

# DAVCO BITUMEN PAINT

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 6-Jul-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 6547-08  
Version No:7  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DAVCO BITUMEN PAINT

### SYNONYMS

"bituminous primer"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains mineral turpentine)

### PRODUCT USE

• Application is by brush or hand roller.  
Bituminous coating and adhesive for roofing and flooring. Anti-corrosive paint for roofing, interior of gutters and general metal protection.

### SUPPLIER

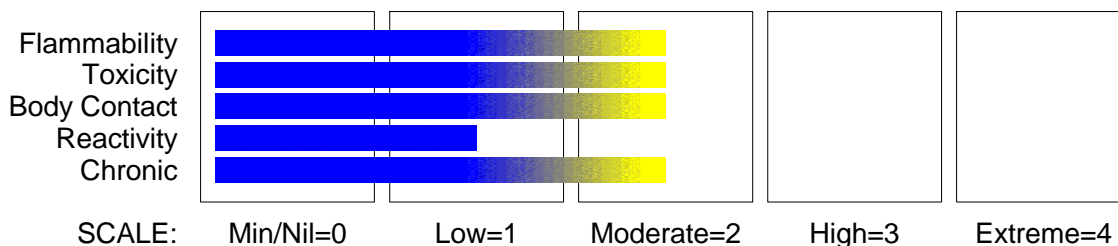
Company: ParexDavco  
Address:  
67 Elizabeth Street  
Wetherill Park  
NSW, 2164  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9616 3000  
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Website: www.davco.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

Risk Codes

R10

R38

R48/20

R52/53

R63(3)

R65

R67

Risk Phrases

- Flammable.
- Irritating to skin.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S36

S401

S13

S46

S60

Safety Phrases

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bitumen (petroleum)	8052-42-4	30-60
mineral turpentine	Not avail.	30-60
kerosene	8008-20-6	10-30

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

### 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.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Burns : No attempt should be made to remove the bitumen (it acts as a sterile dressing). Cover the bitumen with tulle gras and leave for two days when any detached bitumen can be removed.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Liquid and vapour are flammable.
  - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
  - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.  
NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

•3Y

## Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

- - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	bitumen (petroleum) (Bitumen fumes)	5	
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral turpentine (White spirits)	790	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	mineral turpentine (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	kerosene (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### 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

- 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.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### 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.

#### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
- Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Thin black flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>35	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.8
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.02
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	98	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

- Irritating to skin.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### KEROSENE:

#### MINERAL TURPENTINE:

- for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

#### MINERAL TURPENTINE:

#### KEROSENE:

#### BITUMEN (PETROLEUM):

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

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (-) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [Fernz]

Dermal (-) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

#### BITUMEN (PETROLEUM):

- 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.

#### MINERAL TURPENTINE:

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

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

#### KEROSENE:

#### TOXICITY

#### IRRITATION

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (man) LDLo: 500 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

Oral (man) TDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h

• The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.<</>.

For "kerosenes"

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.

## CARCINOGEN

Bitumens, extracts of steam- refined and air- refined	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Bitumens, steam-refined, cracking-residue and air-refined	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Gasoline (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded from 3 to 2B with supporting evidence from other relevant data)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Petroleum solvents	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

•3Y (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	III
Special provisions:	223; 274	Packing Instructions:	None
Limited quantities:	5 L	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T4
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	TP1; TP29	Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001; IBC03; LP01
Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	None		
Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains mineral turpentine)		

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains mineral turpentine)		

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	310	Maximum Qty/Pack:	220 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	309	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y309	Maximum Qty/Pack:	10 L

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS MINERAL TURPENTINE)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E , S- E	Special provisions:	223 274 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains mineral turpentine)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

#### bitumen (petroleum) (CAS: 8052-42-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

#### kerosene (CAS: 8008-20-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

#### No data for Davco Bitumen Paint (CW: 6547-08)

No data for mineral turpentine (CAS: , Not avail)

## 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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*