

MAPEI WALLGARD REMOVER GEL

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

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MAPEI WALLGARD REMOVER GEL

SYNONYMS

"grafitti/ graffitti/ graffiti (sic) remover"

PRODUCT USE

Graffiti remover.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mapei Australia P/L

Address:

12 Parkview Drive

Archerfield

QLD, 4108

AUS

Telephone: +61 7 3276 5000

Fax: +61 7 3276 5076

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

May form explosive peroxides.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Skin contact may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

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).

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

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| glycol ether as | | |
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 112-34-5 | >60 |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 872-50-4 | 1-10 [^] |
| surfactant | | 1-10 |

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
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

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
 - Wipe up.
 - Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
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.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 500 mg/m ³ |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 400 ppm |

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 500 mg/m ³ |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 50 ppm |

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 150 mg/m ³ |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 15 ppm |

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 100 mg/m ³ |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 10 ppm |

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1% | Toxic (T) >= 3.0% |
| R50 >= 0.25% | Corrosive (C) >= 5.0% |
| R51 >= 2.5% | |
| else >= 10% | |

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions. In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions. Contact with aluminium should be avoided. Release of hydrogen gas may result.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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

No data available for diethylene glycol monobutyl ether as (CAS: 112-34-5)
None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

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Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 100 mg/m³

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³):

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

| Component | Breathing zone (ppm) | Breathing Zone (mg/m ³) | Mixture Conc (%) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| diethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 15.50 | 100.0000 | 99.0 |

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³):

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

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Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m³): 99 mg/m³

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

INGREDIENT DATA

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

CEL TWA: 15.5 ppm, 100 mg/m³

MAK value: 100 mg/m³

In studies involving the inhalation toxicity of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, exposure for 6 hours daily at 100 mg/m³ had no effect.

This concentration is in the range of the saturated vapour concentration.

Local damage was produced following inhalation of concentrations higher than the saturated vapour concentrations, that is, during inhalation of the aerosol (350 mg/m³). Since the only potential effects of inhalation are restricted to local discomfort (in the aerosol concentration range) the substance is classified in category I for the limitation of exposure peaks.

Teratogenicity studies have not revealed prenatal toxic effects at high oral doses and this ether is classified in pregnancy risk group C.

MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

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.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

continued...

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Protective Material CPI *

| | |
|----------------|---|
| BUTYL | A |
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |
| PVA | B |
| NATURAL RUBBER | B |

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Protective Material CPI *

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection is required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

| Protection Factor (Min) | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 x ES | AK-AUS AK-PAPR-AUS | - - |
| 50 x ES | - | AK-AUS AK-PAPR-AUS |
| 100 x ES | - | AK-2 AK-PAPR-2 |

^ - Full-face.

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. 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. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "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). aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low | Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
|---|---|

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| velocity into zone of active generation) | |
| 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

Clear colourless combustible gel with a typical odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): 6-8 (10%)
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): 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.85
pH (as supplied): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): >62
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

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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 (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

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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.

Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. Higher concentrations and prolonged exposure can cause blood in the urine. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h Moderate

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

log Kow : 0.15-1.0

Koc : 75

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 1.52E-09

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.25

COD : 2.08

Log BCF : 0.46

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 112-34-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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