NEIL WALLACE PRINTMAKING SUPPLIES

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date: 16/04/2019

Transport/Fire Emergency: **000** (Emergency Services)
Medical Emergency: **131126** (Poisons information)

Davco Bitumen Paint

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION	
PRODUCT NAME:	Davco Bitumen Paint
OTHER NAMES:	Bituminous primer
APPLICATION OF SUBSTANCE:	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.
MANUFACTURED BY:	Company: ParexDavco Address: 67 Elizabeth Street Wetherill Park NSW, 2164 Australia
CONTACT NUMBERS:	Telephone: +61 2 9616 3000 Emergency Telephone: 1800 039 008 Fax: +61 2 9725 5551 Email: marketing@davco.com.au Website: www.davco.com.au

2. HAZARDOUS INFORMATION	
DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.	
MANUFACTURER'S CODE:	N/A
UN NUMBER:	1993
DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS AND SUBSIDIARY RISK:	None
HAZCHEM CODE:	3Y (ADG7)
POISONS SCHEDULE NUMBER:	S5
PACKAGING GROUP:	III
HAZARD CATEGORY:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains mineral turpentine)
CLASS:	3

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
bitumen (petroleum), CAS RN 8052-42-4, 30-60% mineral turpentine, CAS RN not available, 30-60% kerosene, CAS RN, 8008-20-6, 10-30%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES	
GENERAL:	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 (pO2 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.
INHALATION:	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.
EYE CONTACT:	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 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.
INGESTION:	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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Water spray or fog. Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.
DO NOT USE:	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
DEGREE OF FIRE RISK:	Hazchem: 3Y *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 (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2), hydrogen sulfide (H2S), 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.
RECOMMENDATIONS:	*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. *PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT* Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE	
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 (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 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.
STORAGE:	*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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION	
ENGINEERING MEASURES:	For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
PERSONAL PROTECTION	
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.
HAND AND FOOT PROTECTION:	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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION	
EYE 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 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]. Eyewash unit should be available.
SKIN PROTECTION:	Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
APPEARANCE:	Thin black flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.
FLASH POINT:	> 35°C
BOILING POINT:	> 100°C
VAPOUR PRESSURE:	0.8 kPa
VAPOUR DENSITY:	> 1
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.02
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Immiscible. Does not mix with water. Sinks in water.
MELTING POINT:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
Presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

MINERAL TURPENTINE:
• for petroleum:
This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolise 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.

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.
Known carcinogen.

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.

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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

A3 Cargo Only
Limited Quantity: Maximum Qty/Pack: 10L
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS MINERAL TURPENTINE)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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 ofChemical 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"

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

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.