



Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A

Hobson Engineering Co. Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5252-91

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 18/05/2017

Print Date: 18/05/2017

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Used in conjunction with curing agent Comp. B to form mounting material.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Hobson Engineering Co. Pty Ltd
Address	10 Clay Place Eastern Creek NSW 2176 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8818 0222
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.hobson.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (All Hours)
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.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

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Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and 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.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
868-77-9	5-15	<u>2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate</u>
1321-45-5	1-10	<u>methylstyrene, mixed isomers</u>
97-90-5	1-5	<u>ethylene glycol dimethacrylate</u>
923-26-2	1-5	<u>2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate</u>
38668-48-3	0.1-1	<u>dipropoxy-p-toluidine</u>
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
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Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

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.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · carbon dioxide (CO₂) · nitrogen oxides (NO_x) · other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

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See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
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. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>for multifunctional acrylates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates), iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases. ▶ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation. ▶ Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive) ▶ Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor. ▶ Bulk storages may have special storage requirements ▶ WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c.

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	methylstyrene, mixed isomers	Vinyl toluene	242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	483 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-	1.9 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	9.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	650 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	5,000 ppm	400 ppm
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.							
Personal protection								
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,▶ Chemical goggles.▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.							
Skin protection	See Hand protection below							
Hands/feet protection	<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>General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:</p> <table><tr><td><p>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</p></td><td><p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers</p></td></tr><tr><td><p>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</p></td><td><p>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p></td></tr><tr><td><p>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</p></td><td><p>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.</p></td></tr></table>		<p>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</p>	<p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers</p>	<p>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</p>	<p>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p>	<p>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</p>	<p>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.</p>
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	Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves. Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Overalls. ► P.V.C. apron. ► Barrier cream. ► Skin cleansing cream. ► Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Light beige paste with characteristic odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	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 Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >100000 mg/m ³ /h ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5050 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating*
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2255 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 90 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 100% moderate
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 11,200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 172 mg/kg ^{**[2]}	Eye (rabbit): slight* * = BAYER
		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	

2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Dermal (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg* Effects persist beyond 21 days
METHYLSTYRENE, MIXED ISOMERS	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. Olfaction and eye effects recorded
2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	for CAS 963-26-2 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate NOTE: Allergic contact dermatitis is reported following exposure of guinea pigs (mild) and humans (severe). for CAS 27813-02-1 1-hydroxypropyl methacrylate
Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	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.
Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE	UV (ultraviolet) / EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity. UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups the "stenomeric" and "eurymeric" acrylates. Stenomeric acrylates are usually more hazardous than the eurymeric substances.

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Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A & METHYLSTYRENE, MIXED ISOMERS	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOO}$ or $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO}$) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.
Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification
 ⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. A	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	227mg/L	4
	EC50	504	Crustacea	90.1mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	24.1mg/L	2
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	5.2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/L	2
	EC0	24	Crustacea	1.0mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Crustacea	<1.0mg/L	4
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18.578mg/L	3

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	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	10.1mg/L	2
	EC50	504	Crustacea	>5.05mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.804mg/L	2
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	157.065mg/L	3
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>97.2mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	45.2mg/L	2
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	36.619mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	106.699mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	8.786mg/L	3
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	57.8mg/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					

Harmful 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
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 1.54)
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	LOW (BCF = 110)
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2088)
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 3.2)
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	LOW (LogKOW = 2.0121)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	HIGH (KOC = 1.043)
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (KOC = 27.15)
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10)
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Continued...

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE(868-77-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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METHYLSTYRENE, MIXED ISOMERS(1321-45-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	

ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE(97-90-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
--	---

2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE(923-26-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
--	---

DIPROPOXY-P-TOLUIDINE(38668-48-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
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National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate; methylstyrene, mixed isomers; dipropoxy-p-toluidine; ethylene glycol dimethacrylate; 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate; methylstyrene, mixed isomers; dipropoxy-p-toluidine; ethylene glycol dimethacrylate)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<p>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	1321-45-5, 25013-15-4
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	923-26-2, 27813-02-1, 122413-04-1, 124742-02-5, 138258-23-8, 191411-56-0, 204013-27-4, 27072-46-4, 30348-68-6, 32073-20-4, 50851-93-9, 50975-16-1, 51424-40-9, 51480-40-1, 63625-57-0, 99609-88-8

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.

