Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
DAVCO SILVERSHELL

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE
- 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.
- Not suitable for potable water.

SUPPLIER
Company: Parex Davco
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>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

RISK
Risk Codes
R10 • Flammable.
R37/38 • Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R40(3) • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R48/20 • Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R51/53 • 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
S23 • Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24 • Avoid contact with skin.
S25 • Avoid contact with eyes.
S36 • Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37 • Wear suitable gloves.
S39 • Wear eye/face protection.
S51 • Use only in well ventilated areas.

continued...
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S09  • Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53  • Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S29  • Do not empty into drains.
S401 • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S07  • Keep container tightly closed.
S35  • This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13  • Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26  • In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46  • If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S57  • Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
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>aluminium powder coated</td>
<td>7429-90-5</td>
<td>30-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral turpentine</td>
<td>Not avail.</td>
<td>30-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitumen (blown)</td>
<td>64742-93-4</td>
<td>30-35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
  - Manifestation of aluminium toxicity include hypercalcaemia, anaemia, Vitamin D refractory osteodystrophy and a progressive encephalopathy (mixed dysarthria-apraxia of speech, asterixis, tremulousness, myoclonus, dementia, focal seizures). Bone pain, pathological fractures and proximal myopathy can occur.

continued...
- Symptoms usually develop insidiously over months to years (in chronic renal failure patients) unless dietary aluminium loads are excessive.
- Serum aluminium levels above 60 ug/ml indicate increased absorption. Potential toxicity occurs above 100 ug/ml and clinical symptoms are present when levels exceed 200 ug/ml.
- Deferoxamine has been used to treat dialysis encephalopathy and osteomalacia. CaNa2EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminium.

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

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.

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), sulfur oxides (SOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2), metal oxides, 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, carbon monoxide (CO).

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

HAZCHEM
•3Y

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.
- 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
- Reacts slowly with water.
- CAUTION contamination with moisture will liberate explosive hydrogen gas, causing pressure build up in sealed containers.
- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<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>aluminium powder coated (Emery (dust) (a))</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(see Chapter 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>aluminium powder coated (Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al))</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>aluminium powder coated (Aluminium (metal dust))</td>
<td>10</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>
</tbody>
</table>

The following materials had no OELs on our records

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

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

continued...
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
  - 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.
  - 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
- 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.
  - 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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Silvery black flammable liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
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<td>Melting Range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>33-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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.

continued...
Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual. Following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g., 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).

EYE
■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

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.

INHALED
■ Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g., liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 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. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys in some cases, sensitisation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ 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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davco Silvershield</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluminium powder coated</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitumen (blown)</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral turpentine</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued...
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.
- 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
- 3Y (ADG7)

ADG7:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or Division</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Subsidiary Risk</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN No.</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>Packing Group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Provision</td>
<td>163, 223</td>
<td>Limited Quantity</td>
<td>5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable Tanks &amp; Bulk Containers - Instruction</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Portable Tanks &amp; Bulk Containers - Special Provision</td>
<td>TP1, TP29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packagings &amp; IBCs - Packaging Instruction</td>
<td>PP1</td>
<td>Packagings &amp; IBCs - Special Packing Provision</td>
<td>P001, IBC03, LP01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name and Description: 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) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

Land Transport UNDG:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or Division</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Subsidiary risk</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN No.</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>UN packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Air Transport IATA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICAO/IATA Class</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>ICAO/IATA Subrisk</th>
<th>None</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN/ID Number:</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>Packing Group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions:</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>Maximum Qty/Pack:</td>
<td>220 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions:</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>Maximum Qty/Pack:</td>
<td>60 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions:</td>
<td>Y344</td>
<td>Maximum Qty/Pack:</td>
<td>10 L</td>
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Shipping name: PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

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<th>IMDG Subrisk</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1263</td>
<td>Packing Group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMS Number:</td>
<td>F- E, S- E</td>
<td>Special provisions</td>
<td>163 223 955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Quantities:</td>
<td>5 L</td>
<td>Marine Pollutant</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued...
Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Aluminium powder (stabilised) (CAS: 7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:
“Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)”;“Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)”;“Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)”;“Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)”;“Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG); “Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)”; “Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)”;“Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)”;“Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)”;“Australia Exposure Standards”;“Australia Hazardous Substances”;“Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)”;“Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)”;“WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established”

bitumen (blown) (CAS: 64742-93-4,68516-21-2,68650-78-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
“Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)”

No data for Davco Silvershield (CW: 56256)
No data for mineral turpentine (CAS: ; Not avail)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bitumen (blown)</td>
<td>64742- 93- 4, 68516- 21- 2, 68650- 78- 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Issue Date: 24-Oct-2011
Print Date: 24-Oct-2011

This is the end of the MSDS.