

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identification: Christmas Pudding

Company Identification: Pure Candle Supplies

17 Lacey St
Croydon, VIC 3136

**For Information
in Australia, call:**

(03) 9730 2213 Mon - Fri 9:00am - 5:00pm AEST
13 11 26 National Poisons Information Centre

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification:

Eye Irritation Cat 2A

Skin Irritation Cat 2

Skin Sensitisation Cat 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Cat 3 (including Respiratory tract irritation)

Carcinogenicity Cat 1B

Reproductive toxicity Cat 2

Acute Aquatic Toxicity Cat 2

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Cat 3

Label Elements

Signal Word:

DANGER



HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H315 – Causes skin irritation.

H317 – May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 – Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 – May cause respiratory irritation.

H350 – May cause cancer.

H361 – Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H401 – Toxic to aquatic life.

H412 – Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

P302 + P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

P304 + P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 – IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

P312 – Call a POISON CENTER / doctor / physician if you feel unwell.

P333 + P313 – If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

P337 + P313 – If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.

P362 + P364 – Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Full text of listed statements: See section 16.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS #	Chemical Name	%	Classification
84-66-2	diethyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate	>60	H315, H317(1B), H319, H335, H401

97-53-0	4-allyl-2-methoxy phenol	<10	H302, H315, H317, H319, H401, H411
78-70-6	3,7-dimethyl octa-1,6-dien-3-ol	<10	H227, H315, H317, H319
8008-57-9 / 8028-48-6	citrus sinensis	<1	H226, H304, H315, H317, H319, H402, H412
91-64-5	1,2-benzopyrone	<1	H302, H317, H402, H412
84929-31-7	citrus limon peel oil	<1	H226, H304, H315, H317, H410
106-25-2	cis-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol	<1	H315, H317, H318
104-55-2	3-phenyl propen-2-al	<1	H303, H315, H317, H319, H401, H412
"141-25-3 MIXTURE OF: 106-23-0 AND 106-25-2"	3,7-dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol	<1	H315, H317, H318
106-24-1	3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol	<1	H315, H317, H318
105-87-3	3,7-dimethyl octa-2,6-dienyl acetate	<1	H315, H317, H401, H412
77-83-8	ethyl 3-methyl-3-phenyl oxirane-2-carboxylate	<1	H317(1B), H401, H411
120-57-0	1,3-benzodioxole-5-carbaldehyde	<1	H303, H315, H317(1B), H361, H402, H412
5462-06-6	3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal	<1	H303, H317, H402
8008-45-5 / 84082-68-8	myristica fragrans houtt. fruit oil	<1	H226, H304, H315, H317, H341, H350(1A), H400, H410
5392-40-5	3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienal	<1	H315, H317, H319
NONE	flavour mixture (5 - 7.5 % Furfural)	<1	H225, H302, H312, H314, H317, H332, H341, H351, H373, H412
65113-99-7	3-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-1-cyclopent-3-enyl)pentan-2-ol	<1	H316, H317, H319, H401, H411

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Flush immediately with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Contact a physician if irritation persists.

Skin: Remove any contaminated clothing or shoes. Wash skin with soap and water. If irritation persists obtain medical advice.

Ingestion: Give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention if necessary.

Inhalation: Remove from the exposure to fresh air. Contact a physician as necessary.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

In case of fire use fine water spray, foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂), or dry powder. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with local regulations.

Do not use full water jet.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Leaks:

Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Contain spill and recover free product. Do not discharge product into drains, surface water or ground water. Absorb remainder on vermiculite or other suitable non-flammable absorbent material.

Use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for any major chemical spills.

Place material and absorbent into sealed containers and dispose of in accordance with current applicable laws and regulation.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions:

Care should be taken to observe any precautions given on the container.

Handling:

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Use only in a well ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing – always wear safety goggles. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapour), and can be hazardous. Do not re-use empty containers. Avoid contact with heat, sparks and flame. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat, sparks or open flame.

