

# TP300

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 27-Nov-2012  
9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4796-41  
Version No:1.1.1.1  
CD 2012/4 Page 1 of 7

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

TP300

### SYNONYMS

"water-based waterproofing membrane synthetic polymer coating", "Davco K10 Plus"

### PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
Waterproofing membrane. Suitable for brush or roller application.

### SUPPLIER

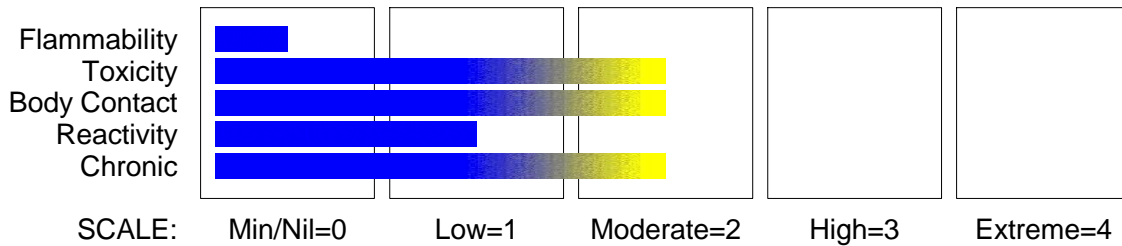
Company: ParexGroup Pty Ltd  
Address:  
67 Elizabeth Street  
Wetherill Park  
NSW, 2164  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9616 3000  
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**  
Fax: +61 2 9725 5551  
Email: marketing@davco.com.au  
Website: www.davco.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

#### Risk Codes

R52  
R59  
R22?  
R33?  
R36/37/38?

R40(3)?

#### Risk Phrases

- Harmful to aquatic organisms.
- Dangerous for the ozone layer.
- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin\*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

### SAFETY

#### Safety Codes

S23  
S24  
S25  
S37  
S39  
S29  
S40  
S35  
S26  
  
S57

#### Safety Phrases

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Do not empty into drains.
- 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.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

continued...

# TP300

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Nov-2012

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4796-41

Version No:1.1.1.1

CD 2012/4 Page 2 of 7

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- S59  
S61
- Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information on recovery/recycling.
  - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	10-30
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449-39-8	3-5
other ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous		balance

## 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.

### 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.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:
  - Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
  - Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
  - Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
  - Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

## 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

- carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

continued...

# TP300

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Nov-2012

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4796-41

Version No:1.1.1.1

CD 2012/4 Page 3 of 7

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- 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.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- 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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### 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.
- 

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades:

CAS:63449- 39- 8 CAS:61788- 76- 9

continued...

# TP300

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Nov-2012

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4796-41

Version No:1.1.1.1

CD 2012/4 Page 4 of 7

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### MATERIAL DATA

##### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

###### TP300:

- For calcium carbonate:

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of physical irritation associated with exposure.

###### TP300:

- for exposure to ammonia gas/ vapours:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 0.019 ppm and 55 ppm; AIHA Value 16.7 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for ammonia, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract and minimise discomfort among workers that are not inured to its effects and systemic damage.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION

##### RESPIRATOR

•Type A 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].

##### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

##### 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

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#### APPEARANCE

Water based viscous off-white grey liquid with a pungent odour; doesn't mix 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 (IBP)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available

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# TP300

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Nov-2012

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4796-41

Version No:1.1.1.1

CD 2012/4 Page 5 of 7

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	3 approx.
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.35
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	40 approx	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

### 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

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

##### EYE

■ There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with redness. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

##### SKIN

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

##### INHALED

■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions. Inhalation of the ammonia fumes causes coughing, vomiting, reddening of lips, mouth, nose, throat and conjunctiva while higher concentrations can cause temporary blindness, restlessness, tightness in the chest, pulmonary oedema (lung damage), weak pulse and cyanosis. 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 has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure to chlorinated paraffins may produce liver and kidney disorders. Chronic administration of high doses can cause hair standing on end, muscle inco-ordination and incontinence.

##### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. C12, 60% Chlorinated paraffin is classified by IARC as possibly causing cancer in humans. In experimental animals, oral exposure to its C12, 59% variant plus corn oil produced tumour and early infant death. 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. High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant. Lifetime studies have been carried out with two grades of chlorinated paraffins.

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# TP300

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Nov-2012

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4796-41

Version No:1.1.1.1

CD 2012/4 Page 6 of 7

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### CARCINOGEN

chlorinated paraffin,  
long chain grades

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

Group

2B

#### SKIN

calcium carbonate

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard  
Profiles

D1: skin  
irritation/corrosion

0

chlorinated paraffin,  
long chain grades

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard  
Profiles

D1: skin  
irritation/corrosion

2

chlorinated paraffin,  
long chain grades

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard  
Profiles

D1: skin  
irritation/corrosion

1

chlorinated paraffin,  
long chain grades

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard  
Profiles

D1: skin  
irritation/corrosion

(1)

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Dangerous for the ozone layer.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

calcium carbonate

Water/Soil

No Data

No Data

No Data

Available

Available

Available

Available

chlorinated paraffin, long chain  
grades

No Data

No Data

LOW

No Data

Available

Available

Available

### 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...

# TP300

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Nov-2012

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4796-41

Version No:1.1.1.1

CD 2012/4 Page 7 of 7

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Indications of Danger:

N Dangerous for the environment

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**Hakuenka CCR (CAS: 471-34-1,13397-26-7,15634-14-7,1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory 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 C", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

**Chlorinated Paraffin 70% (CAS: 63449-39-8,61788-76-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

**No data for TP300 (CW: 4796-41)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium carbonate	471- 34- 1, 13397- 26- 7, 15634- 14- 7, 1317- 65- 3
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449- 39- 8, 61788- 76- 9

■ 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.*