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1.0 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE SUPPLIER

Product Name:	CUROX® M100 Peroxide Catalyst
Product Code:	CAT103
Recommended use:	Organic peroxide catalyst suitable for curing vinyl ester and polyester resin systems.
Supplier:	Adhesive Technologies NZ Limited
Street Address:	17 Corban Avenue, Henderson, Auckland
Telephone Number:	0064 9 838 6961 (8.00am to 5.00pm, Monday to Friday)
Facsimile:	0064 9 836 4849
Web Address	http://www.adhesivetechnologies.co.nz/
Emergency Telephone:	0064 3 479 7248 (From overseas)
National Poison Information Centre	0800 POISON (764 766) (within New Zealand)
New Zealand Fire Service	111
Date of issue	09/10/2024
Version	1.1

2.0 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification

Organic Peroxides:	Type D
Acute Toxicity (Oral):	Category 4
Acute Toxicity (inhalation – Vapours):	Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Skin Irritation:	Category 1B
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation:	Category 1
Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic):	Category 2

Signal Word: DANGER

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Precautionary Statements

Health Hazards

H227	Combustible liquid.
H242	Heating may cause a fire.
H302+H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P220	Keep/Store away from clothing/ strong acids, bases, heavy metal salts and other reducing substances /combustible materials.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protectio

Response

P301 + P312 + P330	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON
P301 + P330 + P331	CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P310	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410	Protect from sunlight.
P411+P235	Store at temperatures not exceeding < 30 °C/ < 86 °F. Keep cool.
P420	Store away from other materials.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to approved waste disposal plant.

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3.0 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture: Mixture

Chemical Nature: Organic Peroxide

Hazardous Ingredients:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration (%)
dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	>= 50 - < 55
2-Butanone, peroxide	1338-23-4	>= 35 - < 40
Butanone	78-93-3	>= 1 - < 5
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	>= 1 - < 5
Other non-hazardous components		to 100

4.0 FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre Phone 0800 764 766.

General advice:	Move out of dangerous area. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if exposed or you feel unwell. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Do not leave the victim unattended.
Ingestion:	Obtain medical attention. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Inhalation:	Move to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation develops, get medical attention. If on skin, rinse well with water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If on clothes, remove clothes
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses.
Notes to physician:	Protect unharmed eye. **Symptoms:** Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea) irritation (nose, throat, airways) confusion.

Risks: Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

5.0 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Water spray or fog is preferred; if water not available use dry chemical, CO2 or regular foam. Flood fire area with water from a distance. Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jetstream
Special protective actions for fire-fighters:	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment. Oxidiser. May ignite combustibles (wood paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Some may burn rapidly with flare burning effect. Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn.
Hazchem Code:	2WE

Decomposition Temperature: SADT - (Self accelerating decomposition temperature) is the lowest temperature at which self accelerating decomposition may occur with a substance in the packaging as used in transport. A dangerous self-accelerating decomposition reaction and, under certain circumstances, explosion or fire can be caused by thermal decomposition at and above the SADT. Contact with incompatible substances can cause decomposition below the SADT.

6.0 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures:
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Prevent unauthorised persons entering the zone.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste.
Keep wetted with water.
Confinement must be avoided.
Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

Personal Precautions:
Use personal protective equipment.
Wear respiratory protection.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

Environmental Precautions:
Prevent product from entering drains.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

7.0 HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:	Advice on safe handling For personal protection see section 8. Avoid formation of aerosol. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations. Advice on protection against fire and explosion Use explosion protected equipment. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. No sparking tools should be used. Keep away from reducing agents (e.g. amines), acids, alkalies and heavy metal compounds (e.g. accelerators, driers, metal soaps). Do not cut or weld on or near this container even when empty. Keep away from combustible material.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:	No smoking. Keep in a well-ventilated place. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards. Keep only in original container. Store away from other materials.
Storage Temperatures:	Maximum storage temperature : 25°C. Maximum storage temperature is for quality only.

8.0 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory protection In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an approved filter.

