

Mapei Ultraplan

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 25-Mar-2014
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 5042-44
Version No:8.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Mapei Ultraplan

SYNONYMS

"cement based levelling mortar"

PRODUCT USE

- Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions.
 - Mix only as much as is required.
- Cement based levelling mortar.
(VOC per CA South Coast Air Quality Management District, Rule 1168)

SUPPLIER

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

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

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

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 SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- May cause CANCER by inhalation.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Avoid contact with skin.

- 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 and detergent.
- 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	%
portland cement	65997-15-1	3-<5
fillers unregulated		10-60
flow control agents unregulated		<5
plasticiser unregulated		<5

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

chromium(VI) ion	18540-29-9	<0.0002
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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 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 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

- 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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- If inhalation risk of exposure exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Atmosphere should be checked against exposure standards.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

MATERIAL DATA

CHROMIUM(VI) ION:

PORTLAND CEMENT:

for chrome(VI) containing substances:

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be carried on workers occupationally exposed to inorganic chromium. Such surveillance should emphasise

- demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- physical examination with emphasis on the respiratory system and skin
- weekly skin inspection of hands and forearms by a "responsible person".

MAPEI ULTRAPLAN:

Not available

PORTLAND CEMENT:

for calcium silicate:

containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ total dust (synthetic nonfibrous) A4

Although in vitro studies indicate that calcium silicate is more toxic than substances described as "nuisance dusts" is thought that adverse health effects which might occur following exposure to 10-20 mg/m³ are likely to be minimal. The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the physical risk of eye and upper respiratory tract irritation in workers and to prevent interference with vision and deposition of particulate in the eyes, ears, nose and mouth.

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

For calcium oxide:

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against undue irritation and is analogous to that recommended for sodium hydroxide.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

For aluminium oxide:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an "inert" material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

[Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values], ACGIH, Sixth Edition.

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 $4.0 \mu\text{m}$ (+-) $0.3 \mu\text{m}$ and with a geometric standard deviation of $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ (+-) $0.1 \mu\text{m}$, i.e. generally less than $5 \mu\text{m}$.

Portland cement is considered to be a nuisance dust that does not cause fibrosis and has little potential to induce adverse effects on the lung.

CHROMIUM(VI) ION:

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.

for insoluble chrome(VI)-containing substances:

There is little environmental data regarding exposures and possible links to increased respiratory cancers. The recommended TLV is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety pending a review of the complexities involved in the scientific issues related to chromate carcinogenicity.

- demography, occupational and medical history and health advice.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

•Particulate. (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].

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.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Fine grey powder with a slight typical cement odour; partly soluble in water. Alkaline reaction when wet with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	11 (10% slurry)
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.5 approx
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	1.7 g/l (VOC)	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

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

■ 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 cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

chromium(VI) ion	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sen	
chromium(VI) ion	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1	Carcinogenic to humans
chromium(VI) ion	Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Carcinogen Category	1	

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
portland cement	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
chromium(VI) ion	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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

T Toxic

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

portland cement (CAS: 65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

chromium(VI) ion (CAS: 18540-29-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs"

No data for Mapei Ultraplan (CW: 5042-44)

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.