Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product And Company

CDK STONE NZ Ltd	**Emergency Phone:**	**0800 764766**
2/40 Canaveral Drive	**NZ Emergency Services:**	**111**
Rosedale		
Auckland	**Phone:**	**0800 803 932**
NEW ZEALAND	**Fax:**	**+64 9 479 2424**

Substance: **Curing Agent**

Trade Name: **Catalizzatore Pasta**

Product Use:

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: according to the criteria of HSNO.
REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

HSNO Signal Word: DANGER

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: White Paste

Odour: Characteristic

Hazard Classification:

Organic Peroxide	Category E	5.2E
Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 5	6.1E
Acute Dermal Toxicity	Category 5	6.1E
Skin Effects	Category 3	6.3B
Eye Effects	Category 2	6.4A
Skin Sensitisation	Category 1	6.5B
Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 4	9.1D

Signal Word WARNING

Hazard Statements:

H242	Heating may cause a fire
H303	May be harmful if swallowed
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin
H317	Causes mild skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P234	Keep only in original packaging
P235	Keep cool
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P261	Avoid breathing mists/ vapours/ sprays
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Response

P301+330+310	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POSION 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
P370+378	In case of fire use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish

Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place
P411	Store at temperature not exceeding 30^0C
P420	Store separately
P410	Protect from sunlight

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	> 50 %

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:	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. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.
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:	Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures. The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change. Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs. 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. Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition. May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes. Combustion/decomposition may produce acrid/toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
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 (CO_2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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. 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:

Mix only as much as is required. DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers. For oxidisers, including peroxides. 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. Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials. Avoid physical damage to containers. DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use. Use only minimum quantity required. Avoid using solutions of peroxides in volatile solvents. Solvent evaporation should be controlled to avoid dangerous concentration of the peroxide. Do NOT allow oxidisers to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases. Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle oxidisers Do NOT use glass containers with screw cap lids or glass stoppers. Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point. CAUTION: Do NOT store liquids or solutions of peroxides at a temperature below that at which the oxidiser freezes or precipitates. Peroxides, in particular, in this form are extremely shock and heat sensitive. Refrigerated storage of peroxides must ONLY be in explosion-proof units.

Storage:

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. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Store under cover and away from sunlight. Store below safe storage (control) temperature. Always store below 35 ^{0}C. Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction. Store away from incompatible materials. Store away from foodstuff containers DO NOT stack on wooden floors or wooden pallets. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Keep locked up. Restrictions may apply on quantities and to other materials permitted in the same location.

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:

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

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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:

Type AB of sufficient capacity

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	White 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:	Immiscible
Freezing/Melting Point:	no data
Specific Gravity:	1.1 g/ml
Flashpoint	no data °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 ^{0}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:

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The inhalation of organic peroxid vapours can produce throat and lung irritation and cause an asthma-like effect. Over-exposure can cause tears, salivation, lethargy, slow breathing, breathing difficulties, headache, weakness, tremor, stupor and swelling of the lung. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. 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.
Exposure to high concentrations of butyl benzyl phthalate in animal experiments resulted in reduced weight gain, and withering of the thymus gland and testicles, as well as posterior body stiffness and incoordination of the hind limbs. This compound may also cause acute depression of the central nervous system.

Skin Contact

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the bloodstream, through for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Eye Contact

Eye contact with organic peroxides can cause clouding, redness, swelling and burns of the eye on prolonged contact. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

Chronic Health Effects

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
There was some evidence of increased incidence of tumours of the pancreas and urinary bladder. Gene alterations have been observed as well as foetal malformations which were independent of maternal toxicity. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing.

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

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.

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_2O/ 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

HAZCHEM 1W

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	5.2
Subsidiary Risk	None
UN Number	**3108**
UN Packing Group	
Special Provisions	122 274
Limited Quantity	500 g
Shipping Name	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE E, SOLID

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	5.2
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	None
UN/ID Number	**3108**
ERG Code	5L
Packing Group	
Special provision	A20 A802
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	570
Maximum Qty/pack	25 Kg
Passenger and Cargo	

Packing instructions	570
Maximum Qty/pack	10 Kg
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Forbidden
Maximum Qty/pack	Forbidden
Shipping Name	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE E, SOLID

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	**5.2**
IMDG Subrisk	None
UN Number	**3108**
UN Packing Group	
EmS Number	F-J S-R
Special provisions	122 274
Limited quantities	500 g
Marine pollutant	No
Shipping Name	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE E, SOLID

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval: **HSR002629** **Organic Peroxides**

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 500 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 500 Lt
Location Compliance Certificate	Not required
Hazardous Area	Not required
Fire extinguisher	1 required when quantities exceed 500 Lt

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
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