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	TWA	5 mg/m3	AU OEL
		TWA	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
2-Butanone, peroxide	1338-23-4	Peak limit	0.2 ppm 1.5 mg/m3	AU OEL
		C	0.2 ppm	ACGIH
Butanone	78-93-3	STEL	300 ppm 890 mg/m3	AU OEL
		TWA	150 ppm 445 mg/m3	AU OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	300 ppm	ACGIH
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	TWA	1 ppm 1.4 mg/m3	AU OEL
		TWA	1 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Butanone	78-93-3	methyl ethyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Personal protective equipment

Filter type ABEK-filter

Hand protection
Material butyl-rubber
Break through time >= 480 min
Glove thickness 0.5 mm

Remarks Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

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Eye protection	Tightly fitting safety goggles Please wear suitable protective goggles. Also wear face protection if there is a splash hazard. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Skin and body protection	Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.

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9.0 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Colourless, red
Odour	Characteristic
pH	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	No data available
Flash point	Decomposition: Decomposes below the boiling point.
Flammability (solid, gas)	ca. 68 °C
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	No data available
Density	ca. 1.15 g/cm3 (20 °C)
Solubility(ies)	500 hPa (55 °C)
Water solubility	slightly soluble
Solubility in other solvents	Solvent: Phthalates
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Description: completely miscible
Self-Accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT)	No data available
Viscosity	60 °C Method: UN-Test H.4

	SADT-Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature. Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction.
Viscosity, dynamic	No data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
	Organic peroxide

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10.0 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Stable under normal conditions.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to Avoid:	Confinement must be avoided. Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible Materials:	Contact with the following incompatible materials will result in hazardous decomposition: Acids and bases Iron Copper Reducing agents Heavy metals Rust Do not mix with peroxide accelerators, unless under controlled processing. Use only stainless steel 316, PP, polyethylene or glass-lined equipment. For queries regarding the suitability of other materials please contact the supplier.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon oxides Formic acid Acetic acid Propionic acid Methyl ethyl ketone

Possibility of hazardous reactions: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Thermal decomposition:
SADT - (Self accelerating decomposition temperature) is the lowest temperature at which self accelerating decomposition may occur with a substance in the packaging as used in transport. A dangerous self-accelerating decomposition reaction and, under certain circumstances, explosion or fire can be caused by thermal decomposition at and above the SADT. Contact with incompatible substances can cause decomposition below the SADT.

Other Information: Self-Accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT): 60 °C

11.0 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled

Product:

Acute oral toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 1,22 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 3.59 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: Calculation method

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity (Rat): > 10.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 6 h

Test atmosphere: vapour

Remarks: No mortality observed at this dose.

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): > 12,000 mg/kg

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Acute oral toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Acute inhalation toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 1.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: Expert judgement

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 2,500 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Components: Butanone

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): 2,193 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Components: Hydrogen peroxide:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat, male): 1,026 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (Rat): > 0.17 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.

Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): > 6,500 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes severe burns.

Product:

Remarks: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Species: Rabbit
Method: Draize Test
Result: No skin irritation

2-Butanone, peroxide:

Species: Rabbit Result: Causes burns.

Components: Butanone

Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Components: Hydrogen peroxide

Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye damage.

Product:

Remarks: May cause irreversible eye damage.

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

2-Butanone, peroxide:

Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Components: Butanone

Species: Rabbit
Result: Eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Components: Hydrogen peroxide

Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Assessment: Harmful if swallowed., Harmful if inhaled.

Components: Butanone

Exposure routes: Skin contact Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Genotoxicity in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration Species: Rat
Application Route: Intraperitoneal
Result: negative

Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Genotoxicity in vitro

:Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

:Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Components: Butanone:

Genotoxicity in vitro

:Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

:Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Components: Hydrogen peroxide

Genotoxicity in vitro

Test Type: Ames test
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo

Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity: Not classified based on available information.

