

# LECTROS DPC CREAM

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010  
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4696-08  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

LECTROS DPC CREAM

### PRODUCT USE

Damp proof course injection cream for walls.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Lectros Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

2 Mayfair Court

Chirnside Park

VIC, 3116

AUS

Telephone: +61 3 9727 5468

Fax: +61 3 9726 4976

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S39

S26

Safety Phrases

■ Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

■ Avoid contact with skin.

■ Wear eye/ face protection.

■ In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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| NAME                     | CAS RN    | %       |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| octyltriethoxysilane     | 2943-75-1 | 16-19   |
| ingredients nonhazardous |           | balance |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

■ - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

## EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs:

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

## INHALED

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

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- 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.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

None

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

Type A- P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**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.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Plastic cartridge.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
  - Keep containers securely sealed.
  - Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
  - DO NOT allow to freeze.
  - Store away from incompatible materials.
  - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Store at 5-30 degC.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- octyltriethoxysilane:

CAS:2943- 75- 1

### MATERIAL DATA

LECTROS DPC CREAM:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### OCTYLTRIETHOXSILANE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
  - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
  - Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Breathing Zone Level<br>ppm (volume) | Maximum Protection<br>Factor | Half- face Respirator | Full- Face Respirator |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1000                                 | 10                           | A- AUS P              | -                     |
| 1000                                 | 50                           | -                     | A- AUS P              |
| 5000                                 | 50                           | Airline *             | -                     |
| 5000                                 | 100                          | -                     | A- 2 P                |
| 10000                                | 100                          | -                     | A- 3 P                |
|                                      | 100+                         |                       | Airline**             |

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Off-white cream with faint, characteristic odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

|                           |                |                                 |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State                     | Liquid         | Molecular Weight                | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C)        | Not Available  | Viscosity                       | Not Available  |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | 100            | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Miscible       |
| Flash Point (°C)          | >100           | pH (1% solution)                | Not Available  |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not Available  | pH (as supplied)                | Not Available  |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not Available  | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 0.84- 0.88     |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not Available  |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available  | Evaporation Rate                | Not Available  |

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ - Presence of incompatible materials.

- Product is considered stable.

- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### EYE

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## SKIN

■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

## INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ 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.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE:

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

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. For alkoxy silanes:

Low molecular weight alkoxy silanes (including alkyl orthosilicates) are a known concern for lung toxicity, due to inhalation of vapours or aerosols causing irreversible lung damage at low doses.

Alkoxy silane groups that rapidly hydrolyse when in contact with water, result in metabolites that may only cause mild skin irritation. Although there appears to be signs of irritation under different test conditions, based on the available information, the alkoxy silanes cannot be readily classified as a skin irritant.

The trimethoxy silane group of chemicals have previously been associated with occupational eye irritation in exposed workers who experienced severe inflammation of the cornea. Based on the collective information, these substances are likely to be severe irritants to the eyes.

Methoxy silanes are generally reported to possess higher reactivity and toxicity compared to ethoxy silanes; some methoxy silanes appear to be carcinogenic. In the US, alkoxy silanes with alkoxy groups greater than C2 are classified as moderate concern.

Based on available information on methoxy silanes, the possibility that this family causes skin sensitisation cannot be ruled out. Amine-functional methoxy silanes have previously been implicated as a cause of occupational contact dermatitis, often as a result of repeated skin exposure with workers involved in the manufacture or use of the resins containing the chemical during fibreglass production.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE:

LECTROS DPC CREAM:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

LECTROS DPC CREAM:

Poorly biodegradable.

Mobility: Readily absorbed into soil.

No evidence for bioaccumulation.

OCTYLTRIETHOXYSILANE:

- Harmful to aquatic organisms.

■ Alkoxysilanes are highly toxic to algae and moderately toxic to aquatic invertebrates. e.g. the daphnid 48 hour LC50 for dimethyldiethoxysilane is 1.25 mg/l, and the 15-day algal EC50 for a number of alkoxysilanes is approximately 10 mg/l. Alkoxysilanes are used as coupling agents and are designed to hydrolyse.

Hydrolysis generally produces biodegradable alcohols.

Parameters controlling intrinsic stability and reactivity of organosilanols generated from alkoxysilanes in aqueous environments have been elucidated in several experiments. The studies indicate that the rates of hydrolysis of alkoxysilanes are generally related to their steric bulk, but demonstrate that after rate-limiting hydrolysis of the first alkoxy group steric effects are much less important.

### Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient           | Persistence:<br>Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| octyltriethoxysilane | HIGH                       |                  | LOW             | LOW      |

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- - 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM:

- None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**octyltriethoxysilane (CAS: 2943-75-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Lectros DPC Cream (CW: 4696-08)**

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## Section 16 - 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.

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

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*