

Iccons Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range M8, M10, M12/1,5t, M16/1,5t, M20

Iccons

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 35-0092

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Iccons Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range M8, M10, M12/1,5t, M16/1,5t, M20
Synonyms	Iccons Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range M8, M10, M12/1,5t, M16/1,5t, M20; Iccons Adhesive Capsules VDP-Q Range M8/M10/M20
Proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Mounting material.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Iccons
Address	12 Produce Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9706 4344
Fax	09 9768 3329
Website	www.iccons.com.au
Email	info@iccons.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 112

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+61 2 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Flammable Solid Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14808-60-7.	50-<60	<u>graded sand</u>
100-42-5	1-<12.5	<u>styrene</u>
94-36-0	1-<5	<u>dibenzoyl peroxide</u>
84-61-7	1-<5	<u>dicyclohexyl phthalate</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon monoxide (CO) , carbon dioxide (CO2) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	+3Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Easily peroxidisable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Products formed as a result of peroxidation are not only safety hazards but may chemically alter the chemical behavior of the parent compound. ▶ Should have a warning label affixed bearing the date of receipt in the laboratory and the date on which the container label is first opened, or laboratory synthesised materials are the responsibility of the individual chemist. ▶ WARNING: This product may form peroxides which themselves are not themselves particularly hazardous but which on decomposition may initiate explosive polymerisation of the bulk monomer (Trommsdorf effect).
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	graded sand	Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	graded sand	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	styrene	Styrene, monomer	50 ppm / 213 mg/m3	426 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dibenzoyl peroxide	Benzoyl peroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graded sand	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
styrene	Styrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dibenzoyl peroxide	Benzoyl peroxide	15 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3	7,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
graded sand	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
styrene	700 ppm	Not Available
dibenzoyl peroxide	1,500 mg/m3	Not Available
dicyclohexyl phthalate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.

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- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

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 **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C

* 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.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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)

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- ▶ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- ▶ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Capsule; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	390-490 (resin)
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	33 (resin)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression is seen at styrene exposures exceeding 50 ppm, whilst headache, fatigue, nausea and dizziness are seen consistently at exposures of 100 ppm. Evidence exists that at 100 ppm, 5-10% reductions in sensory nerve conduction occur, and after exposure to 50 ppm, there is slowing of reaction times.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls.</p> <p>Styrene is absorbed into the body following oral or inhalation exposure. Its metabolites include styrene oxide, styrene glycol, mandelic acid, benzoic acid, hippuric acid, phenyl glyoxylic acid and possibly vinyl phenol. It is detectable in liver, kidney, pancreas, expired air, urine and faeces in the body.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.</p> <p>Styrene has been showed to be absorbed less through the skin than via the airways.</p>
Eye	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
Chronic	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact with benzoyl peroxide may result in allergic skin reactions even at diluted concentrations. Ingestion results in abdominal pain, low body oxygen and severe depression. Chronic effects of exposure include allergic reactions characterised by redness, itching, oozing, crusting, and scaling of the skin and asthmatic wheezing. Although it does not exhibit complete carcinogenic or tumour-initiating activity, it has been associated with certain tumours of like papillomas and squamous cell carcinomas.</p> <p>Exposure to styrene may aggravate central nervous system disorders, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, kidney disease and liver disease. Exposure to styrene at work causes effects on the nervous system.</p>

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	graded sand	Not Available
styrene	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 11.8 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2650 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
dibenzoyl peroxide	Oral (rat) LD50: >950 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin effects (MAK): very weak
dicyclohexyl phthalate	Oral (rat) LD50: 30000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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GRADED SAND	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

STYRENE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Benzoyl peroxide may cause double vision, breathing problems, excess saliva and tear formation, redness of the skin and changes in motor activity. It did not produce blood or biochemical adverse effects, gene mutation or evidence of cancer. Repeated oral administration may result in decreased weights of testes and the newborn.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
DICYCLOHEXYL PHTHALATE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>DCHP can be considered to have low acute toxicity. It causes minimal irritation of the skin and eye. It may also cause wheezing. Animal testing suggests that repeated exposure may cause increased weight of the liver.</p> <p>The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.</p> <p>Available data indicate that phthalate esters are minimally toxic by swallowing, inhalation and skin contact. Repeated exposure may result in weight gain, liver enlargement and induction of liver enzymes. They may also cause shrinking of the testicles and other structural malformations. They may reduce male and female fertility and number of live births, according to animal testing.</p>
STYRENE & DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE	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.

Acute Toxicity	☒	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☒	Reproductivity	☒
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☒	STOT - Single Exposure	☒
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	☒	Aspiration Hazard	☒

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification
 ☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Iccons Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range M8, M10, M12/1,5t, M16/1,5t, M20	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
graded sand	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
styrene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.02mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=4.7mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.72mg/L	4
	EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.13mg/L	1
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.063mg/L	4
dibenzoyl peroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0602mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0422mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/L	2
dicyclohexyl phthalate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	10000mg/L	1
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.181mg/L	2	

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate

Continued...

or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
styrene	HIGH (Half-life = 210 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days)
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 21.25 days)
dicyclohexyl phthalate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
styrene	LOW (BCF = 77)
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (LogKOW = 3.46)
dicyclohexyl phthalate	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.2026)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
styrene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (KOC = 771)
dicyclohexyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 17640)



SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ 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 licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1866
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 223 Limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	Resin solution flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****GRADED SAND(14808-60-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

STYRENE(100-42-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE(94-36-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

DICYCLOHEXYL PHTHALATE(84-61-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
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Continued...

Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (dibenzoyl peroxide; styrene; graded sand; dicyclohexyl phthalate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	03/05/2018
Initial Date	Not Available

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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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