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.



Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B

Hobson Engineering Co. Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5252-94

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 18/05/2017

Print Date: 18/05/2017

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Used in conjunction with Comp A to form mounting material.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Hobson Engineering Co. Pty Ltd
Address	10 Clay Place Eastern Creek NSW 2176 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8818 0222
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.hobson.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (All Hours)
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.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Continued...

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and 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.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
94-36-0	10-<20	<u>dibenzoyl peroxide</u>
5444-75-7	<5	<u>2-ethylhexylbenzoate</u>
Not Available	<5	reaction mass of diethylene glycol dibenzoate,
		dipropylene glycol dibenzoate and triethylene
		glycol dibenzoate
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Continued...

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B

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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

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.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO₂)</p>
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	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
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Continued...

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Use good occupational work practice.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Store between 5 and 25 deg. C. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect from light.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	For benzoyl peroxide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with acids, alkalis, oxidising and reducing agents, metals and metal oxides, and combustible materials. ▶ Amines and solutions of cobalt salts used as promoters and accelerators in polyester compounds if mixed with benzoyl peroxide will cause spontaneous decomposition (detonation). ▶ Alkalis cause rapid decomposition of benzoyl peroxide with generation of large volumes of carbon dioxide gas (CO₂) and may pressurise containers. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, brass, lead and zinc. ▶ Confined storage of the dry chemical may lead to decomposition and explosion. ▶ Extremely reactive oxidiser. ▶ An explosive that is sensitive to friction, shock, and heat. ▶ Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). ▶ If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. ▶ This excess heat may generate toxic vapour ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

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	dibenzoyl peroxide	Benzoyl peroxide	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

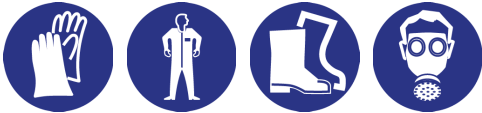
EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dibenzoyl peroxide	Benzoyl peroxide	15 mg/m ³	1,200 mg/m ³	7,000 mg/m ³

Continued...

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dibenzoyl peroxide	7,000 mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³
2-ethylhexylbenzoate	Not Available	Not Available
reaction mass of diethylene glycol dibenzoate,	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Use in a well-ventilated area</p> <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. 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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ► Chemical goggles. ► Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<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. ► Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ► Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Overalls. ► P.V.C. apron. ► Barrier cream. ► Skin cleansing cream. ► Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black paste with characteristic odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B

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 Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	116	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	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)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dibenzoyl peroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >950 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin effects (MAK): very weak
2-ethylhexylbenzoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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	

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE	<p>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.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2-ETHYLHEXYLBENZOATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
dibenzoyl peroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0602mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0422mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0613mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/L	2
2-ethylhexylbenzoate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.66mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.125mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.035mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.062mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.035mg/L	2
Legend:	<p>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</p>				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Continued...

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 21.25 days)
2-ethylhexylbenzoate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (LogKOW = 3.46)
2-ethylhexylbenzoate	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.1924)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW (KOC = 771)
2-ethylhexylbenzoate	LOW (KOC = 5178)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill. Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert. Extreme caution should be taken when heating the resin/curing agent mix. Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE(94-36-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

2-ETHYLHEXYLBENZOATE(5444-75-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (2-ethylhexylbenzoate)
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (dibenzoyl peroxide; 2-ethylhexylbenzoate)
China - IECSC	Y

Continued...

Mungo MIT-SP, Comp. B

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (dibenzoyl peroxide; 2-ethylhexylbenzoate)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (2-ethylhexylbenzoate)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**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.

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