

## Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 4853-04

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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

<b>Product name</b>	Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels
<b>Synonyms</b>	V-Lite, V-Lite PVC Panels
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Locker carcasses, kitchen carcasses, exhibition display units and POS displays.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Laminex Group Pty Ltd
<b>Address</b>	90-94 Tram Road Doncaster VIC 3108 Australia
<b>Telephone</b>	+61 3 9848 4811
<b>Fax</b>	+61 3 9840 6513
<b>Website</b>	www.laminexaustralia.com.au
<b>Email</b>	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Not Available
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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


#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	0	0
Body Contact	0	0
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	3	3

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Classification [1]</b>	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

<b>GHS label elements</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H350</b>	May cause cancer.
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## Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P281</b>	Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	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
9002-86-2	70	<u>polyvinyl chloride</u>
1317-65-3	10	<u>limestone</u>
Not avail.	8	<u>acrylic polymer</u>
13463-67-7	5	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
9002-88-4	2	<u>polyethylene</u>
9003-01-4	2	<u>acrylic acid homopolymer</u>
123-77-3	1.5	<u>azodicarbonamide</u>
57583-35-4	NotSpec.	<u>dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate)</u>

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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	▶ Generally not applicable.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	▶ Generally not applicable.
<b>Inhalation</b>	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
<b>Ingestion</b>	▶ Generally not applicable.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul> <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>, carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>, hydrogen chloride</li> <li>, phosgene</li> </ul>

	<p>nitrogen oxides (NOx)</p> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke. May emit poisonous fumes. Does not burn without an external flame.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate)	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Sk

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polyvinyl chloride	Polyvinyl chloride	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	33 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
polyethylene	Polyethylene	28 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	310 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
azodicarbonamide	Azodicarbamide; (Azodicarbonamide)	2.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	29 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	170 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyvinyl chloride	Not Available	Not Available
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m <sup>3</sup> / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
polyethylene	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
azodicarbonamide	Not Available	Not Available

## Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels

dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate)	Unknown mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	25 mg/m3
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## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> Wear general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities <b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

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

^ - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Coloured odourless architectural sheeting in a range of thicknesses; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.55-0.9
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	24.75

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Not considered an irritant through normal use. ► Hazard relates to dust released by cutting, grinding, trimming or other shaping operations. Avoid breathing generated dust when cutting, finishing. If risk of dust inhalation exists wear dust mask/ respirator.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not considered an irritant through normal use.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Not considered an irritant through normal use.
<b>Eye</b>	Not considered an irritant through normal use.
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
<b>Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>polyvinyl chloride</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>limestone</b>	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>acrylic polymer</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>titanium dioxide</b>	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l/4hr <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l/4hr <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l/4hr <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l/4hr <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l/4hr <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
<b>polyethylene</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 12 mg/L/30m <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 75.5 mg/L/30m <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>acrylic acid homopolymer</b>	Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>azodicarbonamide</b>	dermal (rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): None [* = Manuf BAY] Skin (rabbit): Slight
<b>dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate)</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1050 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 1150 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data

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extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>LIMESTONE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. * IUCLID
<b>POLYETHYLENE</b>	polyethylene pyrolyzate
<b>DIMETHYLTIN BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL THIOGLYCOLATE)</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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. Ammonium glyceryl thioglycolate and thioglycolic acid, used in cosmetic permanent waving lotions, are slightly toxic in acute single oral and skin exposures, and more so on extended exposure. They cause eye redness, low blood sugar, thyroid effects as well as airway, skin and eye damage in animals. They cause maternal and foetal toxicity in experimental animals but lacks sufficient data for a substantive proof.
<b>Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels &amp; POLYVINYL CHLORIDE &amp; ACRYLIC POLYMER &amp; DIMETHYLTIN BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL THIOGLYCOLATE)</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels &amp; AZODICARBONAMIDE</b>	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.
<b>Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels &amp; AZODICARBONAMIDE</b>	Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.
<b>Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels &amp; AZODICARBONAMIDE</b>	Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
<b>Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels &amp; POLYVINYL CHLORIDE &amp; ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER</b>	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.
<b>POLYVINYL CHLORIDE &amp; POLYETHYLENE &amp; ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
<b>LIMESTONE &amp; TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	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.

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

**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

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
polyvinyl chloride	LC50	96	Fish	2.315mg/L	3
polyvinyl chloride	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	25.141mg/L	3
titanium dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
titanium dioxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
polyethylene	LC50	96	Fish	16.252mg/L	3

Continued...

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polyethylene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	61.666mg/L	3
polyethylene	EC50	384	Crustacea	3.834mg/L	3
acrylic acid homopolymer	LC50	96	Fish	1684.686mg/L	3
acrylic acid homopolymer	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8596.446mg/L	3
acrylic acid homopolymer	EC50	384	Crustacea	389.869mg/L	3
azodicarbonamide	LC50	96	Fish	>15.0mg/L	6
azodicarbonamide	EC50	48	Crustacea	11mg/L	1
azodicarbonamide	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	694284.93305mg/L	3
azodicarbonamide	EC50	504	Crustacea	5.86mg/L	2
azodicarbonamide	NOEC	504	Crustacea	2.89mg/L	2

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyvinyl chloride	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
acrylic acid homopolymer	LOW	LOW
azodicarbonamide	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polyvinyl chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6233)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2658)
acrylic acid homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.4415)
azodicarbonamide	LOW (BCF = 16)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
polyvinyl chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
polyethylene	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
acrylic acid homopolymer	HIGH (KOC = 1.201)
azodicarbonamide	LOW (KOC = 33.4)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

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

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Continued...

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****POLYVINYL CHLORIDE(9002-86-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**ACRYLIC POLYMER(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**POLYETHYLENE(9002-88-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER(9003-01-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**AZODICARBONAMIDE(123-77-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

**DIMETHYLTIN BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL THIOGLYCOLATE)(57583-35-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (acrylic polymer)
Canada - DSL	N (limestone; acrylic polymer)
Canada - NDSL	N (dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate); acrylic polymer; polyethylene; acrylic acid homopolymer; polyvinyl chloride; azodicarbonamide)
China - IECSC	N (acrylic polymer)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (acrylic polymer; polyethylene; acrylic acid homopolymer; polyvinyl chloride)
Japan - ENCS	N (limestone; acrylic polymer)
Korea - KECI	N (acrylic polymer)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (acrylic polymer)
Philippines - PICCS	N (acrylic polymer)
USA - TSCA	N (acrylic polymer)
<b>Legend:</b>	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****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9

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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