

# AC100 PRO PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 19-May-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4726-11  
Version No:4  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

AC100 PRO PART B

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID

### PRODUCT USE

Compound mortar.  
Part B of a 2-part epoxy system.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Powers Fasteners Australasia Pty Ltd  
Address:  
Factory 3, 205 Abbots Road  
Dandenong South  
VIC, 3175  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 3 8795 4600  
Fax: +61 3 8787 5899

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

#### RISK

- Risk of explosion by shock friction fire or other sources of ignition.
- Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
- Irritating to eyes.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Very toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- May cause harm to the unborn child.
- Possible risk of impaired fertility.

#### SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Keep away from combustible material.
- In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	20-40
butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	5-40
dicyclohexyl phthalate	84-61-7	5-40
silica amorphous	7631-86-9	1-10
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	25068-38-6	0-1
phenol/ formaldehyde/ epichlorohydrin copolymer	9003-36-5	0-1

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with 2% sodium carbonate solution or 5% sodium ascorbate solution then wash continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
- Transport to hospital (or doctor) without further delay.
- Removal of contact lenses should only be undertaken by trained personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- 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.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- Toxic myocarditis may follow ingestion of oxidizing agents such as peroxides.

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### BASIC TREATMENT

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- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- FOR SMALL FIRE:
- Water spray, foam, CO2 or dry chemical.
- DO NOT use water jets.

### FOR LARGE FIRE:

- Flood fire area with water from a distance.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - May be violently or explosively reactive.
  - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1000 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- May explode from friction, shock, heat or containment.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Organic peroxides provide internal oxygen for combustion, so burn intensely.
- Simple smothering actions are not effective against established fires.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

### HAZCHEM

1W

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
- Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result.
- Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- 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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- Provide adequate ventilation.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.
- Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.
- Mix only as much as is required.
- DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers.
- Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
- If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.
- This excess heat may generate toxic vapour.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
  - Some plastics may be incompatible with this material, check with manufacturer for storage suitability.
  - Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- 2-part tube.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Organic peroxides as a class are highly reactive.
- They are thermally unstable and prone to undergoing exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
- Organic peroxides may decompose explosively, burn rapidly, be impact and/or friction sensitive and react dangerously with many other substances.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in an isolated approved flammable materials storage area.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- WARNING: Gradual decomposition during storage in sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	dibenzoyl peroxide (Benzoyl peroxide)	5	
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Silica - Amorphous Silica gel (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Silica - Amorphous Precipitated silica (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Silica - Amorphous Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)(a))	10	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust))	2	(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • butyl benzyl phthalate:                          | CAS:85- 68- 7                                     |
| • dicyclohexyl phthalate:                          | CAS:84- 61- 7                                     |
| • bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin:              | CAS:25068- 38- 6                                  |
| • phenol/ formaldehyde/ epichlorohydrin copolymer: | CAS:9003- 36- 5 CAS:39342- 30- 8 CAS:86159- 38- 8 |

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons.
- DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
- DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

### NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.
- Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Black paste with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.  
Sinks in water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	>60 approx.	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	~1.12
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### NOTE:

- A range of exothermic decomposition energies for peroxides is given as 200-340 kJ/mol.
- The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

releases per unit of mass, rather than on a molar mass basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. For example, in open vessel processes (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in closed vessel processes (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g. BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition.

Avoid strong acids, oxidisers, reducing agents, metals, metal oxides, transition metals and their compounds, amines and combustibles, especially those which are finely divided

DO NOT use brass or copper containers or stirrers.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Irritating to eyes.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- May cause harm to the unborn child.
- Possible risk of impaired fertility.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN COPOLYMER:

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE:

- 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.

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN COPOLYMER:

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE:

DICYCLOHEXYL PHTHALATE:

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN COPOLYMER:

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE:

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE:

- 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.

DICYCLOHEXYL PHTHALATE:

BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE:

- The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited, cytoplasmic organelles that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi and protozoa.

