

UNCONTROLLED

MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

SYNONYMS

Cobblestone Paving

PRODUCT USE

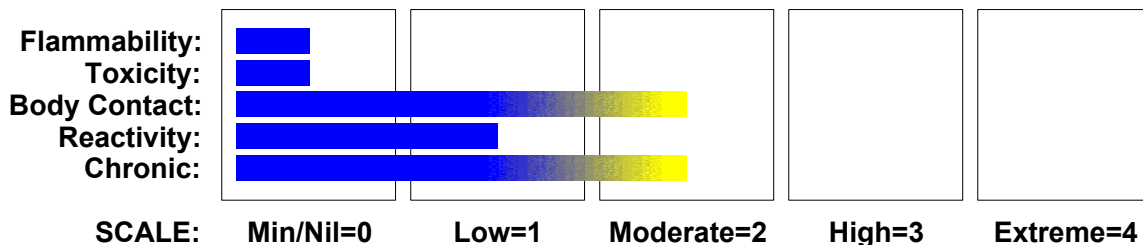
Part B of a liquid epoxy used as a primer for interior concrete walls and floors.

SUPPLIER

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
PO Box 2057
Burleigh Mdc, Gold Coast
QLD, 4220
AUS

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
45 Alex Fisher Drive
Burleigh Gardens
QLD, 4220
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 5593 7766
Fax: 07 5593 7777

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Irritating to eyes and skin.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Possible respiratory sensitiser*.
* (limited evidence)

SAFETY

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

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
polyamide resin [58033-87-7]		10-30
bacteriacide		<1
water	7732-18-5	>60

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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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.

continued...

MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 3 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

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

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
 - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
 - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
1.BUTYL 2.NEOPRENE 3.VITON

Respirator:

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

continued...

MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 4 of 10

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.

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.
- 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.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

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

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

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

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MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 5 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

- 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. This excess heat may generate toxic vapour

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Avoid strong acids.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

#3300

INGREDIENT DATA

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

PERSONAL PROTECTION

continued...

MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.

Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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 "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	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

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity

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MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 7 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

3: Intermittent, low production.
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

3: High production, heavy use
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.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Liquid; 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): 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): 1.02
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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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MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 8 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Vapours of volatile amines cause eye irritation with lachrymation, conjunctivitis and minor transient corneal oedema which results in "halos" around lights (glauropsia). This effect disappears spontaneously within a few hours of the end of exposure, and does not produce physiological after-effects. Although no detriment to the eye occurs as such, glauropsia predisposes an affected individual to physical accidents and reduces the ability to undertake skilled tasks such as driving a vehicle.

Direct local contact with the liquid may produce eye damage which may be permanent in the case of the lower molecular weight species.

SKIN

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

INHALED

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

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.

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MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 9 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur. Sensitisation reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures

Mastershield Aqueous Epoxy Part B

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Mastershield Aqueous Epoxy Part B.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

WATER:

No data for water.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill.
- Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert.
- Extreme caution should be taken when heating the resin/curing agent mix.
- Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:

None

Dangerous Goods Class: None

UN/NA Number: None

ADR Number:

Packing Group: None

Labels Required:

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: None

continued...

MASTERSHIELD AQUEOUS EPOXY PART B

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 29-Aug-2003

CHEMWATCH 4713-88
CD 2004/3 Page 10 of 10

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION ...

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

No data available for water (CAS: 7732-18-5).

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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