

# Mapei Ultrabond ECO 220

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 2-Oct-2012  
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 5134-65  
Version No:8.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Mapei Ultrabond ECO 220

### PRODUCT USE

Premium carpet adhesive.  
(VOC per CA South Coast Air Quality Management District, Rule 1168)

### SUPPLIER

Company: Mapei Australia Pty Ltd  
Address:  
12 Parkview Drive  
Acherfield, QLD 4108

Australia  
Telephone: 07- 32765000 (Mon- Fri 9am- 5pm)  
Fax: 07- 32765076

Company: Mapei New Zealand Ltd  
Address:  
30 Fisher Crescent  
Mt Wellington, Auckland

New Zealand  
Telephone: +64 9 921 1994  
Telephone: (03) 479 1200 (normal hours) - New  
Zealand Poisons information centre  
Emergency Tel: **(03) 474 0999**

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

#### RISK

- May cause CANCER by inhalation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe the gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
kaolin	1332-58-7	15-40
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	64742-52-5.	10-30
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	9003-55-8	5-10
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	3-7
urea	57-13-6	3-7
pentaerythritol rosinat	8050-26-8	1-5
Fatty acids, tall- oil, polymers with maleic anhydride, pentaerythritol and resin acid ester with pentaerythritol		1-5

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## 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.
  - Seek medical attention without delay; 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, aerosols 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.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- 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.

### 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 irritating/ toxic fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

None

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

### 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.

## 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 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.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe):
- styrene/ butadiene copolymer:
- distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated:
- urea:
- pentaerythritol rosinatate:

CAS:64742- 52- 5  
CAS:9003- 55- 8  
CAS:64742- 46- 7  
CAS:57- 13- 6  
CAS:8050- 26- 8

### MATERIAL DATA

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:  
NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE):  
PENTAERYTHRITOL ROSINATE:  
STYRENE/ BUTADIENE COPOLYMER:

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.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:  
NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE):

for mineral oils (excluding metal working fluids), pure, highly and severely refined:

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m3 (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PENTAERYTHRITOL ROSINATE:

#### STYRENE/ BUTADIENE COPOLYMER:

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.

### MAPEI ULTRABOND ECO 220:

Not available

### KAOLIN:

For kaolin:

Kaolin dust appears to have fibrogenic potential even in the absence of crystalline silica. Kaolinosis can exist as simple and complicated forms with the latter often associated with respiratory symptoms.

Animals exposed by inhalation to 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> titanium dioxide show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction. The architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e. generally less than 5 µm.

Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

Exposure to respirable crystalline silicas (RCS) represents a significant hazard to workers, particularly those employed in the construction industry where respirable dusts of cement and concrete are common.

### NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE):

NOTE L: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP.

### DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

Toxicity and Irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.

A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years.

Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

### UREA:

For urea:

CEL TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare WEEL-TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

Even if individuals inhaled 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of urea through the whole workday, they would only inhale 100 mg/day. This increment, even if totally absorbed, would be insignificant when compared to the 30 g/day normal excretion rate.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

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

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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. 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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

### 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

Beige paste with a slight latex odour; miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	>100	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8.0- 10.0
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.133
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0- 1.3
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	1.1- 1.2
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC = 12 g/l	Evaporation Rate	as for water

## 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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 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 some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

### SKIN

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

### INHALED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### CARCINOGEN

naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1	Carcinogenic to humans
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

### SKIN

kaolin	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0
urea	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
kaolin	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

styrene/ butadiene copolymer	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
urea	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
pentaerythritol rosinate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

T Toxic

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

##### kaolin (CAS: 1332-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

##### naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe) (CAS: 64742-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

##### styrene/ butadiene copolymer (CAS: 9003-55-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-46-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"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 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", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**urea (CAS: 57-13-6) 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 High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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 Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**pentaerythritol rosinate (CAS: 8050-26-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**No data for Mapei Ultrabond ECO 220 (CW: 5134-65)**

## 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](http://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.*