Storage:

Store in a tightly closed container. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, and sources of light. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

Other Precautions:

Good manufacturing practices dictate that an eyewash fountain and/or safety shower should be available in the work area. Smoking and naked flames should not be permitted in areas where product is handled.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards:

For diethyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate: TWA 5mg/m³

For ethyl acetate: TWA 200ppm 720mg/m³, STEL 400ppm 1440mg/m³

For 3-methylbutan-1-ol: TWA 100ppm, TWA 361mg/m³, STEL 125ppm, STEL 452mg/m³

Engineering Controls: Not available.

Fire & Explosion Hazard: Keep away from heat and open flames.

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH approved respirator.

Ventilation Protection: Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation.

Eye Protection: Use goggles or face shields.

Skin Protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing Protection: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Other Information: Avoid inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. Good hygiene practices should be used.

Wash after any contact, before breaks and meals or using the toilet, and at the end of the work period. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be cleaned before re-use.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear liquid, Colourless to yellow.

Odour: Perfumistic.

pH: No data available.

Melting Point: No data available.

Boiling Point: No data available.

Flash Point: 100°C (closed cup)

Flammability (Solid, gas): No data available.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: No data available.

Evaporation Rate: No data available.

Vapor pressure: No data available.

Vapor Density: No data available.

Specific Gravity: 1.089-1.119

Solubility: Insoluble in water.

Log Pow (m-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): No data available.

Auto Ignition Temp: No data available.

Decomposition temperature: No data available.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to avoid: Heating, pressurising, and impacting product.

Incompatibilities with other materials: Avoid contact or contamination with strong acids, alkalis, oxidising and reducing agents.
Hazardous Combustion or Decomposition Products: No hazardous decomposition products known.
Hazardous Reactions: Has not been reported.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute & Chronic health effects: Chronic, prolonged exposure to the product concentrate may result in irreversible effects.

Possible routes of exposure:

Ingestion: Accidental swallowing is unlikely in the industrial setting. Harmful if swallowed.

Skin/eye exposure: Contact with skin and eyes may result in irritation.

Inhalation: Where this material is used at elevated temperatures vapour may cause irritation to mucous membranes and respiratory tract, headache and nausea.

Range of effects following exposure: Not available

Dose concentration or conditions of exposure likely to cause injury: Not available

Delayed effects: Not available

Relevant negative data: None available

Toxicological Data:

For diethyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate:

LC 50 inhalation rat >4640/mg/m³/6hr

LD50 Oral rat 8600mg/kg

For 4-allyl-2-methoxy phenol:

LD50 Oral rat >2000mg/kg

For 3,7-dimethyl octa-1,6-dien-3-ol:

LD50 Dermal rabbit 5610mg/kg

Inhalation mouse LCLo >50mg/l/1hr

Oral mouse LD50 2200mg/kg

LD50 Oral rat 2790mg/kg

NOAEL Oral Rat 117mg/kg bw/d (28days)

NOAEL Dermal Rat 250mg/kg bw/d 90day

For citrus sinensis:

Oral Rabbit >5000mg/kg

LD50 Dermal rabbit >5000mg/kg

skin rabbit corrosion/irritation 5000g/24h

LD50 Oral rat >5000mg/kg

For 1,2-benzopyrone:

subcutaneous mouse 242mg/kg

Oral mouse LD50 196mg/kg

LD50 Oral rat 300mg/kg

For citrus limon peel oil:

LD50 Dermal rabbit 10000mg/kg

Skin Human: Irritating

LD50 Oral rat 5000mg/kg

For cis-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol:

LD50 Dermal rabbit >5000mg/kg

LD50 Oral rat 4500mg/kg

For 3-phenyl propen-2-al:

Oral Guinea Pig LD50 3400mg/kg

LD50 Dermal rabbit 1260mg/kg

Oral mouse LD50 2200mg/kg

LD50 Oral rat 2200mg/kg

For 3,7-dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol:

LD50 Intramuscular Mouse 4000mg/kg

For 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol:

LD50 Dermal rabbit >5000mg/kg

LD50 Oral rat 3600mg/kg

For 3,7-dimethyl octa-2,6-dienyl acetate:

LD50 Oral rat 6330mg/kg

For ethyl 3-methyl-3-phenyl oxirane-2-carboxylate:

LD50 Dermal rabbit >5000mg/kg

LD50 Oral rat >5000mg/kg

For 1,3-benzodioxole-5-carbaldehyde:

