Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
DAVCO BRUSHABLE WATERPROOFER

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

PRODUCT USE
• Used according to manufacturer's directions.
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SUPPLIER
Company: ParexDavco
Address:
67 Elizabeth Street
Wetherill Park
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9616 3000
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9725 5551
Email: marketing@davco.com.au
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Body Contact</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
<th>Chronic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK
Risk Codes Risk Phrases
R10 • Flammable.
R38 • Irritating to skin.
R41 • Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R48/20 • Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R50/53 • Very toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R63(3) • Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65 • HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67 • Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY
Safety Codes Safety Phrases
S36 • Wear suitable protective clothing.
S401 • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S35 • This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13 • Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S46 • If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S57 • Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

continued...
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S61  • Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

S60  • This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bitumen (petroleum)</td>
<td>8052-42-4</td>
<td>50-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral turpentine</td>
<td>Not avail.</td>
<td>30-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calcium carbonate</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resin</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• 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.
  - If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient’s head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE
• If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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.
  - Immediately drench burn area in cold running water.
  - If hot bitumen adheres to the skin, DO NOT attempt to remove it (it acts as a sterile dressing).
  - For burns to the head and neck and trunk, apply cold wet towels to the burn area, and change frequently to maintain cooling.
  - Cooling should be maintained for no longer than thirty minutes.

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
• 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.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:
  - Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
  - Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
  - 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 or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
  - Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
  - Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
  - Primary threat to life from 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 or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

continued...
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.

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), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
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 PROTECTION
Glasses: Chemical goggles
Gloves: PVC chemical resistant type
Respirator: Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.
Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically.
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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.

continued...
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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

- Calcium carbonate:
  - is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium.
  - Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers.
- Hydrogen sulfide (H2S):
  - is a highly flammable and reactive gas
  - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, metal oxides, metal dusts and powders, bromine pentfluoride, chlorine trifluoride, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, dichlorine oxide, nitrogen trichloride, nitril hypofluorite, oxygen difluoride, perchloryl fluoride, phospham, phosphorus persulfide, silver fulminate, soda-lime, sodium peroxide
  - is incompatible with acetalddehyde, chlorine monoxide, chromic acid, chromic anhydride, copper, nitric acid, phenyl diazonium chloride, sodium
  - forms explosive material with benzenediazonium salts.
- Sulphides are incompatible with acids, diazo and azo compounds, halocarbons, isocyanates, aldehydes, alkali metals, nitriles, hydrides, and other strong reducing agents.
  - Many reactions of sulfides with these materials generate heat and in many cases hydrogen gas.
  - Many sulfured compounds may liberate hydrogen sulfide upon reaction with an acid.
  - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

PACKAGING MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Container Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (high- aromatic)</td>
<td>&quot; ABS plastic&quot;, Aluminum, &quot; Buna N (Nitrile)*&quot; , CPVC, EPDM, Hypalon, &quot; Natural rubber&quot;, Neoprene, NORYLr, Nylon, Polypropylene, Polyurethane, PVC, Silicone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>Davco Brushable Waterproofer</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>(see Chapter 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(White spirits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>Davco Brushable Waterproofer</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>(see Chapter 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Petrol (gasoline))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>bitumen (petroleum) (Bitumen fumes)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>mineral turpentine (White spirits)</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>(see Chapter 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>mineral turpentine (Petrol (gasoline))</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>(see Chapter 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate (a))</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(see Chapter 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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].

continued...
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.

OTHER
• - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
• CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.
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.

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
• Bitumen (known as asphalt in the U.S.) "is the residuum produced from the non-destructive distillation of crude petroleum at atmospheric pressure and/ or under reduced pressures or absence of steam. Bitumens/ asphalts are composed mainly of high-molecular-weight alkylaryl hydrocarbons with high carbon to hydrogen ratios, with carbon numbers > C25, boiling points >400 °C, high viscosity, and negligible water solubility and vapor pressure. Black viscous liquid with a characteristic bitumen odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
<td>145 (initial)</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• - Extremely high temperatures.
- 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.
• Risk of serious damage to eyes.
• 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

CALCIUM CARBONATE:
• Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic 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 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.
• The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM):
• unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

No evidence of carcinogenic properties.
No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

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

continued...
Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic 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. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

| Name / Cas No / RTECS No | EHS | TRN A1a | A1b | A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | D1 | D2 | D3 | E1 | E2 | E3 |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| E2~ / 227 199 (4) (3) (3) (R) (3) (1) 1 0 2 2 2 TCM FE 3 |     |         |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

Legend:
- EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC(EC)IC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation& corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities.
- For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable.
- For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lunginjury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic.
- For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive.

For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances.

The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.

(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise:
  - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
- 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.
- 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or division:</th>
<th>UN No.:</th>
<th>Special provisions:</th>
<th>Limited quantities:</th>
<th>Subsidiary risk:</th>
<th>UN packing group:</th>
<th>Packing Instructions:</th>
<th>Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:</th>
<th>Packagings and IBCs - Instructions:</th>
<th>Shipping Name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>163; 223</td>
<td>5 L</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions: TP1; TP29
Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions: PP1
Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions: P001; IBC03; LP01

continued...
Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

PAINT

Land Transport UNDG:
- Class or division: 3
- Subsidiary risk: None
- UN No.: 1263
- UN packing group: III
- Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Air Transport IATA:
- ICAO/IATA Class: 3
- ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
- UN/ID Number: 1263
- Packing Group: III
- Special provisions: A3
- Cargo Only
- Maximum Qty/Pack: 220 L
- Passenger and Cargo
- Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L
- Limited Quantity
- Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 L

Maritime Transport IMDG:
- IMDG Class: 3
- IMDG Subrisk: None
- UN Number: 1263
- Packing Group: III
- EMS Number: F-E, S-E
- Special provisions: 163 223 955
- Limited Quantities: 5 L
- Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

GESAMP hazard profiles for this material can be found in section 12 of the MSDS.

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"

Calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists:
- "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)";
- "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)";
- "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines";
- "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP";
- "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles";
- "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements";
- "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List";
- "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Davco Brushable Waterproofer (CW: 23-9940)

No data for mineral turpentine (CAS: Not avail)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

- Calcium carbonate
  - CAS: 471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3

• 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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.