

MAPEI MAPECOAT I 600 W PART A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-May-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-91

Version No:1

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MAPEI MAPECOAT I 600 W PART A

SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

PRODUCT USE

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. Epoxy resin.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mapei Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

12 Parkview Drive

Archerfield

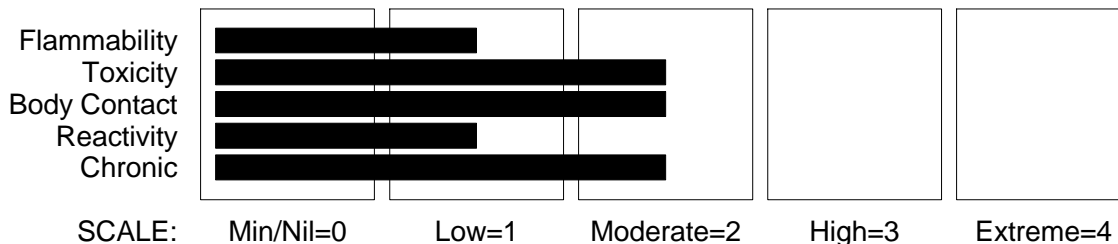
QLD, 4108

AUS

Telephone: +61 7 3276 5000

Fax: +61 7 3276 5076

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Risk Codes

R36/38

R43

R51/53

Risk Phrases

Irritating to eyes and skin.

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

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

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S53

S401

S35

S27

S26

S46

S57

S61

Safety Phrases

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

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).

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S60

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

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	25068-38-6	70-<85
(C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether	68609-97-2	10-<12.5
bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer	9003-36-5	5-<10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

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.

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 water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 2X

Personal Protective 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 breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- 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 course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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

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.
 - Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
 - 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.
 - 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and 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	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- (C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether:
- bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer:

CAS:68609- 97- 2

CAS:9003- 36- 5 CAS:55492- 52- 9

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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.

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.

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.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Transparent liquid with a characteristic odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

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): 1.13

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): >100

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: 1500 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

Irritating to eyes and skin.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

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 noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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 of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13600 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 15600 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

for RTECS No: SL 6475000:

(liquid grade)

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria

Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild

(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 17000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): Moderate

Skin (human): Irritant

Skin (guinea pig): sensitiser

Skin (human): non- sensitiser

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye (rabbit): Mild [Ciba]

Skin : Moderate

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 noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

BISPHENOL F/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN COPOLYMER:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

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 noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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 of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

Toxic 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.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

- 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: MISCELLANEOUS

HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 9

9

Subrisk:

None

UN Number: 3082

3082

Packing Group:

III

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 9

9

ICAO/IATA Subrisk:

None

UN/ID Number: 3082

3082

Packing Group:

III

ERG Code: 9L

9L

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 9

9

IMDG Subrisk:

None

UN Number: 3082

3082

Packing Group:

III

EMS Number: F- A, S- F

F- A, S- F

Marine Pollutant:

Not Determined

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

N.O.S.
(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin (CAS: 25068-38-6) 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

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 5

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether (CAS: 68609-97-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer (CAS: 9003-36-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer (CAS: 55492-52-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer

CAS

9003- 36- 5, 55492- 52- 9

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