

Septone Glass Fibre Filler

ITW AAMTech Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 18-0098

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Glass Fibre Filler
Proper shipping name	POLYESTER RESIN KIT, liquid base material
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Fibreglass reinforced polyester filler. This MSDS refers to the (major) putty component.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech Australia
Address	1 - 9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ITW AAMTech Australia
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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
14807-96-6	30-60	<u>talc</u>
100-42-5	10-30	<u>styrene</u>
471-34-1	10-30	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
Not Available	0-10	synthetic mineral fibres
7631-86-9	0-10	<u>silica amorphous</u>
Not Available	30-60	ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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

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

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
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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.
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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	•2YE

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.
Major Spills	<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">▶ 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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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. <p>▶ Avoid prolonged storage above 38 degC.</p>

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.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid storage with oxidisers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.▶ Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.

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	talca	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)	2.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	styrene	Styrene, monomer	50 ppm / 213 mg/m ³	426 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	See Silica -Amorphous; (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

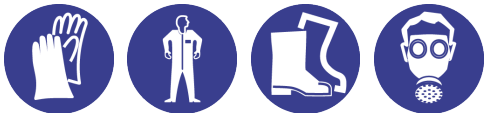
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica gel	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	See Silica -Amorphous; (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	See Silica -Amorphous
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Precipitated silica	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	See Silica -Amorphous; (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous	Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
talc	Talc	6 mg/m ³	66 mg/m ³	400 mg/m ³
styrene	Styrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³	1,200 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m ³	100 mg/m ³	630 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide, amorphous)	120 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous fume	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	Silica amorphous hydrated	18 mg/m ³	220 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
talc	1,000 mg/m ³	Not Available
styrene	700 ppm	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m ³	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Use in a well-ventilated area</p> <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> <p>Avoid breathing dust when sanding. If inhalation risk exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator. Consider using wet sanding techniques to avoid generating dust.</p> <p>Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.</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
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. ▶ 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.

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Fibrous brown flammable paste with a styrene odour; does not mix with water. Upon the addition of the supplied Hardener (at the correct addition rate), the product will become a fibrous deep red-brown paste which will gel after approximately 5 minutes to become a fibrous deep red-brown solid.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.585
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	150 for styrene	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	31 TCC styrene	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.49 for styrene BuAc=1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.1 (styrene)	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1 (styrene)	Volatile Component (%vol)	18 w/w
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 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.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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 conductions occur, and after exposure to 50 ppm, there is slowing of reaction times.
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. 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.
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. 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 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. Styrene has been showed to be absorbed less through the skin than via the airways.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	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.

Septone Glass Fibre Filler	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
styrene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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: =1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
silica amorphous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h**[Grace] ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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	

TALC	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.
STYRENE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
CALCIUM CARBONATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

SILICA AMORPHOUS	For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]
TALC & CALCIUM CARBONATE	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.
TALC & SILICA AMORPHOUS	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
STYRENE & CALCIUM CARBONATE	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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Septone Glass Fibre Filler	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

talc	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	89-581.016mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7-202.7mg/L	2
	NOEC	720	Crustacea	1-459.798mg/L	2

styrene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	3.963mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.7mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.72mg/L	4
	EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.13mg/L	1
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.00006mg/L	2

calcium carbonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2	

silica amorphous	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-289.09mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.7600mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
NOEC	720	Crustacea	34.223mg/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) -

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
styrene	HIGH (Half-life = 210 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days)
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
styrene	LOW (BCF = 77)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
styrene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p> 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).</p>
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3269				
UN proper shipping name	POLYESTER RESIN KIT, liquid base material				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Special provisions</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">236</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Limited quantity</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	236	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	236				
Limited quantity	5 L				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3269
UN proper shipping name	Polyester resin kit liquid base material

Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A66 A163
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	370
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	10 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	370
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	10 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y370
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3269	
UN proper shipping name	POLYESTER RESIN KIT, liquid base material	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	236 340
	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

TALC(14807-96-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

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

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Exposure Standards	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	

SILICA AMORPHOUS(7631-86-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (talc; styrene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = 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	21/02/2019
Initial Date	03/12/2009

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	26/05/2014	Classification
5.1.1.1	21/02/2019	Classification

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
calcium carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4
silica amorphous	7631-86-9, 112945-52-5, 67762-90-7, 68611-44-9, 68909-20-6, 112926-00-8, 61790-53-2, 60676-86-0, 91053-39-3, 69012-64-2, 844491-94-7

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.

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