

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Septone Car Filler

Infosafe No.: K1H06
ISSUED Date : 20/05/2014
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

Septone Car Filler

Product Code

ABCF450, ABCF500S, ABCF750, ABCF1S, ABCF25, ABCF365

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9828 0900

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Emergency phone number

1800 039 008 (24 hours) / +61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

E-mail Address

general@septone.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Two part polyester body filler, principally for automotive use. This MSDS refers to the (major) putty component.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

Flammable liquid and vapour

Harmful if inhaled

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Precautionary statement – Response

Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

In case of fire: Use... to extinguish

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement – Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to ...

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule S5

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

| Name | CAS | Proportion |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Styrene | 100-42-5 | 10-30 % |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 0-10 % |
| Talc | 14807-96-6 | 10-30 % |
| Calcium Carbonate | 471-34-1 | 10-30 % |
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Available | 30-60 % |

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

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.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

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.

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Seek medical advice

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

Eye contact

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

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to styrene

INHALATION:

Severe exposures should have cardiac monitoring to detect arrhythmia.

Catecholamines, especially epinephrine (adrenaline) should be used cautiously (if at all).

Aminophylline and inhaled beta-two selective bronchodilators (e.g. salbutamol) are the drugs of choice for treatment of bronchospasm

INGESTION:

Ipecac syrup should be given for ingestions exceeding 3ml (styrene)/kg.

For patients at risk of aspiration because of obtundation, intubation should precede lavage.

Pneumonitis is a significant risk. Watch the patient closely in an upright (alert patient) or left lateral head-down position (obtunded patient)

to reduce aspiration potential. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or

TLV):

| Determinant | Index | Sampling Time | Comments |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1. Mandelic acid in urine | 800 mg/gm creatinine | End of shift | NS |
| | 300 mg/gm creatinine | Prior to next shift | NS |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----|
| 2. Phenylglyoxylic acid in urine | 240 mg/gm creatinine | End of shift | NS |
| | 100 mg/gm creatinine | Prior to next shift | |
| 3. Styrene in venous blood | 0.55 mg/L | End of shift | SQ |
| | 0.02 mg/L | Prior to next shift | SQ |

NS: Non-specific determinant; also seen after exposure to other materials.

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray or fog.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

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

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.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools

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.

Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Hazchem Code

•2YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

Wipe up.

Collect residues in a flammable waste container

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

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.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation.

Other Information

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe 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 enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Storage incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers
Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.
Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive

Other Information

Other information
Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
|Avoid prolonged storage above 38 degC.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | TEEL-0 | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| styrene | 20(ppm) | 20(ppm) | 130(ppm) | 1100(ppm) |
| talc | 2(ppm) | 2(ppm) | 10(ppm) | 500(ppm) |
| calcium carbonate | 15(ppm) | 45 / 30(ppm) | 500 / 75(ppm) | 350 / 500(ppm) |
| titanium dioxide | 15(ppm) | 15(ppm) | 15(ppm) | 500(ppm) |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| styrene | 5,000(ppm) | 700(ppm) |
| talc | N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm) | 3,000 / 1,000(mgm3) |
| titanium dioxide | N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm) | 5,000(mgm3) |

Skin protection See Hand protection below

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | styrene | Styrene, monomer | 213 (mg/m3) | 426 (mg/m3) | Not Available | Not |
| | / 50 (ppm) | / 100 (ppm) | Available | Not Available | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | talc | Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres) / Soapstone (respirable dust) | 2.5 (mg/m3) / 3 (mg/m3) | Not Available | Not Available | (see also Soapstone; This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14)) |
| Australia Exposure Standards | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate | 10 (mg/m3) | Not Available | Not Available | This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14) |
| Australia Exposure Standards | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 10 (mg/m3) | Not Available | Not Available | This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14) |

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a

ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Respiratory Protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | A-AUS / Class | A-PAPR-AUS / Class | |
| up to 10 x ES | 1 | - | Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line* | - | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-3 | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Personal Protective Equipment

GLOVES,SUITE,BOOTS,MASK,SAFETY GLASS

Other Information

Other protection
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.
Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
· 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).

Thermal hazards Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computergenerated selection:

Septone Car Filler

Material CPI

PE/EVAL/PE A

PVA A

TEFLON A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Off white paste, styrene odour. Upon the addition of the supplied Hardener (at the correct addition rate), the product will become a pink paste which will gel after approximately 5 minutes to become a pink solid.