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7710 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCl<sub>0</sub>: 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD: 40 mg/kg (@ 50%)

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 440 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 16 mg/kg

- The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

For benzoyl peroxide:

The acute oral toxicity of benzoyl peroxide is very low: LD50 >2,000 mg/kg bw in mice, and 5,000 mg/kg bw in rats. No deaths occurred in male rats following inhalation of 24.3 mg/L.

Benzoyl peroxide was slightly irritating to skins in 24 hr-patch tests.

BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2330 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 20400 mg/kg\* \*\* [MONSANTO]\*\*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10, 000 mg/kg\* [BASF]\*

Dermal (mammal) LD50: 13, 100 mg/kg\*\*

- for benzyl butyl phthalate:

Repeat dose toxicity: The repeated-dose toxicity of BBP has been well investigated in studies, primarily in the rat, in which dose-response was well characterised. Effects observed consistently have been decreases in body weight gain (often accompanied by decreases in food consumption) and

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Skin effects (MAK): very weak

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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increases in organ to body weight ratios, particularly for the kidney and liver.  
Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).  
Reproductive effector in rats.

## DICYCLOHEXYL PHTHALATE:

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 30000 mg/kg

■ 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.

For dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)

Similar to other phthalates reviewed, DCHP can be considered to have low acute toxicity. On the basis of information from phthalates of similar molecular weight, DCHP is likely to produce minimal skin and eye irritant effects.

Unspecified exposure to fumes containing DCHP as a major ingredient (>60%) from hot melted adhesives was associated with wheezing in patients upon challenge .

Transitional Phthalate Esters: produced from alcohols with straight-chain carbon backbones of C4 to C6. This subcategory also includes a phthalate produced from benzyl alcohol as one ester group with the second ester composed of an alkyl group with a C5 carbon backbone and butyrate group.

## SILICA AMORPHOUS:

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg \*

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h \*\*

[Grace]

■ 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.

Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]

## BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROXYDRIN RESIN:

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13600 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 15600 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

for RTECS No: SL 6475000:

(liquid grade)

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria

Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis

## PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE/ EPICHLOROXYDRIN COPOLYMER:

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

■ The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

## CARCINOGEN

Benzoyl peroxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Butyl benzyl phthalate	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Silica, amorphous	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW	HIGH	LOW	MED
butyl benzyl phthalate	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
dicyclohexyl phthalate	HIGH		LOW	LOW

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silica amorphous	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	HIGH	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible. Special hazards may exist - specialist advice may be required.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: ORGANIC PEROXIDE

**HAZCHEM:**  
1W (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or division:	5.2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3108	UN packing group:	None
Special provisions:	122; 274; 323	Packing Instructions:	None
Limited quantities:	500 g	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	None
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	None	Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P520
Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	None		

Shipping Name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	5.2	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3108	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	5.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3108	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A14		

Shipping Name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID \* †

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	5.2	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3108	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- J , S- R	Special provisions:	122 274 323
Limited Quantities:	500 g		

Shipping Name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE**  
S5

**REGULATIONS**  
Regulations for ingredients

### dibenzoyl peroxide (CAS: 94-36-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Currently Assigned Organic Peroxides in Packagings", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the

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Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**butyl benzyl phthalate (CAS: 85-68-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN\* List (\*Substitute It Now!) 1.0", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern"

**dicyclohexyl phthalate (CAS: 84-61-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**silica amorphous (CAS: 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) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin (CAS: 25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**phenol/ formaldehyde/ epichlorohydrin copolymer (CAS: 9003-36-5, 39342-30-8, 86159-38-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for AC100 PRO Part B (CW: 4726-11)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

**Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
dicyclohexyl phthalate	84- 61- 7	N R50/53

**INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

Ingredient Name	CAS
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
phenol/ formaldehyde/ epichlorohydrin copolymer	9003- 36- 5, 39342- 30- 8, 86159- 38- 8

■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*