LD50 Dermal rabbit >5000mg/kg
 LD50 Oral rat 2700mg/kg
 For 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal:
 LD50 Dermal rabbit >5000mg/kg
 LD50 Oral rat 4500mg/kg
 For myristica fragrans houtt. fruit oil:
 LD50 Dermal rabbit >5000mg/kg
 LD50 Oral rat 2620mg/kg
 For 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienal:
 LD50 Oral rat 6800mg/kg
 Dermal Rat LD50 >2000mg/kg
 For 3-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-1-cyclopent-3-enyl) pentan-2-ol:
 LD50 Oral rat 6700mg/kg

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For diethyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate:

Ecotoxicity:
 LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 12.00 mg/l - 96 h
 LC50 (Sheepshead Minnow, 96hrs): 29 mg/L
 LC50 (Fathead Minnow, 96hrs) : 17 mg/L
 NOEC - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 1.65 mg/l - 96 h
 LC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea) – 90.0 mg/l - 48 h
 EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus (Scenedesmus subspicatus) - 23 mg/l - 72 h
 Persistence and degradability:
 Biodegradability: aerobic - Exposure time 28d, Result: > 94.6 % - Readily biodegradable.
 Bioaccumulation: : The potential for bioaccumulation of Diethyl Phthalate is low. (based on log Pow <3) [ECHA RSD]
 Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 117
 Harmful to aquatic life. Water polluting substance.
 Avoid contaminating waterways, drains or sewers. (Source: SDS)

For 4-allyl-2-methoxy phenol:

Toxicity:
 Bird LD50 > 316 mg/kg Schafer, 1983
 Crustacea EC50 Daphnia magna 1.13 mg/l, 48 hours
 Invertebrates LD50 (Invertebrates) 0.012 mg/kg Lee, 1997
 Fish LC50 Danio rerio 13 mg/l, 96 hours
 Oncorhynchus mykiss 60.8 mg/l, 96 hours
 Persistence and degradability: Readily Biodegradable
 Bioaccumulative potential: Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow): 2.27
 Other adverse effects: Toxic to aquatic life.

For 3,7-dimethyl octa-1,6-dien-3-ol:

Toxicity to fish: flow-through test LC50 - Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 11 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)
 Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: static test EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 59 mg/l - 48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202)
 Persistence and degradability:
 Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 70 - 80 % - Readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301F)
 Other adverse effects:
 Discharge into the environment must be avoided (Source: SDS)

For citrus sinensis:

Ecotoxicity: Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
 LC50 Eisenia foetida Savigny (Earthworm) 6.0ppm/48hr, Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents Number 5: Limonene p.17 (1998).
 LD50 Daphnia magna (Water flea) 0.577 mg/L/48hr, Programme on Chemical Safety; Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents Number 5: Limonene p.16 (1998).
 Persistence and degradability: The material is partially biodegradable.
 Bioaccumulative Potential: Risk of bioaccumulation in an aquatic species is high. May cause long term effects in the aquatic environment.
 Other adverse effects: Organic product: will increase COD demands of environmental water. (Source: SDS)

For 1,2-benzopyrone:

LC50 Fish 2.94 mg/l - 96h

EC50 Daphnia magna – 24.3- <36.9 mg/l - 48h

EC50 Algae 1.45mg/l - 72h

Persistence and degradability:

Readily degradation (GLP testing report)

Bioaccumulative potential:

No bioaccumulative potential due to low Kow (Logkow=1.39).

Mobility in soil: Not likely due to low Kow (Logkow=1.39).

