

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No. 2BK1Z Issue Date: February 2000 ISSUED by BOSTIK

Product Name: **MATRIX FC**

**Not classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC**

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## COMPANY DETAILS

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**Company Name** BOSTIK FINDLEY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 003 893 838)

**Address** 51 - 71 High Street Thomastown  
VIC 3074

**Tel/Fax** Tel: 03 9279 9333 Fax: 03 9279 9270

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## IDENTIFICATION

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**Product Name** MATRIX FC

**Proper Shipping Name** None Allocated

<b>Other Names</b>	<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Mancode</u></b>
	Matrix FC Black, 720gm	258970
	Matrix FC Grey, 380gm	258911
	Matrix FC White, 380gm	258938
	Matrix FC Black, 380gm	258946
	Matrix FC White, 720gm	258962
	Matrix FC Grey, 720gm	258954
	Matrix FC Grey, 360gm	259276
	Matrix FC White, 360gm	259268
	Matrix FC Black, 360gm	259241

**UN Number** None Allocated

**DG Class** None Allocated

<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated
<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	Not Scheduled
<b>Product Use</b>	A gunnable, air-curing, 1-part sealant/adhesive.

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## Physical Data

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<b>Appearance</b>	Thixotropic, non-slump, colored paste with slightly aromatic odour.
<b>Boiling Point</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.20-1.26g/cm3
<b>Flash Point</b>	45°C
<b>Flamm. Limit LEL</b>	Not available

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## Other Properties

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<b>Other Information</b>	Solubility: Not available
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## Ingredients

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<b>Ingredients</b>	<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>CAS</u></b>	<b><u>Proportion</u></b>
	FILLERS		30-60 %
	Polyurethane prepolymer		10-30 %
	Plasticiser		10-30 %
	Xylene	1330-20-7	1-10 %
	Pigment		1-10 %
	Tin-organic compound		0-0.1 %
	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	0-0.1 %

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## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

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### Health Effects

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<b>Acute - Swallowed</b>	May be harmful if swallowed.
<b>Acute - Eye</b>	May be an eye irritant.
<b>Acute - Skin</b>	Contact with skin may result in irritation.
<b>Acute - Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of high vapour concentrations may produce headache, giddiness and irritation of the respiratory tract due to xylene, where xylene: inhalation-human: TCLo (lowest toxic concentration)-200ppm produces nose, eye and pulmonary effects.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to dermatitis.

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### First Aid

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<b>Swallowed</b>	If swallowed, seek medical attention.
<b>Eye</b>	Not a likely hazard due to the materials paste like consistency. However, should some enter the eyes, flush with water and remove material. Seek medical attention.
<b>Skin</b>	Remove contaminated clothing. Wipe off excess material then wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Remove patient from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if necessary. Seek medical attention.

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### Advice to Doctor

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<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.
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### Other Health Hazard Information

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## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

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### Exposure Limits

No exposure standard is available for the material as such. Exposure standards for the hazardous components are as follows (NOHSC-1995):  
Xylene: TWA: 80ppm (350mg/m<sup>3</sup>), STEL: 150ppm (655mg/m<sup>3</sup>),  
Tin-organic compound: TWA: 0.1mg/m<sup>3</sup>, STEL: 0.2mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Sn)-Skin  
Isocyanate: TWA: 0.02mg/m<sup>3</sup>, STEL: 0.07mg/m<sup>3</sup> - Sensitiser  
TWA is the time weighted average concentration of the work atmosphere over a normal 8-hour work day and a 40-hour work week. Nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed to this level, day after day, without adverse effect. These TWAs are issued as guidelines for good practice. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is practically possible. These TWAs should not be used as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.  
A 'skin' notation indicates that this substance will also be readily absorbed through the skin, which may be by airborne material or direct contact. The TWA is obviously invalidated if such contact should occur. Sensitiser - a material which can cause sensitisation (specific immune response) in some people. Once sensitisation has occurred, an affected individual may subsequently react to exposure to very small levels of that substance, rendering the exposure standard inadequate. Reaction may be as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition. As a result, individuals who have a history of asthma or respiratory disorders are advised not to work with isocyanates.  
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limits are expressed as airborne concentrations of substances averaged over a period of 15 minutes. These concentrations should not be exceeded at any time during a normal 8 hour working day. Exposure to these actual concentrations should not be continuous for longer than 15 minutes or for more than four such periods per working day and a minimum of 60 minutes should be allowed between successive exposures at STEL concentrations.

### Eng. Controls

Use only in a well ventilated area where the recommended exposure standards will not be exceeded.

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### Personal Protection

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#### Protective Equip.

Respiratory protection: Suitable cartridge mask may be required if ventilation is insufficient to ensure the recommended exposure standards are not exceeded.  
Gloves: Avoid skin contact, wear protective rubber or PVC gloves.  
Eye protection: Safety glasses recommended if there is danger of material entering the eyes.

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**Flammability**

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<b>Fire Hazards</b>	Combustible.
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**SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION**

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**Storage and Transport**

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<b>Storage and Transport</b>	Store under cool, dry conditions away from strong oxidising agents and sources of heat. Keep containers sealed when not in use to prevent curing. IMDG - Not applicable      IATA - Not applicable
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<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	None Allocated
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**Spills and Disposal**

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<b>Spills &amp; Disposal</b>	Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate protective equipment. Collect spill for disposal. Uncured product to be disposed as per statutory regulations. Thoroughly clean area where spill occurred with water and detergent.
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**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

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<b>Fire/Explos. Hazard</b>	Hazardous decomposition products on burning: oxides of carbon, chlorine compounds, oxides of nitrogen, smoke and fumes. Fire-fighting personnel to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Extinguishing media: foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water.
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<b>Hazardous Reaction</b>	Will begin to cure on exposure to air. Incompatible with moisture, strong oxidising agents and heat.
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<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated
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## OTHER INFORMATION

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<b>Toxicology</b>	No toxicity data is available for the material as such.	
<b>Environ. Protection</b>	This material may be hazardous to the environment in the uncured form.	
<b>Manufacturers Advice</b>	REASON FOR UPDATE: Addition to trade names SUPERSEDES: Issue dated 20th January, 2000	
<b>Technical Data</b>	Refer Product Information Bulletin	
<b>User Codes</b>		<b><u>User Code</u></b>
	Field 2	SEE PAGE 1
<b>Other Information</b>	N/A - Not Applicable NOHSC - National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (Worksafe Aust.)	

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## CONTACT POINT

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<b>Contact</b>	& 24 Hour Emergency Telephone:	
	R & D Laboratory Manager	Regulatory Affairs Officer
	(03) 9279-9315 or	(03) 9279-9320 or
	Mobile: 0418 961 812	Mobile: 0419 335 187

**...End Of MSDS...**