Odour

Not Available

Melting Point

Not Available

Boiling Point

150°C for Styrene

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

Specific Gravity

1.228 - 1.394 @ 25°C

pH

pH (as supplied) Not Applicable

pH as a solution(1%) Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

0.49 for styrene BuAc=1

Physical State

Non Slump Paste

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

17-18% w/w

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

31 TCC styrene

Flammability

Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Flammable Limits - Lower

1.1% for Styrene

Flammable Limits - Upper

6.1% for Styrene

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Relative density

1.228-1.394

Other Information

Taste Not Available

Gas group Not Available

VOC g/L Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical Stability

Hazardous polymerisation may occur due to the improper addition of catalysation initiator (hardener). Never mix promoters such as metal

organics or aniline derivatives with catalysation initiators such as organic peroxides, as an explosion may occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Septone Car Filler

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Not Available Not Available

styrene

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 9500 mg/m³/4h Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate

Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 24000 mg/m³/4h Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 660 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 898 mg/kg

Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 90 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 316 mg/kg

Oral (Rat) LD50: 2650 mg/kg

Not Available Not Available

talc

TOXICITY IRRITATION

 Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild

Not Available Not Available

calcium carbonate

TOXICITY IRRITATION

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

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

Not Available Not Available

titanium dioxide

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg * Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *

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

Not Available

Not Available

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Styrene is absorbed into the body following oral or inhalation exposure. Complete absorption occurred in fasted rats given a total of 3.147 mg

styrene by gavage in an aqueous solution. A peak blood level of 6 micrograms/mL was reached within minutes. Following oral administration of

20 mg/kg of radiolabeled styrene to rats, the highest organ levels were found in the kidney, liver, and pancreas.

Styrene is presumed to be metabolised to styrene oxide which is then converted to styrene glycol. Styrene glycol is metabolised to either mandelic

acid or to benzoic acid and then hippuric acid.

Inhalation

Central nervous system (CNS) depression is seen at styrene exposures exceeding 50 ppm, whilst headache, fatigue, nausea and dizziness are

reported consistently at exposures of 100 ppm.

Eye and throat irritation occurred in human volunteers exposed to 376 ppm styrene for 1 hour and was accompanied by increased nasal secretion

at exposures of 800 ppm for 4 hours. At the end of an 8-hour workshift, workers exposed to 212 ppm styrene had higher urinary levels of alanineaminopeptidase

and N-acetyl-glucosaminidase than unexposed workers, indicating potential renal effects of styrene .

Evidence exists that 5% to 10% reductions in sensory nerve conduction occur at 100 ppm and that slowed reaction times occur after exposure to

50 ppm. Exposure at 370 ppm produces unpleasant subjective symptoms and signs of neurological impairment. High vapour concentrations may

have a toxic and anaesthetic effect which may lead to unconsciousness or death. Exposure at 1000 ppm can rapidly lead to unconsciousness

whilst exposure to 10000 ppm may cause death in less than one hour.

Skin

The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation

being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The

dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and

thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and

intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may

produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva

(conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic Effects

Exposure to styrene may aggravate central nervous system disorders, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, kidney disease and liver disease.

Workers engaged in the manufacture of styrene polymers with exposure to generally <1 ppm for 1-36 years had low erythrocyte

counts and altered

liver enzyme profiles. Blood and liver effects do not appear to be of concern for human exposures to styrene. Occupational studies in humans

show styrene to be a neurotoxicant.

Occupational styrene exposure causes central and peripheral nervous system effects. It causes a reversible decrease in colour discrimination

and in some studies effects on hearing have been reported.

Neuro-optic pathways have been shown to be particularly vulnerable to organic solvent exposure and studies support the proposition that styrene

exposure can induce dose-dependent colour vision loss.

Other Information

STYRENE

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. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of

the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans

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

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the

spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the 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

TALC, 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-allergenic

condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating

compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with

abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern,

on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal

lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following

an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.

Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance

(often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus

production.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

|Styrene is toxic to fish, invertebrates and microorganisms, however, substantial aquatic exposure is not expected based on the volatile nature of this material. Styrene is readily biodegradable in aerobic conditions. The other components of this product are not biodegradable. However, they are practically non-toxic to aquatic species or in soils and may be safely disposed of in landfills. None of the components of this product is expected to bioaccumulate

Persistence and degradability

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Mobility

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Ingredient | Mobility |
| Not Available | Not Available |

Bioaccumulative Potential

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
| Not Available | Not Available |

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

|Product that may have been mixed with peroxide initiators (hardeners) prior to spillage should be mixed with inert fillers and removed to an open area. Allow time to gel and cure. Dispose of large amounts in a suitable chemical dump (check the local statutory requirements).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

3269

UN proper shipping name

POLYESTER RESIN KIT

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•2YE

IERG Number

15

IMDG Marine Pollutant (MP)

The IMDG Code does not classify this product or its components as a marine pollutant.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

styrene(100-42-5) is found on the

following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous

Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia Standard for the Uniform

Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Australia Exposure

Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia

FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Recommendations on the

Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action

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

Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified

by the IARC Monographs", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of

Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List

(*Substitute It Now!)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo

Aircraft", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be

Transported", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants

entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline

values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals

Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods

List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines

and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia -

Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic

compounds)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

talca(14807-96-6) is found on the

following regulatory lists

"Australia Exposure Standards", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High

Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC

Monographs", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Food Additives Series - Food

Additives considered for specifications only", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Hazardous Substances

Information System - Consolidated Lists", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in

General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP"

calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on

the following regulatory lists

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Exposure Standards",

"FisherTransport

Information", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Acros Transport Information"

titanium dioxide(13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products", "Australia Exposure Standards", "FisherTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Australian regulatory guidelines for sunscreens (ARGS) - Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

Poisons Schedule

S5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Person/Point

Technical Manager (07) 3390 5044

Other Information

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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