

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product And Company

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	NZ Emergency Services:	111
	Phone:	0800 803 932
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Substance: Curing Agent
 Trade Name: Surface Bonder XI Part B
 Product Use:

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: according to the criteria of HSNO.
 NOT REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

HSNO Signal Word: WARNING

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Paste
 Odour: Characteristic

Hazard Classification:

Skin Effects	Category 3	6.3B
Eye Effects	Category 2	6.4A
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1	6.5B
STOT – SE RTI	Category 3	6.9

Signal Word: WARNING

Hazard Statements:

- H317 Causes mild skin irritation
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation



Precautionary Statements

Prevention

- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
- P261 Avoid breathing mists/ vapours/ sprays
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Response

- P301+330+310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider if you feel unwell
- P303+361+352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of water and soap.

P332+313 If skin irritation occurs. Get medical attention
 P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
 P337+313 If eye irritation persists. Get medical attention
 P304+340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
 P308+311 If exposed or concerned. Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor/ physician/ first aider

Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
 P405 Store locked up

Disposal

P501 Dispose of content/ container to an authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with local regulation

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc. %
Benzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	3 - 7 %

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Eye Contact:

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 Contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

Remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Other measures are not usually necessary

Ingestion:

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt contact a POISONS CENTRE or a doctor.

Note to Physician:

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:

Preferred extinguishing media are water spray or fog, dry chemical, BCF or foam

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Benzoyl peroxide decomposes when heated with formation of dense white toxic smoke of benzoic acid, phenyl benzoate, terphenyls, biphenyls, and carbon dioxide. May emit corrosive fumes.

Fire Fighting: Alert Fire & Emergency 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. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills: 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. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Neutralise/decontaminate area.

Major Spills: Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Storage: Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering Controls

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye Protection:



Safety glasses with side shields or Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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

Skin Protection:



Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Do NOT Wear cotton or cotton backed gloves

Protective Material Types:

We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials:
Teflon

Respirator:

Not generally required

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	paste
Odour:	Characteristic
pH:	not applicable
Vapour Pressure:	no data
Relative Vapour Density:	not available
Viscosity	

Boiling Point:	not applicable °C
Volatiles:	negligible
Water Solubility:	slightly soluble
Freezing/Melting Point:	no data
Specific Gravity:	1.11 g/ml
Flashpoint	>93 °C
Auto ignition temp:	no data °C
Evaporation Rate:	not available
Coeff Octanol/water distribution	no data

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Product is considered stable unless in contact with incompatible conditions or materials
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat
Incompatibilities:	Avoid reaction with acids, alkalis, oxidising and reducing agents, metals and metal oxides, and combustible materials. Amines and solutions of cobalt salts used as promoters and accelerators in polyester compounds if mixed with benzoyl peroxide will cause spontaneous decomposition (detonation). Alkalis cause rapid decomposition of benzoyl peroxide with generation of large volumes of carbon dioxide gas (CO ₂) and may pressurize containers. Avoid contact with copper, brass, lead and zinc. Confined storage of the dry chemical may lead to decomposition and explosion. Extremely reactive oxidiser. An explosive that is sensitive to friction, shock, and heat. May decompose below its melting point (103 °C). Fire and/ or explosion may result from contamination with alcohols, amines, aniline, N,N-dimethylaniline, ethers, polymerisation catalysts, lithium aluminium carbide, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, metallic naphthenates, methyl methacrylate, organic matter, charcoal. Attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings.
Polymerisation:	This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Inhaled:

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Ingestion

Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Skin Contact

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic.

Eye Contact

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Chronic Health Effects

in contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with benzoyl peroxide may result in allergic skin reactions even at diluted concentrations. Ingestion results in abdominal pain, low body oxygen and severe depression. Chronic effects of exposure include allergic reactions characterised by redness, itching, oozing, crusting, and scaling of the skin and asthmatic wheezing. Although it does not exhibit complete carcinogenic or tumour-initiating activity, it has been associated with certain tumours of like papillomas and squamous cell carcinomas. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Ingredient	Oral LD ₅₀	Dermal LD ₅₀	Inhalation LC ₅₀
Dibenzoyl Peroxide	6400 mg/m ³	>1000 mg/m ³	

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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

Ingredient	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Dibenzoyl Peroxide	LC ₅₀ 096hr 0.06 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 48hr 0.11 mg/L	EC ₅₀ 72hr 0.042 mg/L NOEC 72hr 0.02 mf/L

	Persistence H ₂ O/ Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Dibenzoyl Peroxide	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance. Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

Section 14 - Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval: **HSR002670 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard)**

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000 Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required dependent on pack size and total volume
Signage	Required when present in quantities exceeding 1000 Lt
Location Compliance Certificate	Not required
Hazardous Area	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	Y
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	Y
Japan	ENCS	Y
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIOC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y
Taiwan	TCSI	Y
Mexico	INSQ	Y
Vietnam	NCI	Y
Russia	ARIPS	Y

Section 16 - Other Information

Revision History

August 2020	Reclassification and reformat
August 2015	Initial Preparation

Acronyms:

CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICAO Technical Instruction	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code controlled by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of a population
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of a population
NZS 5433	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
SDS	Safety Datasheet



Safety Data Sheet

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STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average (typically measured as 8-hours)
UN Number	United Nations Number
WES	Workplace Exposure standard

References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).
www.epa.govt.nz

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 11th Edition (November 2019).

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
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End of SDS