

# DAVCO DURASEAL PUTTY

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 11-Aug-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 8045-24  
Version No:4  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DAVCO DURASEAL PUTTY

### SYNONYMS

"bituminous adhesive sealer", "reinforced waterproofing putty"

### PRODUCT USE

Bituminous waterproofing putty for sealing leaks in guttering, iron, fibro, flashings, cracks in tiles and masonry etc.

### SUPPLIER

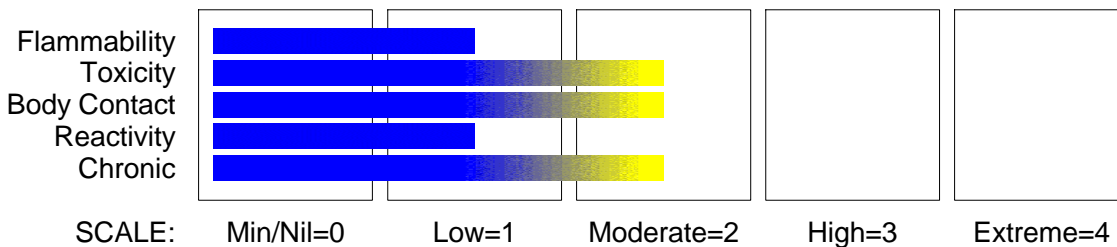
Company: ParexDavco  
Address:  
67 Elizabeth Street  
Wetherill Park  
NSW, 2164  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9616 3000  
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008  
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Email: marketing@davco.com.au  
Website: www.davco.com.au

## 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

S5

### RISK

Risk Codes

R20

R36/38

R48/20

R51/53

R63(3)

R65

R67

Risk Phrases

- Harmful by inhalation.
- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Toxic 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

S51

S09

S53

S401

S35

S13

S26

S46

S57

Safety Phrases

- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bitumen (petroleum)	8052-42-4	>60
mineral turpentine	Not avail.	0-30
kerosene	8008-20-6	10-30
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	1-10
tall oil/ polyethylenepolyamides	68910-93-0	<2
other ingredients determined not to be hazardous		balance

## 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

- 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.
- In case of burns:
- Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.
  - DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.
  - DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.
  - Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.

### 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Carbon dioxide.

## FIRE FIGHTING

- - 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 courses.
- 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 monoxide (CO), 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.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- CARE: Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

None

## 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.
- 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.

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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 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.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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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)
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- tall oil/ polyethylenepolyamides: CAS:68910- 93- 0

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type AK-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

- When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves.
- Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials.
- Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.
- 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

- Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure.
- CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating.
- When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Black paste with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Does not mix with water.

State	Non slump paste	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)	1.00

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

- Product is considered stable and 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

- Harmful by inhalation.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- 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:

#### TALL OIL/ POLYETHYLENEPOLYAMIDES:

#### 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:

#### KEROSENE:

#### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

#### TALL OIL/ POLYETHYLENEPOLYAMIDES:

#### BITUMEN (PETROLEUM):

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

#### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

#### 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.

#### 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.

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (-) LD50: >2000 mg/kg\*

Dermal (-) LD50: >2000 mg/kg\* \*[Manufacturer]

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported.

#### BITUMEN (PETROLEUM):

#### MINERAL TURPENTINE:

#### KEROSENE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (man) LDLo: 500 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 3570 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.</p></div>

For "kerosenes"

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

### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

No evidence of carcinogenic properties.  
teratogenic effects.

No evidence of mutagenic or

### TALL OIL/ POLYETHYLENEPOLYAMIDES:

• The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Fatty acid amides (FAA) are ubiquitous in household and commercial environments. The most common of these are based on coconut oil fatty acids alkanolamides.

Fatty acid diethanolamides (C8-C18) are classified by Comite Europeen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO) as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). Fatty acid monoethanolamides are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R41.

For Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides)

The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides of surfactants are similar to the class in general as to physical/chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Human exposure to these chemicals is substantially documented.

Some typical applications of FND Amides are:

masonry cement additive; curing agent for epoxy resins; closed hydrocarbon systems in oil field production, refineries and chemical plants; and slip and antiblocking additives for polymers.

The safety of the FND Amides to humans is recognised by the U.S.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### 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

Toxic 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.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### 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"

#### 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"

#### tall oil/ polyethylenepolyamides (CAS: 68910-93-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

#### No data for Davco Duraseal Putty (CW: 8045-24)

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

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

CAS

calcium carbonate

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](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.*