# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Revision date:** 20-Nov-2023

**Revision Number** 4

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Product identifier**

**Product Name** SEPIMAX ZEN

**Product Code(s)** 000000025209

**Other means of identification**

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Recommended use** Cosmetics applications.

**Uses advised against** No information available

**Supplier**
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Australia

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**Emergency telephone number**

Emergency telephone number **1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Classification**

Not classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG)

Not classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

**SIGNAL WORD**
None

**Label elements**

**Hazard statements**

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**
May form combustible dust concentrations in air

**General Hazards** Dust can form an explosive mixture with air

**Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)** None allocated

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Mixture**

| Chemical name | CAS No. | Weight-% |
|---|---|---|
| Polyacrylate crosspolymer-6 | - | >92 |
| 2-methylpropan-2-ol | 75-65-0 | <4 |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of first aid measures**

**General advice** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

**Inhalation** Remove to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms occur.

**Eye contact** Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Skin contact** Wash skin with soap and water. Call a physician if symptoms occur.

**Ingestion** Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

**Symptoms** No information available.

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

**Note to physicians** Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

**Suitable Extinguishing Media** Fine water spray. Foam. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** High volume water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** Combustible solid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Dust can form an explosive mixture with air. Avoid generation of dust. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when

finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (includingsecondary explosions). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).
When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount ofenergy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.
Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder was manufactured and handled which means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

**Hazardous combustion products** Oxides of carbon.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**Personal precautions** Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid generation of dust. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Other information** Ventilate the area.

**For emergency responders** Shut off ignition sources. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

**Environmental precautions**

**Environmental precautions** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**Methods for containment** Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Soak up condensate with inert absorbent material and collect in ventilated waste container for disposal.

**Methods for cleaning up** Cover with damp absorbent (inert material, sand or soil). Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Use non-sparking tools. Avoid generation of dust. Use personal protective equipment as required. Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling**

**Advice on safe handling** Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid generation of dust. May form flammable dust clouds in air. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use personal protection equipment. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

**General hygiene considerations** Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

**Storage Conditions** Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep container closed when not in use.

**Incompatible materials** Oxidizing agents.

**Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)** None allocated

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Control parameters**

**Exposure Limits** No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for particulates:

| Chemical name | Australia | ACGIH TLV |
|---|---|---|
| 2-methylpropan-2-ol<br>75-65-0 | 100 ppm<br>303 mg/m$^3$<br>150 ppm STEL<br>455 mg/m$^3$ STEL | TWA: 100 ppm |

Dusts not otherwise classified: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m$^3$
2-Methylpropan-2-ol (tert-Butyl alcohol): 8hr TWA = 303 mg/m$^3$ (100 ppm); 15 min STEL = 455 mg/m$^3$ (150 ppm)

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

**Engineering controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.

**Eye/face protection** Glasses.

**Skin and body protection** Wear suitable protective clothing. Boots. Overalls.

**Hand protection** Impervious gloves.

**Respiratory protection** If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

**Environmental exposure controls** No information available.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Solid |
| **Appearance** | Powder |
| **Color** | White to Slightly Coloured |
| **Odor** | No information available |
| **Odor threshold** | No information available |

| **Property** | **Values** | **Remarks • Method** |
|---|---|---|
| **pH** | 3-6 (Conc. (%w/w):2% | None known |
| **pH (as aqueous solution)** | No data available | None known |
| **Melting point / freezing point** | No data available | None known |
| **Boiling point / boiling range** | No data available | None known |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Flash point** | Not Available | None known |
| **Evaporation rate** | No data available | None known |
| **Flammability (solid, gas)** | No data available | None known |
| **Flammability Limit in Air** | | None known |
| **Upper flammability or explosive limits** | No data available | |
| **Lower flammability or explosive limits** | No data available | |
| **Vapor pressure** | No data available | None known |
| **Vapor density** | No data available | None known |
| **Relative density** | 0.23 (untapped) | None known |
| **Water solubility** | 2 g/L | None known |
| **Solubility(ies)** | No data available | None known |
| **Partition coefficient** | No data available | None known |
| **Autoignition temperature** | No data available | None known |
| **Decomposition temperature** | No data available | None known |
| **Kinematic viscosity** | No data available | None known |
| **Dynamic viscosity** | No data available | None known |
| **Explosive properties** | Explosion severity (Kst): 194 bar.m/s; Explosion class: ST1 (1) | |

