

MAPEI KERALASTIC COMPONENT A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 1-Apr-2005

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MAPEI KERALASTIC COMPONENT A

SYNONYMS

"polyurethane epoxy adhesive"

PRODUCT USE

Base or Part A of a 2 pack. urethane adhesive. Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers. Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mapei Australia P/L
Address:
12 Parkview Drive
Archerfield
QLD, 4108
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 3276 5000
Fax: +61 7 3276 5076

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
Irritating to skin.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
May produce discomfort of the eyes*.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
Possible respiratory sensitiser*.
May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
May possibly affect fertility*.
* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
polyurethane resin		10-30
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid fillers as	25068-38-6	5-10
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	10-30
talc	14807-96-6	
xylene	1330-20-7	<5

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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
 - The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
 - Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.
 - Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
 - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive., Combustion products include, carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set - 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)
Talc		1,000
Xylene (o, m, p isomers)	900	

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	500 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	500 mg/m ³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	50 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	50 mg/m ³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	30 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	30 mg/m ³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	10 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	15 mg/m ³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50 >= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51 >= 2.5%		
else >= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australian Exposure Standards	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)		2.5				
Australian Exposure Standards	Soapstone (respirable dust)		3				
Australian Exposure Standards	Soapstone		6				
Australian Exposure Standards	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	80	350	150	655		

No data available for bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid as (CAS: 25068-38-6) / (CAS: 25085-99-8)

No data available for calcium carbonate as (CAS: 471-34-1) / (CAS: 13397-26-7) / (CAS: 15634-14-7)

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

INGREDIENT DATA

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.

TALC:

Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatform content of the talc being mined or milled (being the asbestos-like amphiboles, serpentines (asbestiformes) and other minerals in the form of acicular, prismatic and fibrous crystals including, possibly, asbestos).

Because of severe health effects associated with exposures to asbestos, regulatory agencies tend to regard all elongate mineral crystal particles, whether prismatic, acicular, fibrous, as asbestos - the only provision is the particles have an aspect ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater. Consideration is also given to their respirability, their width being less than or equal to 3 µm. Only limited data, however, exists on the health effects of elongate mineral particles having prismatic, acicular or fibrous (non-asbestos) forms. Experimental evidence indicates that the carcinogen potential of mineral fibres is related to the size class with diameter of 8 µm with shorter, thicker particles having little biological activity.

Dust of nonfibrous talc, consisting entirely of platform talc crystals

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and containing no asbestos poses a relatively small respiratory hazard. Difficulties exist, however, in the determination of asbestos as cleavage fragments of prismatic or acicular crystals, nonasbestos fibres and asbestos fibres are very similar. Subject to an accurate determination of asbestos and crystalline silica, exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect workers from the significant risk of nonmalignant respiratory effects associated with talc dusts.

XYLENE:

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response)

Xylene vapour is an irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin and causes narcosis at high concentrations. Exposure to doses sufficiently high to produce intoxication and unconsciousness also produces transient liver and kidney toxicity. Neurologic impairment is NOT evident amongst volunteers inhaling up to 400 ppm though complaints of ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation occur at 200 ppm for 3 to 5 minutes.

Exposure to xylene at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the risk of irritant effects and to produce neither significant narcosis or chronic injury. An earlier skin notation was deleted because percutaneous absorption is gradual and protracted and does not substantially contribute to the dose received by inhalation.

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].

HANDS/FEET

- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons.
 - DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
 - DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use. 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.

OTHER

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2 P
10000	100	-	A-3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

3: Intermittent, low production.
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

3: High production, heavy use
4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Grey combustible paste with a typical odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): <5
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.6
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.1
Autoignition Temp (°C): >460
State: Non slump paste

Boiling Range (°C): 127
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.7
pH (as supplied): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.2 @23C
Evaporation Rate: >1
Flash Point (°C): 62
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 6
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). 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

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

TOXICITY

Data for liquid polymer, ie for molecular weights generally less than 700
for bisphenol A monomer with epichlorohydrin (mol. wt. 320.84)

Dermal (mouse) TDLo: 16600 mg/kg/2Y/l

for bisphenol A dimer with epichlorohydrin

Nil reported

IRRITATION

Nil reported

(mol. wt. 641.68)

Nil reported

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

for bisphenol A polymer with epichlorohydrin

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild

CAUTION: Epoxy resin products may contain sensitising glycidyl ethers.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

No evidence of carcinogenic properties.
teratogenic effects.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-Moderate

No evidence of mutagenic or

TALC:

TOXICITY

Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I Mild

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

IRRITATION

XYLENE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 200 ppm

Inhalation (man) LClO: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

Reproductive effector in rats

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

XYLENE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 13.5

BCF<100: 2.14-2.20

log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12-3.20

Half-life Soil - High (hours): 672

Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 168

Half-life Air - High (hours): 44

Half-life Air - Low (hours): 2.6

Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 672

Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 168

Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 8640

Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 336

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 672

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 168

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 8640

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 4320

Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m): 269.5

Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano-m): 265

Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 2.70E+08

Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 3.90E+05

Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 44

Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 2.6

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Dangerous Goods Class: None
Subrisk: None
UN/NA Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO Dangerous Goods class: None
IMO Packing group: None
IATA Dangerous goods class: None
Cargo Instructions:
Cargo Max:
Passenger Instructions:
Passenger Max:
Special Provisions: None, None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australian Poisons Schedule

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australian Poisons Schedule

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

talco (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (Code) - Food Additives - Schedule 2:
Miscellaneous additives permitted in accordance with GMP in processed foods
specified in Schedule 1

xylylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australian Poisons Schedule
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

No data available for calcium carbonate as CAS: 13397-26-7, CAS: 15634-14-7.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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