Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 17-Jan-2013

X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: LOW

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Mapei Fuga Fresca Color

SYNONYMS

110-111-112-113-114-120-130-132-142

PRODUCT USE

Water dispersion synthetic resin based paint.

(VOC per CA South Coast Air Quality Management District, Rule 1168)

SUPPLIER

Company: Mapei Australia Pty Ltd Company: Mapei New Zealand Ltd

Address: Address:

12 Parkview Drive 30 Fisher Cresent
Acherfield, QLD 4108 Mt Wellington, Auckland

Australia New Zealand

Telephone: 07- 32765000 (Mon- Fri 9am- 5pm) Telephone: +64 9 921 1994

Fax: 07- 32765076 Telephone: (03) 479 1200 (normal hours) - New

Zealand Poisons information centre Emergency Tel: (03) 474 0999

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK SAFETY

•None under normal operating conditions.
•None under normal operating conditions.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethylene glycol	107-21-1	1-<2.5
C9 alkylphenol ethoxylate, branched	68412-54-4	0.2-<0.5
dodecylphenol ethoxylate	9014-92-0	0.2-<0.5
phosphoric acid ester, neutralised [CAS 68954- 84- 7]		0.1-<0.2

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EVE

- 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

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CHEMWATCH 6610-93 Version No:5.1.1.1 Page 2 of 7 Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

· 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.

INHAL FD

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

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].

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 in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- · Clean up all spills immediately.
- · Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- · Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- · Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- · Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

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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.
- · Avoid contact with moisture.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure	ethylene glycol (Ethylene glycol	20		40	104				
Standards	(vapour))								

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• C9 alkylphenol ethoxylate, branched:

dodecylphenol ethoxylate:

CAS:68412- 54- 4 CAS:9014- 92- 0

MATERIAL DATA

C9 ALKYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE. BRANCHED:

DODECYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE:

MAPEI FUGA FRESCA COLOR:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

DODECYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

 $NOTE: The \ ACGIH \ occupational \ exposure \ standard \ for \ Particles \ Not \ Otherwise \ Specified \ (P.N.O.S) \ does \ NOT \ apply.$

PERSONAL PROTECTION







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RESPIRATOR

•Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

■ The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

- · Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- · Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

- · Overalls.
- · P.V.C. apron.
- · Barrier cream.
- · Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Coloured liquid with a characteristic odour; dispersible in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	14000 cSt@ 23°C
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8.83
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.38
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density	Not Available
		(air=1)	
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC = 57 g/l	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- · Presence of incompatible materials.
- · Product is considered stable.
- · Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

FYF

■ There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

SKIN

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

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

■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

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 from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

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

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

ethylene glycol Australia Exposure Carcinogen Sk Standards Category

SKIN

ethylene glycol Australia Exposure Notes Sk Standards - Skin

ethylene glycol GESAMP/EHS Composite D1: skin 0
List - GESAMP Hazard irritation/corrosion

List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility

Water/Soil

LOW $I \cap W$ HIGH ethylene glycol MFD C9 alkylphenol ethoxylate, No Data No Data No Data No Data branched Available Available Available Available dodecylphenol ethoxylate No Data No Data No Data No Data Available Available Available Available

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.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

ethylene glycol (CAS: 107-21-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

C9 alkylphenol ethoxylate, branched (CAS: 68412-54-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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Now!)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

dodecylphenol ethoxylate (CAS: 9014-92-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Mapei Fuga Fresca Color (CW: 6610-93)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

 A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

 www.chemwatch.net/references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.