# ARDEX RA 56 Part B

## Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **73-9084**
Version No: **5.1.17.10**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**
Print Date: **16/09/2021**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | ARDEX RA 56 Part B |
| **Chemical Name** | Not Applicable |
| **Synonyms** | Not Available |
| **Chemical formula** | Not Applicable |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Concrete repair. |

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **Ardex (Ardex Australia)** |
| **Address** | 20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia |
| **Telephone** | 1800 224 070 |
| **Fax** | 1300 780 102 |
| **Website** | www.ardexaustralia.com |
| **Email** | technicalservices@ardexaustralia.com |

### Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **Ardex (Ardex Australia)** |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | 1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm) |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | Not Available |

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

**ChemWatch Hazard Ratings**

| | | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flammability | 1 | | |
| Toxicity | 2 | | |
| Body Contact | 2 | | |
| Reactivity | 1 | | |
| Chronic | 2 | | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | Not Applicable |
| **Classification [1]** | Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3 |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI* |

### Label elements

**Page 1 continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** |  |
| **Signal word** | **Warning** |

### Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| **AUH066** | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |
| **H312** | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| **H317** | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H332** | Harmful if inhaled. |
| **H361d** | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| **H412** | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|---|---|
| **P201** | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| **P271** | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| **P261** | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|---|---|
| **P308+P313** | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| **P302+P352** | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| **P305+P351+P338** | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| **P312** | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **P405** | Store locked up. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|---|---|
| **P501** | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 6846-50-0 | <35 | 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate |
| 9049-71-2 | <30 | sucrose, propoxylated |
| 25791-96-2 | <30 | polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available* | |

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin contact occurs:<br>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.<br>▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ingestion** | If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.<br>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>Observe the patient carefully.<br>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.<br>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>Seek medical advice. |

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Incompatibility** | Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |

### Advice for firefighters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.<br>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | Combustible.<br>Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.<br>Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.<br>On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).<br>Combustion products include:<br>carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>May emit poisonous fumes.<br>May emit corrosive fumes. |
| **HAZCHEM** | Not Applicable |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | Slippery when spilt.<br>Remove all ignition sources.<br>Clean up all spills immediately.<br>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.<br>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| **Major Spills** | Slippery when spilt.<br>Moderate hazard.<br>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.<br>**DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| **Other information** | Storage temperature: 18-30 degC. Do not exceed 48 degC.<br>Store in original containers.<br>Keep containers securely sealed.<br>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.<br>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | Metal can or drum |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.<br>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents<br>▸ Avoid strong bases. |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARDEX RA 56 Part B | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| sucrose, propoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether | Not Available | Not Available |

**Occupational Exposure Banding**

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---|---|---|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| ***Notes:*** | *Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.* | |

### Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| **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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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. |
| **Personal protection** |  |
| **Eye and face protection** | ▸ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>▸ Chemical goggles.<br>▸ 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. |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below |
| **Hands/feet protection** | ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber<br>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.<br>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.<br>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ▸ Overalls.<br>▸ P.V.C apron.<br>▸ Barrier cream.<br>▸ Skin cleansing cream. |

### Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|---|---|---|---|
| up to 10 | 1000 | A-AUS / Class1 P2 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | A-2 P2 |

