

# **Davco Ultraprime**

Parex Group (ParexGroup)

Chemwalch: 7704666 Version No: 5.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatels HerandeAladeSeds ak

issue Date 13/03/2019 Print Date: 12/06/2019 SIGHS AUS EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name

Davco Ultraprime

Synonyms

primer, ceramic; tile

Other means of identification

Not Available

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

Multi-purpose primer used prior to laying ceramic tiles.

Relevant identified uses

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Registered company name

Parex Group (ParexGroup)

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Website

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Email

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Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency telephone numbers

+61 1800 951 288

Other emergency telephone

numbers

+61 2 9186 1132

# **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

## Classification of the substance or mixture

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

## **CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**

Flammability Toxicity 0

**Body Contact** Reactivity Chronic

1 125-

Poisons Schedule Classification Not Applicable Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

Not Applicable

SIGNAL WORD

NOT APPLICABLE

# Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

# Davco Ultraprime

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

# SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No

%[weight]

Not Available

< 0.05

isothiazolinones

Not Available

NolSpec

ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

# Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eves:

- · 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.

#### If skin contact occurs

Skin Contact

- · 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.

Inhalation

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.
- if swallowed do NOT induse veniting
- If yomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent appiration.
- Observe the patient carefully, Ingestion
  - Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious,
  - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink,
  - Seek medical advice.

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

## Extinguishing media

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

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility

Fire Fighting

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

# Advice for firefighters

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
  - Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
  - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
  - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
  - Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic furnes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Fire/Explosion Hazard

May emit acrid smoke. Decomposition may produce toxic furnes of:

nitrogen oxides (NOx) carbon dioxide (CO2)

HAZCHEM

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

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.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Major Spills

  Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective

  Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
  - Recover product wherever possible.
  - Put residues in labelled containers for disposal.

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

#### **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- · Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Safe handling US

- Use in a well-ventilated area.
   Avaid contact with incompatible materials.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
   When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke
- When Handling, DO NOT eac drink or shoke
   Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- noop committee according access minimum
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Other information Store in a cool, dry
- 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.
  - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

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

Storage incompatibility

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

• 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-1

TEEL-2

TEEL-3

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Not Available

Not Available

Not Available

Not Available

Ingredient

Orlginal IDLH

Revised IDLH Not Available

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Exposure controls

Not Available

# Appropriate engineering

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 controls

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 contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Personal protection







Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate imitants. 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 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

Hands/feet protection

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 checked prior to the application.

checked prior to trie 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

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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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Other protection
- Overalls. Barrier cream.
- Evewash unit.

# SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance White milky liquid with slight characteristic odour, does not mix with water.

1	1		
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 Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	> 100	Molecular weight (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 = 18 g/l (SCAQMD Method 304-91)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

# **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

## Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

- . Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur,

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

See section 7

Conditions to avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

# SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

# Information on toxicological effects

	Acute eliecte ilonii)
Ingestion	Considered an unli
Skin Contact	The material may a

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal imitation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

likely route of entry in commerciat/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal imitation, pain and vomiting

cause skin imitation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles,

Eye

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

Chronic

conjunctivitis.

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models), nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

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TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (Man) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[2]

Not Available

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances. Acute toxicity 2.º Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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## Davco Ultraprime

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

Legend

🗶 - Data either ner available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ - Data available in make classification

## **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Toxicity

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ENDPOINT

TEST DURATION (HR)

SPECIES

**3**8

VALUE

SOURCE

ne Not Avai

Available Not Available

Not Available

Not Available Not Available

Legend:

Extracted from 1 (UCLID Tencily Data 2 Europe ECPIA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicosogico Information - Aquatic Tencily 3 EPIWIN State V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Tencily Data (Estimated) 4 US-EPA Ecoloxidatatics - Aquatic Tencily Data 6 ECETÓC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6 (NITE (Japan) - Biospacientation Data 7 METI (Japan) - Biospacientation Data 8 (Veronic Data

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient

Persistence: Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

No Data available for all ingredients

No Data available for all ingredients

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)

This malenal 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.

- Product / Packaging disposal
- ▶ DO NOT allow washr water flow 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 licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all tabel safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

# **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO
HAZCHEM NoI 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

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# **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory Australia - AICS No (isothiazolinones) Canada - DSL No (isothiazolinones) Canada - NDSL No (isothiazolinones) China - IECSC No (isothiazolinones) Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP No (isothiazolinones) Japan - ENCS No (isothiazolinones) Korea - KECI No (isothiazolinones) New Zealand - NZIoC No (isothiazolinones) Philippines - PICCS No (isothiazolinones) USA - TSCA No (isothiazolinones) Taiwan - TCS1 No (isothiazolinones) Mexico - INSQ No (isothiazolinones) Vietnam - NCI No (isothiazolinones) Russia - ARIPS No (isothiazolinones) Thailand - TECI No (isothiazolinones)

Yes = All declared arguedants are on the niveratory

13/03/2019

Logend: No = Not determined or one is more improved by and are not on the revealery and are not enemal from Estagisco-specific ingressents in tractal se

## **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

Revision Date

Initial Date 12/09/2007

# SDS Version Summary

 Version
 Issue Date
 Sections Updated

 4.1.1.1
 28/06/2014
 Physical Properties

5.1.1.1 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 filterature 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 Scenanos. 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 Limit,

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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