

# K10 Rapid

Parex Group (ParexGroup)

Chemwatch: 4790-50  
Version No: 5.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	K10 Rapid
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### 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
Fax	+61 2 9725 5551
Website	www.davco.com.au
Email	marketing@davco.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

## 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

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	1	2
Body Contact	2	3
Reactivity	0	1
Chronic	3	4

Poisons Schedule: Not Applicable

Classification [1]: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.

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H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
- P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

- P405 Store locked up.
- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

- P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-30	acrylic copolymer
471-34-1	30-60	calcium carbonate
13463-67-7	1-10	titanium dioxide
Not Available	1-10	polyurethane resin
330-54-1	<0.1	diuron
10605-21-7	<0.03	carbendazim
Not Available	<0.03	isothiazolinones
Not Available	20-40	ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including
7732-18-5		water

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay, if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

for diuron:

- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

## 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** None known.

### Advice for firefighters

#### 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.
- ▶ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Non combustible.
  - ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

#### 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/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid 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.
- ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

#### Major Spills

- ▶ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- ▶ The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO<sub>3</sub>), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).
- ▶ Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones.
- ▶ Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
- ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe 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.
- ▶ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked
- ▶ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

#### Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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 leaks.

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**Storage incompatibility** ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	diuron	Diuron	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium carbonate	Limestone, (Calcium carbonate, Dolomite)	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

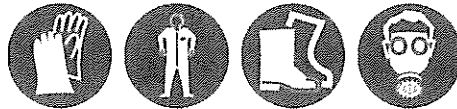
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
diuron	Not Available	Not Available
carbendazim	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

**Appropriate 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. 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 irritants. 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.

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below  
 ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.  
 ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

**Hands/feet protection**

**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.  
 ▶ Butyl rubber gloves  
 ▶ Nitrile rubber gloves

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ P.V.C. apron.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eye 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 **computer-generated** selection:  
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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
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NEOPRENE	C	up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
PVA	C				
VITON	C	up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	
* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index		up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

\* 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 "feel" 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.

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	White to off white viscous paste with a characteristic odour, miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100 approx	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	VOC = 40 g/l (SCAQMD Method 304-91)
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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. A 0.5% solution of 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is irritating to the skin. Even 0.05% can cause allergy, according to patch tests, with reddening of the skin. Provocation tests with BIT showed the material to be sensitizing. Of 20 metal workers with skin inflammation, four were shown to have been sensitized to BIT in cutting oils. Cases of contact eczema in workers producing polyacrylate emulsions for paints and wax polish, in which BIT was the preservative, have been described. Similar findings have been described in the paper-making industry, in the rubber industry, in the control laboratory of a chemical plant and among workers producing ceramic moulds where BIT was added to the mould oil. Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
<b>Eye</b>	There is 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 pain. Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye.

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Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

**Chronic** In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer. Mild anaemia, reduction in food intake and changes in organ weights did occur in a long-term study. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitizers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may include skin irritation, abnormal pigmentation, growth retardation, blurring of vision, abnormal liver, spleen and thyroid effects, red blood cell destruction, or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity causing bluish discoloration and breathlessness. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
<b>K10 Rapid</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>calcium carbonate</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50 >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>titanium dioxide</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>diuron</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>carbendazim</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >5050 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>water</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**Legend:** <sup>[1]</sup> Values obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity; <sup>[2]</sup> Values obtained from manufacturer's SDS; \* Human data specific; data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of Chemical Substances

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential, the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact.

**K10 Rapid** C12, 80% 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. 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. Vapours are readily absorbed through intact skin, requiring additional precautions in handling. Lifetime studies have been carried out with two grades of chlorinated paraffins. A short-chain grade with 58% chlorine caused tumours in rats and mice. Male mice exposed to long-chain grades with 40% chlorine showed an excess of tumours at one site.

**CALCIUM CARBONATE** No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE** The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrates only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential.

**DIURON** **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.  
\* IUCLID  
Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorozobenzene and tetrachlorozoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day

**CARBENDAZIM** Benomyl (a precursor of carbendazim) sensitises skin in humans. Benomyl and carbendazim represent a very low risk for acute poisoning in humans. Carbendazim has low acute toxicity and is excreted in the urine. Animal testing suggests that long-term exposure may cause damage to the liver, affect fertility, as well as increase birth defects and liver cancer.