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Species: Rat
Application Route: Skin contact
Method: OECD Test Guideline 451
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Remarks: This information is not available.
Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Effects on fertility

Species: Rat
Application Route: oral (gavage)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 440
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development

Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 840 mg/kg body weight Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 3,570 mg/kg body weight
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Effects on fertility

Species: Rat
Application Route: oral (gavage)
General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 50 mg/kg body weight
Method: OECD Test Guideline 421
Result: negative

Components: Butanone

Effects on fertility

Species: Rat
Application Route: oral (drinking water)
General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 10,000 mg/l
General Toxicity F1: NOAEL: 10,000 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Species: Rat
Application Route: oral (drinking water)
General Toxicity - Parent: LOAEL: 20,000 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development:

Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: ca. 1,002 mg/kg body weight
Teratogenicity: NOAEC Parent: ca. 1,002 mg/kg body weight
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

STOT - single exposure: Not classified based on available information.

Components: Hydrogen peroxide

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.
Repeated dose toxicity

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 770 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 16 w
Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 200 mg/kg
Application Route: oral (gavage)
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 407
Repeated dose toxicity - : Harmful if swallowed., Harmful if inhaled.
Assessment

Components: Hydrogen peroxide

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 d
Symptoms: No adverse effects

Aspiration toxicity: Not classified based on available information.

Components: dimethyl phthalate

No aspiration toxicity classification
Further information

Product:

Remarks: No data available

12.0 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Components:

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Toxicity to fish

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to algae

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Toxicity to fish

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to algae LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 39 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 52 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 260 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 11 mg/l Exposure time: 102 Method: OECD Test Guideline 210.

LOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 24 mg/l Exposure time: 102 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 210 NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.6 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d LOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 23 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d EC50: 4,100 mg/l Exposure time: 0.5 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): 44.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 NOEC (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): 18 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 39 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 26.7 mg/l Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 5.6 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h 15 / 20 Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.1mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms EC50 (Bacteria): 48 mg/l Exposure time: 0.5 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Components: Butanone

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 2,993 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 308 mg/laquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2,029 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms: NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): 1,150 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Components: Hydrogen peroxide

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 16.4 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other: LC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 2.4 mg/l aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae: EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 1.38 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 0.63 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.63 mg/l aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicityExposure time: 21d)

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Persistence and degradability

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Biodegradability

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Result: Readily biodegradable. Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E

Biodegradability

Components: Butanone

Result: Readily biodegradable. Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Biodegradability

Components: Hydrogen peroxide

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Biodegradability

Bioaccumulative potential

Components: dimethyl phthalate

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 57

Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Components: 2-Butanone, peroxide: : log Pow: 1.54

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Components: Butanone log Pow: < 0.3 (25 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Components: Hydrogen peroxide log Pow: 0.3 (40 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Mobility in soil

No data available Other adverse effects

Product:

log Pow: -1.57 Remarks: Calculation

Additional ecological information

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.

13.0 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal methods must follow all Federal, State/Provincial, and local laws and regulations.

FOR UNUSED AND UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: recycler, reclaimer, incinerator, or other destruction device.

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

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14.0 TRANSPORTATION & REGULATORY INFORMATION

Road, Rail, Sea and Air Transport

UN Number	3105
Proper Shipping Name	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID
DG Class	5.2
Subsidiary DG Class	
Packing Group	
EPG Number	5K1
IERG Number	32
IATA/ICAO Sub Risk	HEAT
HAZCHEM Code	2WE
Marine Pollutant	Yes
EmS Code	F-J, S-R
Packing Instructions (Cargo Aircraft)	570
Packing Instructions (Passanger Aircraft)	570
Hazard Diamonds	

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15.0 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information:	All components of this material are listed on or exempt from the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC).
Poisons Schedule:	S5
HSNO Approval Number:	HSNO Approval Number: HSR002630 Group Standard: Organic Peroxides, Corrosive
AICS (Australia)	All components of this material are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals(AIIC).

16.0 OTHER INFORMATION

References

https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-databas

https://www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/chemical-classification-and-information-database-ccid/

https://www.epa.govt.nz/

RCNZ Approved HSNO CoP Preparation of Safety Data Sheets

https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Hazardous-Substances/GHS2/Guide_to_Classifying_Hazardous_Substances_in_NZ.pdf

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This version replaces all previous versions.

FOR FURTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION CALL ADHESIVE TECHNOLOGIES NZ LTD DURING BUSINESS HOURS

Product Information Manager (+64) 9 838 6961