

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 1 of 11

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MAPEI TYPE 1

### SYNONYMS

"wall floor tile adhesive", glue, "misspelling marpay as mapay"

### PRODUCT USE

Contractor grade ceramic floor and wall tile adhesive. Used according to manufacturers directions.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Mapei Australia P/L

Address:

12 Parkview Drive

Archerfield

QLD, 4108

AUS

Telephone: +61 7 3276 5000

Fax: +61 7 3276 5076

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May affect fertility\*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
ethylene glycol	107-21-1	1-5
petroleum ether fillers, unregulated	8032-32-4.	1-5
binder as acrylic emulsion		NotSpec
		NotSpec

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 2 of 11

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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 eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 3 of 11  
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## 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

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## 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.

### 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.

**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

- 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.

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 4 of 11  
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 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>
Australian Exposure Standards	Ethylene glycol (vapour)		60		120		

No data available for petroleum ether as (CAS: 8032-32-4)  
None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.15 (petroleum ether)

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

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 5 of 11

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

		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

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for the reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
ethylene glycol	26 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100	R	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen  
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive  
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL:

Odour Threshold: 25 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylene glycol, measuring in excess of 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, are commercially available.

It appears impractical to establish separate TLVs for ethylene glycol vapour and mists. Atmospheric concentration that do not cause discomfort are unlikely to cause adverse effects. The TLV-C is thought to be protective against throat and respiratory irritation and headache reported in exposed humans. NIOSH has not established a limit for this substance due to the potential teratogenicity associated with exposure and because respiratory irritation reported at the TLV justified a lower value.

#### PETROLEUM ETHER:

Naphthas of this type produce central nervous system depression and are mild irritants of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. The carcinogenic potential of middle petroleum distillates is recognised and is related to the content of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 6 of 11

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

(PAHs). The TLV is thought to be protective against the acute effects of upper respiratory tract and eye irritation and chronic systemic effects.

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3  
Animal carcinogen (at relatively high doses).

### 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

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.  
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- 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	AX-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	AX-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AX-2 P
10000	100	-	AX-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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 7 of 11

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

"escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	Air Speed: 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
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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

White paste with a characteristic mineral spirit odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.  
Melting Range (°C): 0  
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

Boiling Range (°C): >100  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.47  
pH (as supplied): 7.6-8.4

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 8 of 11

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

pH (1% solution): Not available  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable  
State: Non slump paste

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
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 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

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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.

##### 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 is some evidence to provide a presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: some evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 9 of 11

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 398 mg/kg

Oral (child) TDLo: 5500 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 10000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg

[Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml;

Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects).

Mutagenic to rat cells.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/3D

RTECS quoted by Orica]

#### PETROLEUM ETHER:

##### TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4h

##### IRRITATION

Eye (human): 880 ppm/15m

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: Yes

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 18500-4100

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 180000

log Kow (Prager 1995): -1.36

log Kow (Sangster 1997): -1.36

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): -1.93

BOD5: 35%

COD: 94%

ThOD: 1.26

Half-life Soil - High (hours): 288

Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 48

Half-life Air - High (hours): 83

Half-life Air - Low (hours): 8.3

Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 288

Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 48

Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 576

Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 96

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 288

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 48

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 1152

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 192

Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours): 100%

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 10 of 11  
Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - Low (hours): 80%  
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 566000  
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 6400  
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 83  
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 8.3

log Kow : -1.93- -1.36  
Half-life (hr) air : 24  
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.00E-08  
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-0.81,12%  
COD : 1.21-1.29  
ThOD : 1.26  
BCF : 10-190  
Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)118-550mg/L  
Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.135-1127mg/L  
Bioaccumulation : not sig  
Nitrif. inhib. : inhib at 125mg/L  
Anaerobic effects : no degrad  
Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib. algae 105-710mg/L  
Degradation Biological: little  
processes Abiotic: photol&hydrol notsig,RxnOH\*  
In the atmosphere ethylene glycol exists mainly in the vapour phase. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals (estimated half-life 24-50 hours).  
Ethylene glycol does not concentrate in the food chain.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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## 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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## POISONS SCHEDULE

None

continued...

# MAPEI TYPE 1

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

CHEMWATCH 5075-03  
CD 2005/3 Page 11 of 11  
Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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## REGULATIONS

ethylene glycol (CAS: 107-21-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australian Poisons Schedule  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

petroleum ether (CAS: 8032-32-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:  
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australian Poisons Schedule

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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