
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name PLASTICOTE (PART B)
Synonyms PLASTICOTE PART B • SUPALUX PLASTICOTE (PART B)

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses CATALYST • PAINT • SURFACE COATING
Used in conjunction with Plasticote (Part A).

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name SUPALUX PAINT CO PTY. LTD.
Address 9-11 Tipping Rd, Kewdale, WA, 6105, AUSTRALIA
Telephone (08) 9353 2293
Fax (08) 9353 1131

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 1800 429 628

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Flammable Liquids: Category 3
Organic Peroxides: Type B

Health Hazards

Skin Sensitisation: Category 1
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2A

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictograms



Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H241 Heating may cause a fire or explosion.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

PRODUCT NAME PLASTICOTE (PART B)

Prevention statements

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Response statements

P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P370 + P380 + P375	In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Storage statements

P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P410	Protect from sunlight.
P411	Store at temperatures not exceeding that specified on the SDS/label.
P420	Store separately.

Disposal statements

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
BENZOYL PEROXIDE	94-36-0	202-327-6	50%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once).
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide, foam or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (benzoic acid, carbon oxides, benzene, biphenyls, phenyl benzoate and terphenyls) when heated to decomposition. Burns fiercely. Do not heat as this product may explode. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2WE

2 Fine Water Spray.

W Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from moisture, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Contamination with incompatibles may cause fire or explosion. Ensure packages are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. May explode if exposed to heat or shock.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Benzoyl peroxide	SWA [AUS]	--	5	--	--

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVA gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator or an Air-line respirator. If sanding dry product, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	LIQUID
Odour	SLIGHT BENZALDEHYDE ODOUR
Flammability	FLAMMABLE
Flash point	40°C (Benzoyl peroxide)
Boiling point	103.5°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	1.3
Solubility (water)	MISCIBLE
Vapour pressure	0.1 mm Hg @ 25.5°C
Upper explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	80°C (Benzoyl peroxide)
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	50 % (Approximately)
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage. However, if allowed to dry out, benzoyl peroxide becomes unstable and spontaneously explosive at elevated temperatures. Heating may cause flammable vapours to be evolved.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible (may cause fires/ explosions) with heat, alcohols, metallic naphthenates, acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), amines, nitrates, methacrylates, combustible material, oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites) and reducing agents (e.g. sulphites).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (benzoic acid, carbon oxides, benzene, biphenyls, phenyl benzoate and terphenyls) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal irritation.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
BENZOYL PEROXIDE	5700 mg/kg (mouse)	> 1000 mg/kg (mammal)	--

Skin Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain and rash.

Eye Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

Sensitisation May cause an allergic skin reaction. This product is not classified as a respiratory sensitiser.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Benzoyl peroxide is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity in humans (IARC Group 3).

Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT - single exposure Not classified as causing organ damage from single exposure. Over exposure may result in decreased pulse and temperature, dyspnea and wheezing, abdominal pain, and stupor.

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

In the Japanese MITI test, benzoyl peroxide (present at 100 ppm) reached 84 % of its theoretical BOD in 21 days, using an activated sludge inoculum. In water, benzoyl peroxide is expected to adsorb to sediment or particulate matter based on its Koc value. This compound is expected to volatilise from water surfaces given its estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated half-lives from a model river and model lake are 16 days and 123 days, respectively.

PRODUCT NAME PLASTICOTE (PART B)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 250 was calculated for benzoyl peroxide (SRC), using an experimental log Kow of 3.46 and a recommended regression-derived equation. This suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high.

12.4 Mobility in soil

If released into the atmosphere, benzoyl peroxide will exist both in the vapour and particulate phases in the ambient atmosphere, based on an estimated vapour pressure of 7.1×10^{-5} mm Hg @ 25°C. The maximum absorption of benzoyl peroxide, dissolved in dioxane, in the UV spectrum was determined to be 275 nm, with no adsorption reported above 320 nm. An estimated Koc value of 1,800 suggests that benzoyl peroxide will have low mobility in soil. Volatilisation from moist soil may occur based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 0.012 atm-cu m/mole. Volatilisation from dry soil surfaces should be important given the vapour pressure of this compound.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Mix components together (small amounts), absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Ensure protective equipment is worn when mixing. Do not seal containers/tins until reaction is complete. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required). Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as environmental damage may result.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	3103	3103	3103
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, LIQUID	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, LIQUID	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, LIQUID
14.3 Transport hazard classes	5.2 (8)	5.2 (8)	5.2 (8)
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2WE

EmS F-J, S-R

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

PRODUCT NAME PLASTICOTE (PART B)

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)
All components are listed on AIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

This product is used in conjunction with Tensol 70 Part A. Please refer to the appropriate SDS before use.

ORGANIC PEROXIDES: Fires involving organic peroxides can be intense and move rapidly due to product rapid decomposition with release of oxygen and may involve explosions. If spilt on combustible materials it may spontaneously ignite. A diluent is often added to organic peroxides to reduce shock sensitivity.

SYNERGISM - ANTAGONISM: Ingredients in this product may act together to aggravate or reduce adverse effects. Accordingly the time weighted average concentration (TWA) provided for single ingredients should be considered as a guide only and all due care exercised when handling.

WELDING - SANDING - CUTTING DRIED OR CURED PRODUCT: If sanding, cutting or welding dried or cured product, adverse health effects may be avoided by the use of appropriate engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment. If welding, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator and depending on the nature of the surface being welded, additional protection (e.g. for organic vapours/acid gas) may also be required. A Class P1 (Particulate) respirator is recommended if dust is generated.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

PRODUCT NAME PLASTICOTE (PART B)

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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