C9317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DAVCO DURAFLEX

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.

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

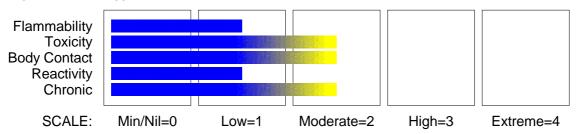
Email: marketing@davco.com.au Website: www.davco.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Risk Phrases Risk Codes Irritating to eves. R36 R52/53

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

R59 · Dangerous for the ozone layer.

R66 • Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

SAFETY

S51

S09

S07 S35

Safety Codes Safety Phrases S23

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. • Use only in well ventilated areas. • Keep container in a well ventilated place.

S53 • Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. S40 • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.

· Keep container tightly closed.

• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

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.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN titanium dioxide 13463-67-7 10-30 calcium carbonate 471-34-1 1-10 < 0.02 preservatives other ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous balance

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.

- 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
- 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.

- · 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

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. PVC chemical resistant type. Type A- P Filter of sufficient capacity

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

· Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Slippery when spilt.

- 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

· Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Slippery when spilt.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- · Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

· - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- · Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA mg/m³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

- · 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].

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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.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

• General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Highly viscous liquid with a characteristic odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight Not Applicable State Liquid Not Available Melting Range (℃) Not Available Viscosity Boiling Range (℃) >100 Solubility in water (g/L) Miscible Flash Point (℃) Not Available pH (1% solution) Not Available Decomposition Temp (℃) Not Available pH (as supplied) Not A vailable Autoignition Temp (℃) Not Applicable Vapour Pressure (kPa) 2.933 approx. Upper Explosive Limit (%) Specific Gravity (water=1) Not Applicable Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable Not Available Relative Vapour Density

wer Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable Relative (air=1)

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

Volatile Component (%vol)

- 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 eyes.

 Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

- 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.
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 epidermis.

NOTE: C12, 60% chlorinated paraffin [CAS RN 108171-26-2] is classified by IARC as Group 2B. Possibly carcinogenic to humans.<</>
High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of

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the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant. Lifetime studies have been carried out with two grades of chlorinated paraffins.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY
Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg *

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3D (int)- Mild *

Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg

• The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to 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 epidermis. For titanium dioxide:

Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals.

* IUCLID

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

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

• 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. 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.

No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or

teratogenic effects.

CARCINOGEN

Titanium dioxide International Agency for Research on Cancer

(IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC

Monographs

Group 2B

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dangerous for the ozone layer.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility Water/Soil titanium dioxide HIGH LOW HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

• 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7,1317-70-0,1317-80-2,12188-41-9,1309-63-3,100292-32-8,101239-53-6,116788-85-3,12000-59-8,12701-76-7,12767-65-6,12789-63-8,1344-29-2,185323-71-1,185828-91-5, 188357-76-8,188357-79-1,195740-11-5,221548-98-7,224963-00-2,246178-32-5,252962-41-7,37230-92-5, 37230-94-7,37230-95-8,37230-96-9,39320-58-6,39360-64-0,39379-02-7,416845-43-7,494848-07-6, 494848-23-6,494851-77-3,494851-98-8,55068-84-3,55068-85-4,552316-51-5,62338-64-1,767341-00-4, 97929-50-5,98084-96-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "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", "Australia Therapeutic Goods
Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products", "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 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 Duraflex (CW: 4709-4)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name CAS

titanium dioxide 13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-

32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789- 63- 8, 1344- 29- 2, 185323- 71- 1, 185828- 91- 5, 188357- 76- 8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9

471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3 calcium carbonate

 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.