

# DAMPFAST POWDER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 30-Jul-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 24-3219  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DAMPFAST POWDER

### PRODUCT USE

• Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers.

### SUPPLIER

Company: ParexDavco

Address:

67 Elizabeth Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9616 3000

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 2 9725 5551

Email: marketing@davco.com.au

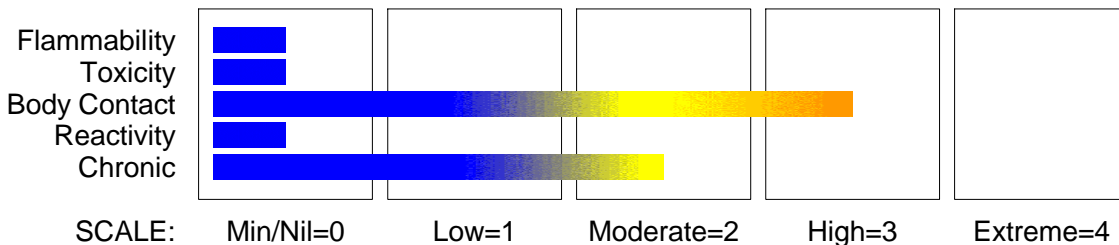
Website: www.davco.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Risk Codes

R37/38

R41

R48/20

Risk Phrases

- Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S36

S401

S13

S46

Safety Phrases

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium aluminat cement	65997-16-2	40-50
graded sand	14808-60-7.	30-35
talc	14807-96-6	10-15
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	10-15

continued...

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.  
When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.
- 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.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Non combustible.
  - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn., silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>).
- When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.  
May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.

Respirator:  
Type AX- P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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

- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- For aluminas (aluminium oxide):
- Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.
- In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.
- May initiate explosive polymerisation of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide.
- Produces exothermic reaction above 200 C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals.

#### Silicas:

- react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- may react with fluorine, chlorates.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

### 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

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Dampfast Powder (Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust))	2	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	talca (Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres))	2.5	
Australia Exposure Standards	talca (Soapstone (respirable dust))	3	(see also Soapstone (a))
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Crystalline Quartz)	0.1	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust))	2	(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- calcium aluminate cement:
- graded sand:

CAS:65997- 16- 2 CAS:12042- 68- 1  
CAS:14808- 60- 7

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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].

### HANDS/FEET

- 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.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity.
- Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
- polychloroprene
  - nitrile rubber
  - butyl rubber
  - fluorocautchouc.

### OTHER

- - Overalls.
  - P.V.C. apron.
  - Barrier cream.
  - Skin cleansing cream.
- 
- - Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
  - The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
  - Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
  - Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Light grey to off-white powder with a characteristic odour; slightly miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	>7
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### 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.*

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### GRADED SAND:

##### TALC:

##### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

##### CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

##### TALC:

##### CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT:

- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

##### GRADED SAND:

##### CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT:

- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

##### CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT:

##### GRADED SAND:

##### TALC:

#### TOXICITY

- For talc (a form of magnesium silicate)

The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in pulmonary oedema, pneumonia and death within hours of inhaling talcum powder. The powder dries the mucous membranes of the bronchioles, disrupts pulmonary clearance, clogs smaller airways. Victims display wheezing, rapid or difficult breathing, increased pulse, cyanosis, fever.

Long term exposure may show wheezing, weakness, productive cough, limited chest expansion, scattered rales, cyanosis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

##### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/10Y

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf\*/8H/17.9Y

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6H/71W

- WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.

Intermittent; focal fibrosis,  
(pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea

Intermittent; liver - tumours.

\* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).

NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.

#### IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d- I Mild

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

### CARCINOGEN

Silica, crystalline  
(inhaled in the form of  
quartz or cristobalite  
from occupational  
sources)

International Agency  
for Research on Cancer  
(IARC) - Agents  
Reviewed by the IARC  
Monographs

Group

1

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Talc, not containing asbestiform fibres	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Silica, amorphous	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
silica crystalline - quartz	LOW		LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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, UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**calcium aluminate cement (CAS: 65997-16-2,12042-68-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**graded sand (CAS: 14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - South Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7,122304-48-7,122304-49-8,12425-26-2,1317-79-9, 70594-95-5,87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - South Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Dampfast Powder (CW: 24-3219)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium aluminate	65997- 16- 2, 12042- 68- 1
cement	
silica crystalline - quartz	14808- 60- 7, 122304- 48- 7, 122304- 49- 8, 12425- 26- 2, 1317- 79- 9, 70594- 95- 5, 87347- 84- 0

• 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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Issue Date: 30-Jul-2010  
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*This is the end of the MSDS.*

# DAMPFAST LIQUID

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 30-Jul-2010  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**  
DAMPFAST LIQUID

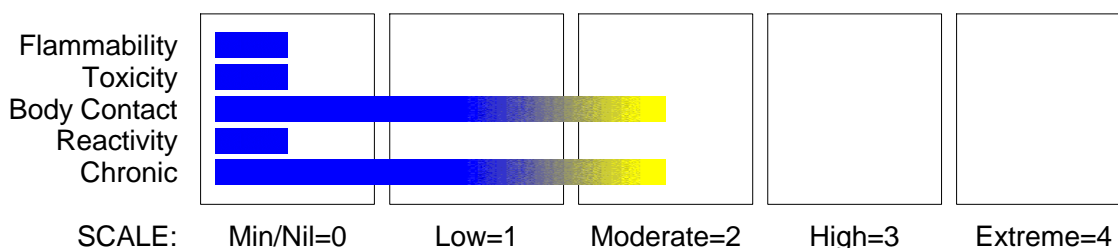
**PRODUCT USE**  
Opaque white viscous liquid with slight characteristic odour; miscible with water.

**SUPPLIER**  
Company: ParexDavco  
Address:  
67 Elizabeth Street  
Wetherill Park  
NSW, 2164  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9616 3000  
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008  
Fax: +61 2 9725 5551  
Email: marketing@davco.com.au  
Website: www.davco.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**  
NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



**POISONS SCHEDULE**  
None

**RISK**  
•None under normal operating conditions.

**SAFETY**

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S26	• 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	%
ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous		100

## 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
- Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.
- In such an event consider:
- foam.

### 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.

### 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 produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:  
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:  
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

### 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

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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.

### 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

- None known.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

#### 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity.

#### OTHER

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

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Opaque white viscous liquid with slight characteristic 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

continued...

# DAMPFAST LIQUID

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
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
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### 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

- Not applicable.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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, UN, IATA, IMDG

continued...

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

No data for Dampfast Liquid (CW: 18-1953)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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• 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.*