



# MAPEI MAPECOAT BS 1 PART B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-May-2007

CC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 6610-61

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 2 of 8

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	Keep locked up.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	25-<25
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	25-<35
2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	12.5-<20
4, 4' - methylenebis(cyclohexylamine)	1761-71-3	12.5-<20
isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	10-<12.5

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
  - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
  - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
  - If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
  - Observe the patient carefully.
  - Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
  - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.  
Avoid giving alcohol.

#### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
  - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
  - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

continued...

# MAPEI MAPECOAT BS 1 PART B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-May-2007

CC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 6610-61

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 3 of 8

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
  - Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
  - Oxygen is given as indicated.
  - The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
  - Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

#### INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- \* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- \* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- \* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

#### SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- The so-called "gaspig syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- Management is essentially supportive.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

continued...

# MAPEI MAPECOAT BS 1 PART B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-May-2007

CC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 6610-61

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 4 of 8

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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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: 3X

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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.

DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- 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

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

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# MAPEI MAPECOAT BS 1 PART B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-May-2007

CC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 6610-61

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 5 of 8

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

Avoid strong acids.

Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

- Store in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- No smoking, naked lights/ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- 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 <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol: CAS:90- 72- 2
- 4, 4' - methylenebis(cyclohexylamine): CAS:1761- 71- 3
- isophorone diamine: CAS:2855- 13- 2

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- 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

Leather wear not recommended: Contaminated leather footwear, watch bands, should be destroyed, i.e. burnt, as they cannot be adequately decontaminated.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

continued...

# MAPEI MAPECOAT BS 1 PART B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-May-2007

CC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 6610-61

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 6 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Amber liquid with an ammoniacal odour. partially miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not Available

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): 58

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: 75 cSt@ 23°C

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Causes burns.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

May cause harm to the unborn child.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

continued...

# MAPEI MAPECOAT BS 1 PART B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-May-2007

CC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 6610-61

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 7 of 8

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).

The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Marine Pollutant:Not Determined**

**Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.**

**This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.**

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
  - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
  - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:**
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 3X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:

8

Subrisk:

None

UN Number:

2735

Packing Group:

III

Shipping Name:AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE,  
N.O.S.

(contains isophorone diamine)

continued...

# MAPEI MAPECOAT BS 1 PART B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 29-May-2007

CC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 6610-61

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 8 of 8

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE: None

### REGULATIONS

PGMA SOLVENT (CAS: 108-65-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

benzyl alcohol (CAS: 100-51-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol (CAS: 90-72-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

4,4'-methylenebis(cyclohexylamine) (CAS: 1761-71-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

isophoronediamine (CAS: 2855-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Dangerous Goods Code Draft 7th Edition - Goods too Dangerous to be Transported

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for PGMA SOLVENT as CAS: 84540-57-8.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
4, 4' - methylenebis(cyclohexylamine)	1761-71-3	R43

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108- 65- 6, 84540- 57- 8

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