      No biological limits allocated.

Engineering Controls                      Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels as low as possible. Where vapours, mists or dusts are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system is required.

Respiratory Protection                      If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable mist/particulate filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection                      Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection                      Wear disposable gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection                      Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.



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### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	A knitted fibreglass substrate with a polyurethane resin.
Odour	Not available
Freezing Point	Not available
Boiling Point	200°C
Solubility in Water	Reacts with water.
Specific Gravity	1.12 at 25°C
pH Value	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Flash Point	200°C
Flammability	Combustible
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid moisture or water before use. This will cause unwanted hardening.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, isocyanates and hydrogen cyanide.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	No toxicity data available for this material. The available toxicity data for 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate is as follows: LC50(Rat, Inhalation): 178 mg/m3 LD50(Rat, Oral): 9200 mg/kg
Inhalation	Isocyanates are harmful by inhalation and irritating to respiratory system. Inhalation of isocyanates may cause sensitisation, and asthma-like symptoms in some individuals. However due to the form of the product, exposure to isocyanate vapour is not expected.
Ingestion	Ingestion unlikely due to form of product. Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Skin	May be irritating to skin. Skin contact may cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Eye	May be irritating to eyes. On eye contact this product may cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.
Chronic Effects	Not available
Carcinogenicity	4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate is classified as a Category 3 Carcinogen according to National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC). That is, there is some evidence from appropriate animal studies that human exposure to this substance may result in the development of cancer, but this evidence is insufficient to place the substance in Category 2. Category 3 Carcinogens are substances that cause concern for humans owing to possible carcinogenic effects.

