

# MAPEI PRIMER MF COMP. B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 30-May-2007  
CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-90  
Version No:1  
CD 2007/2 Page 1 of 8

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

MAPEI PRIMER MF COMP. B

### SYNONYMS

### PROPER 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)

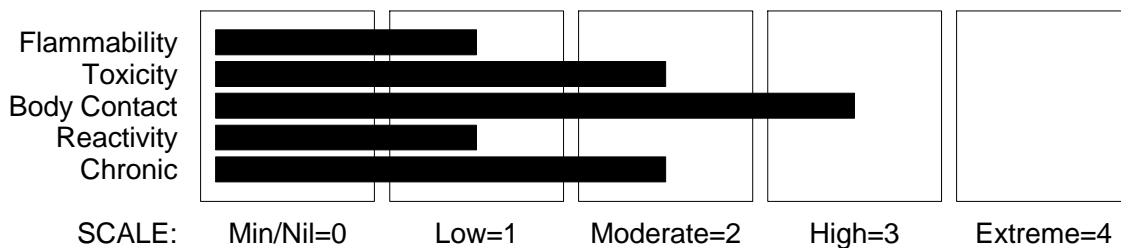
### PRODUCT USE

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. 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. Hardener for epoxy products.

### 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	Risk Phrases
R21/22	Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R34	Causes burns.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	Keep locked up.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

continued...

# MAPEI PRIMER MF COMP. B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-May-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-90

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 2 of 8

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S07	Keep container tightly closed.
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	%
isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	35-<50
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	12.5-<20
2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	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.

### 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.

### 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.

continued...

# MAPEI PRIMER MF COMP. B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-May-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-90

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 3 of 8

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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 "gaspings syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- Management is essentially supportive.

## 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 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 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.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

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

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.

## 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.

continued...

# MAPEI PRIMER MF COMP. B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-May-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-90

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 4 of 8

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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.

- 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 contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Avoid strong acids.

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.

DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• isophorone diamine:

CAS:2855- 13- 2

• 2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol:

CAS:90- 72- 2

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

continued...

# MAPEI PRIMER MF COMP. B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-May-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-90

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 5 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / 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.

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

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 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.

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Yellow combustible liquid with a characteristic 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): 1.0

pH (as supplied): 11

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): >62

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: 50 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.

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# MAPEI PRIMER MF COMP. B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-May-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-90

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 6 of 8

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

#### 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 be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

#### ISOPHORONE DIAMINE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1030 mg/kg [Manufacturer HUE]

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##### IRRITATION

#### BENZYL ALCOHOL:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Skin (man): 16 mg/48h- Mild

continued...

# MAPEI PRIMER MF COMP. B

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-May-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-90

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 7 of 8

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 2000 ppm/4h  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1000 ppm/8h  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4178 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

(aerosol)

Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open- Mild  
Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg Open SEVERE

2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL:

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg \*  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1280 mg/kg [Rohm & Haas, Henkel]\*  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.5 mg/l/1 hr. [Ciba]

### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE

## 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 (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- 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)

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None  
UN/ID Number: 2735 Packing Group: III  
ERG Code: 8L

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)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: None  
UN Number: 2735 Packing Group: III  
EMS Number: F- A, S- B Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

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 PRIMER MF COMP. B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-May-2007

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6610-90

Version No:1

CD 2007/2 Page 8 of 8

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

### REGULATIONS

isophorone diamine (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

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

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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