

ICCONS Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range

Iccons

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5585-41

Version No: 3.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 03/10/2023

Print Date: 03/23/2023

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | ICCONS Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | VDP-Q M8, VDP-Q M10, VDP-Q M12, VDP-Q M12/1,5t, VDP-Q M14, VDP-Q M16, VDP-Q M16/1,5t, VDP-Q M20, VDP-Q M22, VDP-Q M24, VDP-Q M24/1,5t, VDP-Q M30 |
| Proper shipping name | RESIN SOLUTION, flammable |
| 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 | Building and construction work. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Iccons |
| Address | 383 Frankston Dandenong Road Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 3 9706 4344 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.iccons.com.au |
| Email | info@iccons.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9573 3188 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | S5 |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| AUH019 | May form explosive peroxides. |
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |

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| H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H372 | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| P260 | Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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|------------------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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|-------------|--|
| 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 |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 100-42-5 | 1-12.5 | <u>styrene</u> |
| 94-36-0 | 0.5-<2.5 | <u>dibenzoyl peroxide</u> |
| 94-49-5 | 0-1.5 | <u>ethylene glycol dibenzoate</u> |
| 38668-48-3 | 0-0.75 | <u>dipropoxy-p-toluidine</u> |
| 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

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|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

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BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

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

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

Advice for firefighters

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| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | *3Y |

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

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|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 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

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|----------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin <p>The substance is a peroxidisable vinyl monomer that may exothermically polymerise as a result of decomposition of accumulated peroxides; that</p> |
|----------------------|--|

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| | <p>is, the peroxides initiate very energetic polymerisation of the bulk monomer</p> <p>Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | styrene | Styrene, monomer | 50 ppm / 213 mg/m ³ | 426 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | dibenzoyl peroxide | Benzoyl peroxide | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| styrene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | 15 mg/m ³ | 1,200 mg/m ³ | 7,000 mg/m ³ |


| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| styrene | 700 ppm | Not Available |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | 1,500 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol dibenzoate | Not Available | Not Available |
| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |

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

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| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |

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| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. |

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |
| PVA | A |
| TEFLON | A |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | AK-AUS P2 | - | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AK-2 P2 | AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

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**

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|-----------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Colourless flammable liquid with characteristic odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |

Continued...

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| | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Applicable | Viscosity (cSt) | 390-490 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | *33 (resin) | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | 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) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression is seen at styrene exposures exceeding 50 ppm, whilst headache, fatigue, nausea and dizziness are seen consistently at exposures of 100 ppm. Evidence exists that at 100 ppm, 5-10% reductions in sensory nerve conduction occur, and after exposure to 50 ppm, there is slowing of reaction times.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse.</p> |
| 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. |
| Skin Contact | <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | <p>Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Exposure to styrene may aggravate central nervous system disorders, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, kidney disease and liver disease. Exposure to styrene at work causes effects on the nervous system.</p> |

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| ICCONS Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| styrene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate |

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| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: 9.5 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50: 316 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (mammal) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 7710 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin effects (MAK): very weak (@ 50%) |
| ethylene glycol dibenzoate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): slight* * = BAYER |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >25<200 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 4h - Non irrit.* |
| 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 | |

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|---|--|
| STYRENE | WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. |
| DIBENZOYL 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 material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Benzoyl peroxide may cause double vision, breathing problems, excess saliva and tear formation, redness of the skin and changes in motor activity. It did not produce blood or biochemical adverse effects, gene mutation or evidence of cancer. Repeated oral administration may result in decreased weights of testes and the newborn. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE | * REACH Dossier |
| STYRENE & DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE | 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

| ICCONS Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| styrene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 3.29-5.05mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.4mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 4.7mg/l | 1 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.063mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.72mg/l | 1 |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC10(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 0.001mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.042mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.11mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.06mg/l | 2 |

ICCONS Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range

| ethylene glycol dibenzoate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| | EC50(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.87mg/l | Not Available |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.87mg/l | Not Available |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >2.4mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.4mg/l | Not Available |

| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 17mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 28.8mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 245mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 28.8mg/l | 2 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| styrene | HIGH (Half-life = 210 days) | LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days) |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 21.25 days) |
| ethylene glycol dibenzoate | LOW | LOW |
| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| styrene | LOW (BCF = 77) |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | LOW (LogKOW = 3.46) |
| ethylene glycol dibenzoate | LOW (LogKOW = 3.315) |
| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | LOW (LogKOW = 2.0121) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| styrene | LOW (KOC = 517.8) |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | LOW (KOC = 771) |
| ethylene glycol dibenzoate | LOW (KOC = 1588) |
| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | LOW (KOC = 10) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

ICCONS Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | *3Y |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| UN number or ID number | 1866 | |
| UN proper shipping name | RESIN SOLUTION, flammable | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subsidiary risk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 223 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1866 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Resin solution flammable | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1866 | |
| UN proper shipping name | RESIN SOLUTION flammable | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E, S-E |
| | Special provisions | 223 955 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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 |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| styrene | Not Available |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol dibenzoate | Not Available |
| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------|-----------|
|--------------|-----------|

Continued...

ICCONS Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range

| Product name | Ship Type |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| styrene | Not Available |
| dibenzoyl peroxide | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol dibenzoate | Not Available |
| dipropoxy-p-toluidine | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

styrene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

dibenzoyl peroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

ethylene glycol dibenzoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dipropoxy-p-toluidine 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 | No (ethylene glycol dibenzoate) |
| Canada - NDSL | No (styrene; dibenzoyl peroxide; ethylene glycol dibenzoate; dipropoxy-p-toluidine) |
| China - IECSC | No (ethylene glycol dibenzoate) |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | No (ethylene glycol dibenzoate) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (ethylene glycol dibenzoate) |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (ethylene glycol dibenzoate; dipropoxy-p-toluidine) |
| Vietnam - NCI | No (ethylene glycol dibenzoate) |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (ethylene glycol dibenzoate; dipropoxy-p-toluidine) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory 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 | 03/10/2023 |
| Initial Date | 01/27/2023 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2.1 | 01/27/2023 | Hazards identification - Classification, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard) |
| 3.1 | 03/10/2023 | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |

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

ICCONS Adhesive Glass Capsules Anchors VDP-Q Range

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
AIIIC: 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
TCST: 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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