

MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26
CD 2004/4 Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

SYNONYMS

12/04

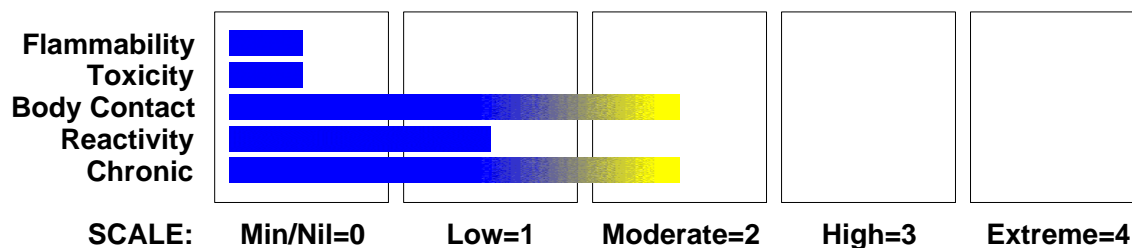
PRODUCT USE

Ready prepared cement mortar Used according to manufacturers directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mapei Australia P/L
Address:
12 Parkview Drive
Archerfield
QLD, 4108
AUSTRALIA
Telephone: (+61 7) 3276 5000
Fax: 07 3276 5078

HAZARD RATINGS



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

None

RISK

Irritating to eyes.
Irritating to skin.

continued...

MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26
CD 2004/4 Page 2 of 9

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

SAFETY

Do not breathe dust.
Avoid contact with skin.
Wear eye/face protection.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
portland cement	65997-15-1	5-9.99

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.

continued...

MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26
CD 2004/4 Page 3 of 9

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- 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

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
Breathing apparatus.
Chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up, shovel up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).

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MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26
CD 2004/4 Page 4 of 9

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

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.
- 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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with.
strong acids

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MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26
CD 2004/4 Page 5 of 9

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available for portland cement as (CAS: 65997-15-1)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

PORTLAND CEMENT:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica) [ACGIH]

PEL Total particulate: 15mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

PEL Respirable fraction : 5mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ total dust

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust

OES TWA: 10 mg/m³ total inhalable dust

OES TWA: 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

MAK value: 5 mg/m³ total dust.

IDLH Level: 5000 mg/m³

Portland cement is considered to be a nuisance dust that does not cause fibrosis and has little potential to induce adverse effects on the lung.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

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.

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MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26
CD 2004/4 Page 6 of 9

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.
Such protection might consist of:
(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Grey powder with a slight, typical cement odour; partially miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.
Reacts with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): 12.5 (10%)
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Divided Solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26
CD 2004/4 Page 7 of 9

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

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 (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those 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

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

SKIN

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Handling wet cement can cause dermatitis. Cement when wet is quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin contributes strongly to cement contact dermatitis since it may cause drying and defatting of the skin which is followed by hardening, cracking, lesions developing, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.

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MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26
CD 2004/4 Page 8 of 9

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

INHALED

Cement dust is an allergen with skin contact and/or dust inhalation possibly causing allergic response or even sensitisation responses.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. . There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

Mapei Mapegrout SV

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

PORTLAND CEMENT:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

- 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.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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MAPEI MAPEGROUT SV

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: Wed 23-Mar-2005

CHEMWATCH 5128-26

CD 2004/4 Page 9 of 9

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ...

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:

None

Dangerous Goods Class: None

UN/NA Number: None

ADR Number: None

Packing Group: None

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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