

## SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>Butanox M50</b>
<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	Organic Peroxide, Type D Liquid
<b>Other means of identification:</b>	Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide, Catalyst, MEKP
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	Initiator for polymer resins
<b>Details of manufacturer or importer:</b>	TROJAN FIBREGLASS PTY LTD 18-20 Torrens Ave, Cardiff NSW 2285 Australia Ph: (02)49426940 Fax: (02)49426941
<b>Emergency phone number:</b>	Business Hours (02)49426940 After Hours 0425 292 391 Emergency 000

## SECTION 2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazardous Chemical. Dangerous Goods. According to the WHS Regulations, ADG Code and Globalised Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

### Combustible liquid regulated for storage purposes.

Flammable Liquid – Category 4  
Acute Toxicity (Oral) – Category 4  
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) – Category 4  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2  
Serious Eye Damage – Category 1  
Skin Sensitizer – Category 1  
Eye Irritation – Category 2  
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1

Poisons Schedule (Aus.) – S5

### Label Elements

Pictograms:



Signal Word: **DANGER**

### Hazards Statement(s)

H227	Combustible Liquid
H242	Heating may cause a fire
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

### Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P234	Keep only in original container
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P220	Keep/Store away from clothing/organic material/combustible materials
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P270	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product

### Precautionary Statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label)
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

### Precautionary Statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep Cool
P405	Store locked up
P411+P235	Store at temperatures not exceeding the SADT (see storage requirements on SDS) Keep cool.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P410	Protect from sunlight.
P420	Store away from other materials.

### Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations
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## SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Cas No	% Weight	Name	Hazardous Chemical (according to GHS standards)
131-11-3	30-60	Dimethyl Phthalate	X
1338-23-4	30-60	Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide	✓
78-93-3	0-10	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	✓
7722-81-1	0-10	Hydrogen Peroxide	✓

## SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>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.</li><li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhalation occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li><li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li><li>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li><li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li></ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	If ingestion occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li><li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>Seek medical advice.</li><li>Avoid giving milk or oils.</li><li>Avoid giving alcohol.</li><li>If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li></ul>

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

Treat Symptomatically

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

## **SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Suitable extinguisher equipment**

Small Fire: Water spray, foam, CO2 or dry chemical. DO NOT USE Water Jets

Large Fire: Flood fire area with water from a distance.

### **Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

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

### **Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters**

#### **Fire Fighting**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place)
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel.

#### **Fire/Explosion Hazard**

**WARNING- In use may form flammability/explosive vapour-air mixtures.**

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Hazchem Code: 2WE

## **SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Refer to Section 8 of this SDS.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

#### **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.

#### **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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

Evacuate zone: 0.8 Km (1/2 mile)

### **Environmental precautions**

Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

- **DO NOT USE** brass or copper containers / stirrers
- **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Mix only as much as is required
- **DO NOT** return the mixed material to original containers
- 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.
- 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.
- Maximum storage temperature 35 degC.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable Container

- Store in original container.

#### Storage Incompatibility

- 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.
- Amines and polyester accelerators (cobalt salts, for example) if mixed with organic peroxides / organic peroxide mixtures will cause rapid / spontaneous decomposition with fire / explosion hazard.
- Avoid any contamination.
- Avoid finely divided combustible materials
- Avoid all external heat.
- Avoid mixing or reaction with acids, alkalis, reducing agents, metal powders, metal oxides, transition metals and their compounds.

#### Must not be stored together



## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control Parameters

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	20 ppm	20 ppm
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200 ppm	200 ppm	2700 ppm	4000 ppm
Hydrogen Peroxide	10/1 ppm	33.3/10 ppm	167/50 ppm	100/333 ppm
Dimethyl Phthalate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### Australian Exposure Standards

Occupational Exposure Limits - OEL

Ingredients	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	1.5mg/m <sup>3</sup> 0.2 ppm	Not Available
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	445mg/m <sup>3</sup> 150ppm	890mg/m <sup>3</sup> 300ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Hydrogen Peroxide	1.4mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Dimethyl Phthalate	5mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### Appropriate 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.

### Personal Protection



### Eye and Face Protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- 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.

### Skin Protection

PE/EVAL/PE/PVA/TEFLON/LATEX are the most ideal choice for using this product.

### Respiratory Protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).

### Thermal Hazards

See Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures of the SDS for specific fire/chemical PPE advice.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear Colourless	<b>Relative Density (Air=1)</b>	1.16
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Pungent Odour	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	60
<b>Ph (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cps)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point/freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash Point (°C)</b>	71 (Setaflash)	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation point</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</b>	Negligible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour Density (Air=1)</b>	Not Available		

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

See Section 7

### Chemical Stability

- 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 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.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

See Section 7

### Conditions to avoid

See Section 7

## **Incompatible materials**

See Section 7

## **Hazardous decomposition products**

See Section 5

# **SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## **Information on toxicological effects**

### **Inhaled**

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Pulmonary hyperaemia with petechiae and gross haemorrhage were common in rats exposed for 4 hours to methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP) vapour. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

### **Ingestion**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).

Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, intoxication, cyanosis and severe central nervous system depression. Toxic myocarditis may also occur.