**Continued...**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | A-3 P2 |
| 100+ | | | Airline** |

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Light grey liquid with slight odour. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | Not Available |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **pH (as supplied)** | Not Available | **Decomposition temperature** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Not Available | **Viscosity (cSt)** | Not Available |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | Not Available | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Applicable |
| **Flash point (°C)** | 129 (TCC) | **Taste** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not Available | **Explosive properties** | Not Available |
| **Flammability** | Not Applicable | **Oxidising properties** | Not Available |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not Available |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | Negligible | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water** | Not Available | **pH as a solution (%)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | - Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>- Product is considered stable.<br>- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| **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 or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.<br>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.<br>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.<br>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. |
| **Ingestion** | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| **Skin Contact** | Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.<br>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.<br>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, 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. |
| **Eye** | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| **Chronic** | Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.<br>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.<br>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ARDEX RA 56 Part B** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye (rabbit): very slight** |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | | Skin (guinea pig): 5000mg/kg-mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| **sucrose, propoxylated** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| **polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >50 mg/L4h[2] | Eye: non-irritant * |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances* | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE** | 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 Sensitization Species:Guinea pig: Result: sensitizing Effects on foetal development: Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg body weight Reproductive toxicity;Assessment: Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments. * Eastman Benzoflex 6000 Plasticiser<br>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>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.<br>For 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate (TXIB)<br>Laboratory testing showed that TXIB does not cause genetic toxicity. It may damage the kidneys of developing animals but only at levels that also affect the adult. |
| **SUCROSE, PROPOXYLATED** | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.<br>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.<br>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation. |
| **POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL GLYCERYL ETHER** | Data for Niax Polyol L-56 Data for Niax Polyol LG-168 * BASF Multranol 9175 SDS |
| **2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE & POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL GLYCERYL ETHER** | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acute Toxicity** | ✔ | **Carcinogenicity** | ✘ |
| **Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | ✘ | **Reproductivity** | ✔ |
| **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** | ✔ | **STOT - Single Exposure** | ✘ |
| **Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | ✔ | **STOT - Repeated Exposure** | ✘ |
| **Mutagenicity** | ✘ | **Aspiration Hazard** | ✘ |

***Legend:*** ✘ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARDEX RA 56 Part B** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | BCF | 1008h | Fish | 0.6-0.8 | 7 |

**Continued...**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 0.7mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >7.49mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >1.55mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >1.46mg/l | 1 |

| **sucrose, propoxylated** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >=10mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >100mg/l | 2 |

| **polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | BCF | 1008h | Fish | 0.2-2.2 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >100mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | >=10mg/l | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Legend:*** | *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data* |

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | HIGH | HIGH |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | LOW (BCF = 1) |
| polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether | LOW (BCF = 7) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | LOW (KOC = 607.5) |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.<br>▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.<br>Otherwise:<br>▸ If container can not 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.<br>▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.<br>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.<br>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:<br>▸ Reduction<br>▸ Reuse<br>▸ Recycling<br>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)<br>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.<br>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.<br>▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.<br>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| **Marine Pollutant** | NO |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **HAZCHEM** | Not Applicable |

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

| Product name | Group |
|---|---|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | Not Available |
| sucrose, propoxylated | Not Available |
| polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---|
| 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate | Not Available |
| sucrose, propoxylated | Not Available |
| polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**sucrose, propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate; sucrose, propoxylated; polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (sucrose, propoxylated; polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (sucrose, propoxylated) |
| ***Legend:*** | *Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*<br>*No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.* |

## SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 20/08/2021 |
| **Initial Date** | 11/01/2017 |

**SDS Version Summary**

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1.1 | 03/09/2020 | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |
| 4.1.2.1 | 26/04/2021 | Regulation Change |

**Continued...**

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---|---|---|
| 4.1.3.1 | 03/05/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.4.1 | 06/05/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.5.1 | 10/05/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.5.2 | 30/05/2021 | Template Change |
| 4.1.5.3 | 04/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 4.1.5.4 | 05/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 4.1.6.4 | 07/06/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.6.5 | 09/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 4.1.6.6 | 11/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 4.1.6.7 | 15/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 4.1.7.7 | 17/06/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.8.7 | 21/06/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.8.8 | 05/07/2021 | Template Change |
| 4.1.9.8 | 14/07/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.10.8 | 19/07/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.10.9 | 01/08/2021 | Template Change |
| 4.1.11.9 | 02/08/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.12.9 | 05/08/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 4.1.13.9 | 09/08/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 5.1.13.9 | 20/08/2021 | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |
| 5.1.14.9 | 23/08/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 5.1.15.9 | 26/08/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 5.1.15.10 | 29/08/2021 | Template Change |
| 5.1.16.10 | 30/08/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 5.1.17.10 | 06/09/2021 | Regulation Change |

### Other information

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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