**Other information**
**Minimum Ignition Energy (mJ)** 200 to 300

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity**

**Reactivity** No information available.

**Chemical stability**

**Stability** Stable under normal conditions.

**Explosion data**
**Sensitivity to mechanical impact** None.

**Sensitivity to static discharge** Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** None under normal processing.

**Conditions to avoid**

**Conditions to avoid** Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. Dust formation. Direct sunlight.

**Incompatible materials**

**Incompatible materials** Oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

**Hazardous decomposition products** Oxides of carbon.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute toxicity**

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

**Product Information** No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

**Inhalation** May cause irritation.

**Eye contact** May cause irritation. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

**Skin contact** May cause irritation.

**Ingestion** No adverse effects expected, however, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

**Symptoms** No information available.

**Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information**

**ATEmix (oral)** 140153.8 mg/kg

**Component Information**

| Chemical name | Oral LD50 | Dermal LD50 | Inhalation LC50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-methylpropan-2-ol | = 2200 mg/kg ( Rat ) | > 2000 mg/kg ( Rabbit ) | > 10000 ppm ( Rat ) 4 h |

*See section 16 for terms and abbreviations*

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Non-irritating to the skin. (1).

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** Not categorised. (1).

**Respiratory or skin sensitization** Non-sensitiser to skin. (1).

**Germ cell mutagenicity** No mutagenic effect. (1).

| | |
|---|---|
| Method | OECD 471 |
| Species | in vivo Bacteria |
| Results | Negative |

**Carcinogenicity** No information available.

**Reproductive toxicity** No information available.

**STOT - single exposure** No information available.

**STOT - repeated exposure** No information available.

**Aspiration hazard** No information available.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**

**Ecotoxicity** Avoid contaminating waterways.

| Chemical name | Algae/aquatic plants | Fish | Toxicity to | Crustacea |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | microorganisms | |
| 2-methylpropan-2-ol | EC50: >1000mg/L (72h, Desmodesmus subspicatus) | LC50: 6130 - 6700mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) | - | EC50: =933mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC50: 4607 - 6577mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) |

Product Information

| Method | Species | Endpoint type | Effective dose | Exposure time | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OECD Test No. 201: Freshwater Alga and Cyanobacteria, Growth Inhibition Test | Algae | EC50 | | 72 hours | >100 mg/L |

**Persistence and degradability**

**Persistence and degradability** Inherently biodegradable. (1).

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation** No information available.

**Component Information**

| Chemical name | Partition coefficient |
|---|---|
| 2-methylpropan-2-ol | 0.35 |

**Mobility**

**Mobility in soil** No information available.

**Other adverse effects**

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

**Waste from residues/unused products** Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

**Contaminated packaging** Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**ADG**
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IATA**
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IMDG**
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**National regulations**

**Australia**
Not classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG)

Not classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

**Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)** None allocated

**National pollutant inventory**
Subject to reporting requirement

| Chemical name | National pollutant inventory |
|---|---|
| 2-methylpropan-2-ol - 75-65-0 | 20 MW Threshold category 2b total<br>60000 MWH Threshold category 2b total<br>1 tonne/h Threshold category 2a total<br>25 tonne/yr Threshold category 1a total<br>400 tonne/yr Threshold category 2a total<br>2000 tonne/yr Threshold category 2b total |

**International Inventories**

| | |
|---|---|
| **AIIC** | A constituent of this material is not listed on the AIIC and has been introduced under an Assessment Certificate for a Polymer of Low Concern granted under Section 24A of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 as amended. |
| **NZIoC** | All the constituents of this material are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals or are exempt. |

**Legend:**
**AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals**
**NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals**

**International Regulations**

**The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** Not applicable

**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** Not applicable

**The Rotterdam Convention** Not applicable

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

(1) Supplier Safety Data Sheet 02/ 2023

**Reason(s) For Issue:** 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

**Issuing Date:** 20-Nov-2023

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

**Revision Note:**

The symbol (*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

**Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet**

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TWA | TWA (time-weighted average) | STEL | STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) |
| Ceiling | Maximum limit value | * | Skin designation |
| C | Carcinogen | | |

**Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS**

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals
Food Research Journal
Hazardous Substance Database
International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)
Japan GHS Classification
Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)
National Toxicology Program (NTP)
New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
World Health Organization

**Disclaimer**

**This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.**

**If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Bronson & Jacobs representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.**

**Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.**

**Bronson and Jacobs incorporating the businesses of Woods and Woods and Keith Harris and Australian Botanical Products.**

**End of Safety Data Sheet**