Results of PBT&vPvB assessment: The substance is not considered a PBT/vPvB.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) <10 Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) 3 days

Other adverse effects: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

Environment (Source: SDS)

For citrus limon peel oil:

Toxicity: Algae/Aquatic place (Acute Tox.): 72hr-ELr50 Desmodemus Subspicatus 150mg/l (WAF) 72hr-NOECr ~50mg/l (OECD 201, WAF)

Fish (acute tox.): 96h-EL50 Danio rerio 5.65mg/l / 96h-LC50 2.76mg/l (OECD 203, WAF)

Aquatic invertebrates (acute tox.): 48h-EL50 Daphnia magna 1.1mg/l / NOEL 0.48mg/k (OECD 202, WAF) (SDS)

Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulation Factor (BCF) - L/kg ww: 361 L/kg ww (ECHA 25/10/2023)

For cis-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol:

Toxicity:

LC50 for freshwater fish: 20.3 mg/L

EC50/LC50 for freshwater invertebrates: 32.4 mg/L

EC50 for freshwater algae: 7.45 mg/L

EC10 or NOEC for freshwater algae: 2.58 mg/L (Source of Information: ECHA dissemination Portal)

Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential: No potential for bioaccumulation

(Bioaccumulation Factor (BCF) - L/kg ww 35.4 L/kg ww) (Source: SDS)

For 3-phenyl propen-2-ol:

Biodegradation in water: Readily biodegradable

Biodegradation in water & sediment - simulation tests:

Half-life in freshwater: 15 days @ 25 °C

Half-life in freshwater sediment: 4.5 months @ 25 °C

Biodegradation in soil: Half-life in soil - 30 days @ 25 °C

Hazard for Predators: Secondary poisoning 333.333 ng/kg food

Long-term toxicity to fish: NOEC (28 days) 15.159 mg/L

Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (48 h) 3.21 - 119.558 mg/L

Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (21 days) 402 µg/L

Toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria: EC50 for freshwater algae 31.6 mg/L

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 for microorganisms 71 mg/L

Bioaccumulation potential: No bioaccumulation potential (ECHA 01/11/2023)

For 3,7-dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol:

Ecotoxicity: Toxic to aquatic life

Toxicity to fish LC50 - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 10.0 - 22.0 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia - 17.0 mg/l - 48 h

Toxicity to algae EC50 - Algae - 2.4 mg/l - 72 h

Further information on ecology:

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) 2,050 mg/g

Persistence and degradability: Biodegradability Result: - Readily biodegradable. (SDS)

For 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol:

Toxicity:

LC50 22 mg/l fish ECHA 96 h

EC50 10,8 mg/l aquatic invertebrates ECHA 48 h

ErC50 13,1 mg/l algae ECHA 72 h

EC50 70 mg/l microorganisms ECHA 30 min

Biodegradation: The substance is readily biodegradable.

Process of degradability:

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2,904 mg/mg

Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 2,853 mg/mg

DOC removal 90 – 100 % 3 d

Bioaccumulative potential: Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

Mobility in soil: The Organic Carbon normalised adsorption coefficient: 1.85 (ECHA)

Other adverse effects: Harmful to aquatic life. (Source: SDS)

For 3,7-dimethyl octa-2,6-dienyl acetate:

EC50 Green algae (*Chlamydomonas variabilis*) 3.72 mg/l, 72 hours OECD Guideline 201 static.

EC50 *Daphnia magna* 14.1 mg/l, 48 hours Directive 84/449/EEC, C.2 static.

LC50 Fish (*Cyprinus carpio*) 68.12 mg/l, 96 hours OECD Guideline 203 static

EC10 Bacterium > 10000 mg/l, 0.5 hours DIN 38412 Part 27 (draft) aquatic.

Persistence and degradability:

Biological/Abiological degradation Test method: OECD Guideline 301F (aerobic), activated sludge, domestic

Method of analysis: BOD of the ThOD

Degree of elimination: >70% (28d)

Evaluation: Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria)

Hydrolysis Test method: OECD Guideline 111 (abiotic) pH7 Half-life: 1.539 h (25 °C)

Environmental mobility:

Transportation between environmental compartments: calculated adsorption/water-soil

KOC: 1151 log KOC: 3.06 (Source: SDS and ECHA)

For ethyl 3-methyl-3-phenyl oxirane-2-carboxylate:

Toxicity:

Fish: semi-static test LC50 - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) - 4.2 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)
semi-static test NOEC - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) - 3.2 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)

Daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: static test EC50 - *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) - 52 mg/l - 48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202)

Algae: static test ErC50 - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* - 36 mg/l - 72 h (OECD Test Guideline 201)
static test NOEC - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* - 9.3 mg/l - 72 h (OECD Test Guideline 201)

Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 53 % - Not readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301F)

aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 55 % - Partially biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 302C) (Source: SDS)

For 1,3-benzodioxole-5-carbaldehyde:

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Short-term toxicity to fish: LC50 (24 h) 1.6 mg/L

Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (24 h) 82 mg/L

Toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria: EC50 (72 h) 6.8 - 31 mg/L

Bioaccumulative potential:

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow): 1.05, log Kow (Source: SDS & ECHA 16/06/2022)

For myristica fragrans houtt. fruit oil:

Toxicity:

Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (48 h) 590 µg/L

Aquatic algae and cyanobacteria: EL50 (48 h) 5.3 - 15 mg/L

Persistence and degradability: Biodegradation is expected

Bio-accumulative potential: Bioaccumulation is unlikely

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (Source: SDS and ECHA date unknown)

For 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienal:

LC50 - *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe) - 6.78 mg/l - 96h (DIN 38412)

EC50 - *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) - 6.8 mg/l - 48h

EC50 - *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (*Scenedesmus subspicatus*) -103.8 mg/l - 72h

EC50 Bacteria - *Pseudomonas putida* - 2,100 mg/l - 30 min

Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 85 - 95 % - Readily biodegradable (OECD Test Guideline 301C)

Other adverse effects:

Biological effects: When discharged properly, no impairments in the function of adapted biological wastewater treatment plants are to be expected.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. (Source: SDS)

For Coffee Nature Identical (5 - 7.5 % Furfural):

Toxicity:

Furfural: LC50 96hr Fish 16.1mg/L

NOEC 288hr Fish 0.33mg/L

Environmental Fate:

Furfural rapidly degrades in four sandy loam soils with 2-furoic acid as the major by-product.

Persistence and degradability:

Furfural: Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW, Persistence: Air: LOW

Bioaccumulative potential:

Furfural: LOW (Log KOW = 0.41)

Mobility in soil:

Furfural: LOW (KOC = 17.71) DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

(Source: SDS)

For 3-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-1-cyclopent-3-enyl)pentan-2-ol:

EC50 *Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata*

> 17 mg/l, 72 hours Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

> 17 mg/l, 96 hours Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

8.2 mg/l, 96 hours Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

7.1 mg/l, 72 hours Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 Water flea (*Daphnia magna*) 1.1 mg/l/48hrs Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

LC50 *Pimephales promelas* 2.3 mg/l/96hrs Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable 78 % Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 F (Source: SDS)

General:

Ecotoxicity: No specific data available. Avoid release into environment.

Persistence and degradability: No specific data available. Avoid release into environment.

Bioaccumulation: No specific data available. Avoid release into environment.

Mobility in soil: No specific data available. Avoid release into environment.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Do not release into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.

For unused & uncontaminated product, the preferred options include sending to a licensed incinerator or other thermal destruction device. Disposal should be in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN No: N/A

UN Shipping Name: N/A

Class: N/A

Packing Group: N/A

Hazchem Code: N/A

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH): All the ingredients of the mixture have been registered or are exempt from registration. All ingredients listed on AICIS.

SECTION 16 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Entire text of the H and P phrases mentioned in section 2 & 3

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H315 – Causes skin irritation.

H317 – May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 – Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 – May cause respiratory irritation.

H350 – May cause cancer.

H361 – Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H401 – Toxic to aquatic life.

H412 – Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

P201 – Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261 – Avoid Breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 – Wash thoroughly after handling.

P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 – Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 – Avoid release into the environment.

P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

P302 + P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304 + P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 – IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P312 – Call a POISON CENTER / doctor / physician if you feel unwell.
P333 + P313 – If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P337 + P313 – If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
P362 + P364 – Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403 + P233 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 – Store locked up.
P501 – Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulation.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AICIS: Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Services
GHS: Globally Harmonised System
LD50: Median Lethal Dose (50%)
LC50: Median Lethal Concentration (50%)
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limits
TWA: Time Weighted Average
UN: United Nations

Key literature references and sources for data

Prepared in accordance with current:

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011
Australian Work Health and Safety Regulation 330
Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (United Nations) Rev. 7

Sources of Data:

List of Designated Hazardous Substances
Safe Work Australia - Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS)
Australian Dangerous Goods Code
Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
Exposure Standards (Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants)

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