

Parex Group (ParexGroup)

Chemwalch: 7704664 Version No: 6.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemiyateh Farzard Mari Gode 1

issue Date 13/03/2019 Print Date: 16/04/2019 SIGHS AUS EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name Davco Grout Cure Liquid 122 Synonyms Other means of identification Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use according to manufacturer's directions. Relevant identified uses

An additive to impart chemical resistance to cement-based grouts.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name Parex Group (ParexGroup)

> Address 67 Elizabeth Street Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia

Telephone +61 2 9616 3000 +61 2 9725 5551 Fax Website www.davco.com.au Email marketing@davco.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation Not Available Emergency telephone numbers

Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

+61 1800 951 288 +61 2 9186 1132

Other emergency telephone Not Available numbers

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS, According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability Toxicity 0 Body Contact 1 Reactivity (MSS) Chronic

> Poisons Schedule Not Applicable Classification Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s) Not Applicable

> SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No

%[weight]

Name

Not Available

< 0.02

preservatives

Not Available

balance

other ingredients determined non-hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

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.

If skin contact occurs.

Skin Centact

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of imitation.

Inhalation

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

Immediately give a glass of water.
 First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically,

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- . BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Fire Fighting

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

Advice for firefighters

- 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.
 - Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
 - > DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot
 - 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 may produce toxic furnes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Fire/Explosion Hazard

May emit acrid smoke.
 Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

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Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

- Remove all ignition sources.
- 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.
- Wipe up.

Moderate hazard,

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- **Major Spills**
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus olus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- DO NOT abow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs,
- Safe handling Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until almosphere has been checked
 - Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
 - Store in original containers.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.

Other information

- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources,
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient

Material name

TEEL-4

TEEL-2

TEEL-3

Dayco Grout Cure

Not Available

Not Available

Not Available

Not Available

Ingredient

Original IDLH

Revised IDLH Not Available

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Exposure controls

Not Available

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:

Appropriate engineering

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air confaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Personal protection









Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate imtants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of fens 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

Eye and face protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber The selection of 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

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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.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be wom on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Body protection

See Other protection below

- Overails,
- P.V.C. apron.
- Other protection
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eve wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computergenerated selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	Α
NEOPRENE	Α
VITON	Α
NATURAL RUBBER	С
PVA	С

- * CPI Chemwatch Performance Index
- A: Best Selection
- B Satisfactory, may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
- C. Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as

"feet" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Milky white liquid with a	a characteristic mild odour, miscible with water.	
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1,02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100 (initial)	Molecular welght (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC = 7g/l (SCAQMD Method 304-91)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Incompatible materials

Reactivity See section 7 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Chemical stability Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Possibility of hazardous See section 7 reactions Conditions to avoid See section 7

See section 7

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Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Legend:

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Information	on	toxicological	effects
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Inhaled There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory imitation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of

Ingestion remainded in the material has NOT been classified by EC birectives or other classification systems as inamful by ingestion. If corroborating animal or human evidence.

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

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

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

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Davco Grout Cure TOXICITY IRRITATION
Not Available Not Available

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substaines - Acute travely 2. Value obtained from transferance's SDS. Otress otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS. Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances.

The material may be imitating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to imitatis may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.

Acute Toxicity Carcinogenicity X Skin Irritation/Corrosion × Reproductivity × Serious Eye Damage/Irritation × STOT - Single Exposure × Respiratory or Skin 30 STOT - Repeated Exposure X sensitisation Mutagenicity Aspiration Hazard ×

Legend: X - Data rether out available in onless but the content for elessalisation

y - Data separable to make disvellentera.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Davco Grout Cure | ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE SOURCE

Not Not Not Not Available Not Available Available Available

Legend:

Extracted from 1 IUCLID Toxicity Data 2 Europa ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 5, EPIWIN Sura V3 15 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4 - US EPA - Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5 - ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6 - NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7 - METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8 - Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient Bioaccumulation

No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient Mobility

No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area, in some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

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

- ▶ Reduction
- ▶ Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

Product / Packaging disposal

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.

- 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 Authority for disposal.
- · Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant

NO

Not Applicable

HAZCHEM

Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National Inventory Status

National Inventory

Australia - AICS No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Canada - DSI No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Canada - NDSL No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients China - IECSC No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Japan - ENCS No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Korea - KECI No (preservatives: other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients New Zealand - NZIoC No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Philippines - PICCS No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients USA - TSCA No (preservatives: other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Taiwan - TCSI No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Mexico - INSQ No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Vietnam - NCI No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Russia - ARIPS No (preservatives; other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients Thailand - TECI No (preservatives: other ingredients determined non-hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients

Legend: Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory

No ≈ Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from Estinguese specific ingredients in tirackets).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date 13/03/2019 Initial Date 22/09/2008

SDS Version Summary

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Sections Updated

20/03/2014

Physical Properties

6.1,1,1

13/03/2019

Expiration, Review and Update

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV. Threshold Limit Value LOD; Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF. BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.