[ \* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]

Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult male) LD50 7320 mg/kg \* Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult female) LD50: 15000 mg/kg \* Inhalation LC50 (4 h) for rats, rabbits, guinea pigs or cats no effect with suspension (10 g/l water). \* NOEL ( 2 y) for dogs 300 mg/kg diet, corresponding to 6-7 mg/kg b.w. ADI 0.01 mg/kg b.w. \* Toxicity Class WHO III; EPA IV

**K10 Rapid & CALCIUM CARBONATE**

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 hyperactivity 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.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

**K10 Rapid & DIURON & WATER**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**K10 Rapid & DIURON**

Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs, while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults. Exposure to sublethal doses of diuron causes formation of methaemoglobin, an abnormal form of the protein haemoglobin which carries oxygen in the blood. Diuron can decrease the number of red blood cells, increase the number of abnormally shaped red blood cells, and increase the number of white blood cells. Diuron may cause the spleen to be congested due to the increased demand to remove damaged red blood cells. Increases in liver size are also observed, and are indicative of the extra load placed on this organ, the body's major site of detoxification.

**K10 Rapid & CALCIUM CARBONATE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE**

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

- Acute Toxicity X
- Skin Irritation/Corrosion ✓
- Serious Eye Damage/Irritation ✓
- Respiratory or Skin sensitisation X
- Mutagenicity X

- Carcinogenicity ✓
- Reproductivity X
- STOT - Single Exposure ✓
- STOT - Repeated Exposure X
- Aspiration Hazard X

Legend X - Data either not available or does not fit the criteria for classification  
✓ - Data available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
<b>K10 Rapid</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>calcium carbonate</b>	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
<b>titanium dioxide</b>	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
<b>diuron</b>	LC50	96	Fish	0.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00055mg/L	4
	BCF	792	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.159mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000005mg/L	4
<b>carbendazim</b>	LC50	96	Fish	0.007mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.02mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.945mg/L	3
	NOEC	480	Crustacea	<0.0031mg/L	4
<b>water</b>	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3

Continued...

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EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 8768.874mg/L 3

**Legend:** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECECOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Veitch Data*

The term chlorinated paraffins is usually taken to encompass a wide range of liquids and solids from C10 to >C24 containing 30-72% chlorine content. Properties differ significantly across this range and for this reason they are considered in three separate groups:

1. The C10-13 liquid products from 40-72% Cl2 content
2. The C14-17, C18-20 and chlorinated paraffin wax liquids (average C25) from 40-60% Cl2 content
3. The powdered chlorinated paraffin waxes of >69% Cl2 content.

Liquid grades of chlorinated paraffin are produced from paraffins and waxes, while solid grades are produced from waxes with 70-72% chlorine content.

For Diuron: Vapor pressure: 6.90 x10<sup>-8</sup> mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10<sup>-10</sup> atm m<sup>3</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup>.

Atmospheric Fate: Diuron is non-volatile in the atmosphere and is unlikely to be dispersed over large areas. Diuron has a low tendency to volatilize from water or moist soils. Volatilization is insignificant except when diuron is exposed on the soil surface for several days or weeks under hot, dry conditions. Photolysis is generally not a principal route of diuron degradation in aqueous systems.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil - Microbial degradation is the primary means of diuron dissipation from soil.

Environmental Fate: Isothiazolinones are antimicrobials used to control bacteria, fungi, and for wood preservation and antifouling agents. They are frequently used in personal care products such as shampoos and other hair care products, as well as certain paint formulations. The most common isothiazolinone combinations are 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI).

Aquatic Fate: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (CMI), and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, (MI), undergo primary biological breakdown with half-lives of less than 24 hours in both oxygenated and low oxygen sediments with >55% breakdown occurring within 29 days.

Ecotoxicity: The isothiazolinones are very toxic to marine organisms, (fish, Daphnia magna water fleas, and algae), and have low potential for accumulation in aquatic species. The proposed metabolites of MI and CMI are considered to have a low aquatic toxicity, based partially on data for the structurally related N-(n-octyl) malonamic acid.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
diuron	HIGH	HIGH
carbendazim	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
diuron	LOW (BCF = 14)
carbendazim	LOW (BCF = 3.5)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)
carbendazim	LOW (KOC = 175.8)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

**Product / Packaging disposal**

- ▶ 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 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**

**CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	

**DIURON(330-54-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index
Australia Exposure Standards	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

**CARBENDAZIM(10605-21-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	

**WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
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**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin; isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - DSL	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin; isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - NDSL	No (water, diuron, carbendazim; acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
China - IECSC	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Japan - ENCS	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Korea - KECI	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Philippines - PICCS	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin; isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
USA - TSCA	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Taiwan - TCSI	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin; isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Mexico - INSC	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Vietnam - NCI	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin; isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Russia - ARIPS	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin, isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) Non-disclosed ingredients
Thailand - TECl	No (acrylic copolymer; polyurethane resin; isothiazolinones; ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including) 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 listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

Revision Date	13/03/2019
Initial Date	20/08/2012

## K10 Rapid

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	28/06/2014	Classification, Physical Properties
5.1.1.1	13/03/2019	Expiration, Review and Update

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
calcium carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4 13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 262962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9
titanium dioxide	

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 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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