

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name SUPERIOR POLYPLUS BUFF KNIFE GRADE

Synonyms 02010 - PRODUCT CODE ● POLY PLUS BUFF KNIFE GRADE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses ADHESIVE ● FILLER

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name CDK STONE PTY LTD

Address 4 - 6 Freighter Rd, Moorabbin, VIC, 3189, AUSTRALIA

**Telephone** (03) 8552 6000 **Fax** (03) 8552 6001

Email <a href="mailto:help@cdkstone.com.au">help@cdkstone.com.au</a>
Website <a href="http://www.cdkstone.com.au">http://www.cdkstone.com.au</a>

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26

## 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

### **Health Hazards**

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2A

Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 4

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic Effects)

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2 Carcinogenicity: Category 2 Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 1

#### **Environmental Hazards**

Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 2

# 2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word DANGER

**Pictograms** 









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#### **Hazard statements**

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

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H370 Causes damage to organs (central nervous system).
H372 Causes damage to organs (blood, central nervous system, ears, liver, respiratory system) through

prolonged or repeated exposure.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

#### Prevention statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Response statements

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to

do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage statements

P403 + P233 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal statements** 

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

## 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

| Ingredient                    | CAS Number | EC Number | Content   |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| STYRENE                       | 100-42-5   | 202-851-5 | 20 to 30% |
| LIMESTONE (CALCIUM CARBONATE) | 1317-65-3  | 215-279-6 | 20 to 25% |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE              | 13463-67-7 | 236-675-5 | <5%       |
| ETHYLBENZENE                  | 100-41-4   | 202-849-4 | <1%       |
| ADDITIVE(S)                   | -          | -         | Remainder |

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES



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#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to Eve

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.

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Skin

Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If

swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

#### 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.

Ingestion

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon and styrene oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Styrene will polymerise readily at elevated temperatures and may violently rupture sealed containers. May form explosive mixtures with air.

### 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

•3Y

•3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

Υ Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

# 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. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

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### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1 Control parameters

### **Exposure standards**

| Ingredient                                     | Reference TV ppm |     | VA    | STEL |       |
|--|------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| ingredient                                     |                  |     | mg/m³ | ppm  | mg/m³ |
| Calcium carbonate (Limestone, Marble, Whiting) | SWA [AUS]        |     | 10    |      |       |
| Ethyl benzene                                  | SWA [AUS]        | 100 | 434   | 125  | 543   |
| Ethyl benzene                                  | SWA [Proposed]   | 20  | 87    |      |       |
| Styrene, monomer                               | SWA [AUS]        | 50  | 213   | 100  | 426   |
| Styrene, monomer                               | SWA [Proposed]   | 20  | 85    | 40   | 170   |
| Titanium dioxide (a)                           | SWA [AUS]        |     | 10    |      |       |
| Titanium dioxide (inhalable)                   | SWA [Proposed]   |     | 1     |      |       |

## **Biological limits**

| Ingredient   | Reference | Determinant  | Sampling Time | BEI                    |
|--------------|-----------|--|---------------|------------------------|
| ETHYLBENZENE | ACGIH BEI | Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine | End of shift  | 0.15 g/g<br>creatinine |
| STYRENE      | ACGIH BEI | Mandelic acid plus phenylglyoxylic acid in urine       | End of shift  | 150 mg/g<br>creatinine |
|              | ACGIH BEI | Styrene in urine                                       | End of shift  | 20 μg/L                |

#### 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.

**PPE** 

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles.

Hands Wear nitrile or neoprene or PVA or Viton® gloves.

Wear coveralls. **Body** 

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator.







# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance BLACK PASTE** 

AROMATIC, SWEET ODOUR Odour

**FLAMMABLE Flammability** 31.1°C (Styrene) Flash point **NOT AVAILABLE Boiling point Melting point** -30.6°C (Styrene) < 1 (n-Butyl Acetate = 1) **Evaporation rate** 

NOT AVAILABLE pН

Vapour density 3.6 (Air = 1)Relative density 1 to 1.2 **INSOLUBLE** Solubility (water)

4.3 mm Hg @ 20°C Vapour pressure

Upper explosion limit 6.1 %



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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Lower explosion limit 1.1 %

Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE

Autoignition temperature 490°C

Decomposition temperatureNOT AVAILABLEViscosityNOT AVAILABLEExplosive propertiesNOT AVAILABLEOxidising propertiesNOT AVAILABLEOdour threshold0.017 ppm

# 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Styrene may polymerise with violent rupture/explosion.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), amines, halogens, sunlight, ferrous salts, heat and ignition sources. May polymerise with violent rupture/explosion.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon and styrene oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Harmful if inhaled. Acute exposure may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and

drowsiness.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

| Ingredient                    | Oral LD50          | Dermal LD50                      | Inhalation LC50                     |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| STYRENE                       | > 2000 mg/kg (rat) | > 2000 mg/kg (rat)<br>(OECD 402) | 11.8 mg/L/4 hours (rat)<br>(vapour) |
| LIMESTONE (CALCIUM CARBONATE) | > 5000 mg/kg (rat) |                                  |                                     |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE              | 5000 mg/kg (rat)   |                                  | 3.43 - 6.82 mg/L air (rat)          |
| ETHYLBENZENE                  | 3500 mg/kg (rat)   | 17800 mg/kg (rabbit)             | 17.8 mg/l/4 hours (rat)             |

**Skin** Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.

**Eye** Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. **Sensitisation** Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity Styrene is classified as probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A). Titanium dioxide and

ethylbenzene are classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

**Reproductive** Styrene is suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT - single Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and

**exposure** breathing difficulties. High level exposure may result in respiratory paralysis and unconsciousness.

**STOT - repeated** Causes damage to organs (blood, central nervous system, ears, liver, respiratory system) through prolonged exposure or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration** Not classified as causing aspiration.

# 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION



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#### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life.

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

WATER: If released to water, styrene will volatilise relatively rapidly and biodegrade, but is not expected to hydrolyse. SOIL: If released to soil it will biodegrade and have low soil mobility. ATMOSPHERE: If released to the atmosphere, styrene will react rapidly with both hydroxyl radicals and ozone with a combined calculated half-life of about 5 hours.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The bioaccumulation potential of styrene is low.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

## 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               | 1866                      | 1866                       | 1866                        |
| 14.2 Proper<br>Shipping Name | RESIN SOLUTION, flammable | RESIN SOLUTION, flammable  | RESIN SOLUTION, flammable   |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class  | 3                         | 3                          | 3                           |
| 14.4 Packing Group           | III                       | III                        | III                         |

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

# 14.6 Special precautions for user

 Hazchem code
 ●3Y

 GTEPG
 3A1

 EmS
 F-E, S-E

## 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).

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Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AllC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)

All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

UNITED STATES: TSCA (US Toxic Substances Control Act)
All components are listed on the TSCA inventory, or are exempt.

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Additional information

IARC GROUP 2B - POSSIBLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN. This product contains an ingredient which has demonstrated sufficient evidence to have been classified by the International Agency for Research into Cancer (IARC) as possibly carcinogenic to humans and whose use should be strictly monitored and controlled.

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.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

### 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.

| <b>Abbreviations</b> ACGI | H Americar | Conference of G | lovernmental Industria | l 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/m³ 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



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#### 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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