Individuals surviving ingestion of up to 60 grams of 60% methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP) solution experienced severe oesophagitis and gastritis. Chemical burns of the gastrointestinal tract and scarring and stricture of the oesophagus were reported in the case of a patient who survived the ingestion of 60 gm.

### **Skin Contact**

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

### **Eye**

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

### **Chronic**

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

	<i>Toxicity</i>	<i>Irritation</i>
<b>Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide</b>	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 170 ppm/4h Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 2500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h Inhalation (rat) LC50: 200 ppm/4h Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 3600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4h Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 65 mg/kg Oral (Mouse) LD50: 250 mg/kg Oral (mouse) LD50: 470 mg/kg Oral (Rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 484 mg/kg	Eyes (rabbit) 3 mg Irritant Skin (rabbit) 500mg Irritant
<b>Methyl Ethyl Ketone</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /8 hr Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /8 hr Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg	- mild Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open
<b>Hydrogen Peroxide</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4060 mg/kg Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 2000 mg/kg/4H	Not Available
<b>Dimethyl Phthalate</b>	Oral (rat) LD50: 6800 mg/kg Dermal (rat) LD50: >4800 mg/kg Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 119mg

### **Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide**

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons Tested structure/ function of the oesophagus, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal change, lymphoma recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria.

**Reproductive/ developmental toxicity:** In a combined repeat dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test, increase of liver and kidney weights were observed in parental animals from the middle dose level (150 mg/kg/day). In the histopathological examinations, increases in grade of basophilic change of renal tubular epithelium and degeneration of hyaline droplet were observed from the same level. In addition, necrosis and other renal effects were also observed.

NOAEL oral (rat), 103 days = 1% in diet \*\*\* NOEL oral (dog), 90 days = 1% in diet \*\*\* Mutagenicity/Genotoxicity Data: \*\*\* Chromosomal aberration assay: Negative (, /- activation) CHO/HGPRT assay: Negative (, /- activation) Salmonella-E.coli reverse mutation assay (Ames test): Negative (, /- activation) \*,\*\*,\*\*\* Various suppliers MSDS

**Hydrogen Peroxide**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.

**Dimethyl 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. For low molecular weight phthalate esters) Acute toxicity: Dimethyl phthalate (DMP) and diethyl phthalate (DEP) exhibit low acute toxicity by oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure. Although acute oral toxicity data on DEP are based on older, inadequate studies by current guidelines, the lack of lethality at doses > 5 g/kg/ day is consistent with that seen with other phthalate esters and subchronic studies on DEP. <. Bacterial mutagen Reproductive effector in rats

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT – Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	✓	STOT – Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✓

**SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

DO NOT discharge into waterways or sewers.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide is considered to be readily biodegradable, and is slightly toxic to marine aquatic organisms.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Soil/Water	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Bio accumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

**SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Water treatment methods**

**Product /Packaging disposal**

For small quantities of oxidising agent:

- Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
- Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.
- Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite.
- If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid.

**SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**



**Marine Pollutant:** No  
**HAZCHEM:** 2WE

**Land Transport (ADG)**

**UN Number:** 3105  
**Packaging Group:** Not Available  
**UN proper shipping name:** ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID  
**Environmental hazard:** No relevant data  
**Transport hazard:** Class 5.2  
Sub Risk -  
**Special precautions for user:** Special Provisions 122 274 323  
Limited quantity 125mL

**Air Transport (IATA-Code)**

**UN Number:** 3105  
**Packaging Group:** Not Available  
**UN proper shipping name:** ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID  
**Environmental hazard:** No relevant data  
**Transport hazard:** Class 5.2  
Sub Risk -  
ERG CODE: 5L  
**Special precautions for user:** Special provisions A20A150  
Cargo Only Packing Instructions 570  
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 10 L  
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 570  
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 5 L  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Forbidden  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack Forbidden

**Sea Transport (IMDG-Code)**

**UN Number:** 3105  
**Packaging Group:** Not Available  
**UN proper shipping name:** ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID  
**Environmental hazard:** No relevant data  
**Transport hazard:** Class 5.2  
Sub Risk -  
**Special precautions for user:** EMS Number F-J, S-R  
Special Provisions: 122 274 323  
Limited Quantities: 125mL

**SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Regulatory Information**

Australia: Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC)

**Poison Schedule**

S5

**International Regulations**

The Components of this product are reported on the following inventories.

CH INV (CH) : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

TSCA (US) : On TSCA Inventory

DSL (CA) : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL

AICS (AU) : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

NZIoC (NZ) : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

ENCS (JP) : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

ISHL (JP) : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory



KECI (KR) : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

PICCS (PH) : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

IECSC (CN) : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

**Ozone-depleting substances(ODS):** Not Applicable

**Persistent Organic Pollutants:** Not Applicable

**Export Notification requirements:** Not Applicable

## SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Person/Point: Managing Director/Operations Manager (+61 2 49426940)  
18-20 Torrens Ave, Cardiff NSW 2285, Australia

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

**END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET**