

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 16-Oct-2024

Revision Number 4

Section 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product Name BUTYL PARABEN

Product Code(s) 000000030007

Other means of identification

CAS No. 94-26-8

Synonyms Butyl Paraben FR; Butyl Paraben BP/NF; Butyl Paraben USP; Butyl p-hydroxybenzoate; Nipabutyl

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Cosmetic ingredient.

Uses advised against No information available.

Details of manufacturer or importer

Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Bronson & Jacobs division) - incorporated in Australia
ABN:51 600 546 512
70 Marple Avenue
Villawood NSW 2163
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 2 8717 2929

Facsimile: +61 2 9755 9611

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.

Section 2: Hazard identification

Classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).
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.

GHS Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3

Label elements

Corrosion



Signal word
DANGER

Hazard statements

H315 - Causes skin irritation
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statements - Response

Specific treatment (see First aid on this label).
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.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Section 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, butyl ester	94-26-8	100

Section 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. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

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 Irritating. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.

Effects of Exposure No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns.

Section 5: Firefighting 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. Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures in 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 (including secondary 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 of energy 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 and precautions for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

Section 6: Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes or 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 labeled containers.

Section 7: Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with skin, eyes or 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 or 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 Strong oxidizing agents.

Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

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

Dusts not otherwise classified: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m³

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.

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. Eyewash stations. 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, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



Eye/face protection	Tight sealing safety goggles.
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.
Thermal hazards	No information available.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Crystalline Powder
Color	White
Odor	very faint , Characteristic
Odor threshold	No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	No data available	None known
pH (as aqueous solution)	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	69-71°C	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	156 - 157°C @(4.7 hPa)	None known
Flash point	181 °C	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	Lower Explosion Limit: 70 g/m ³	
Vapor pressure	0.00025 hPa @25 °C	None known
Vapor density	6.70 (Air=1.0)	None known
Relative density	No data available	None known
Water solubility	No data available	None known
Solubility(ies)	Practically insoluble in water	None known
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 3.57	None known
Autoignition temperature	>495 °C	None known
Decomposition temperature	270 - 300°C	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information**Section 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** Strong oxidizing agents.**Hazardous decomposition products****Hazardous decomposition products** Oxides of carbon.**Section 11: Toxicological information****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. Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation.**Eye contact** Causes serious eye damage. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation. May cause irreversible damage to eyes.**Skin contact** Causes skin irritation.**Ingestion** No adverse effects expected, however, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting. Tongue may become numb.**Symptoms** Irritating. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.**Acute toxicity****Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, butyl ester	>5000 mg/kg (1)	-	-

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** Causes skin irritation.

Method	OECD Test No. 435: In Vitro Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosion
Results	Skin Irritant

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye damage.

Method	OECD Test Guideline 437
Species	Bovine cornea
Results	Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitization Not classified. (1).

Method	OECD Test No. 429: Skin Sensitization: Local Lymph Node Assay
Species	(mouse)
Exposure route	Dermal

Results	Negative
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Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified. (1).

Method	OECD Test No. 476: In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test
Results	Negative

Carcinogenicity Not classified. (1).

Reproductive toxicity Not classified. (1).

Method	OECD Test No. 422: Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test
Species	Rat
Results	Negative

STOT - single exposure Not classified. (1).

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified. (1).

Method	OECD 422
Species	Rat
Exposure route	Oral
Exposure time	4 - 7 Weeks
Results	NOAEL: 980.9 - 1,076.4 mg/kg

Aspiration hazard No information available.

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Method	Species	Endpoint type	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
OECD Test No. 202: Daphnia sp., Acute Immobilization Test	Daphnia magna	EC50		48 hours	9.2 mg/L
OECD Test No. 201: Freshwater Alga and Cyanobacteria, Growth Inhibition Test	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EC50		96 hours	9.5 mg/L
OECD Test No. 201: Freshwater Alga and Cyanobacteria, Growth Inhibition Test	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOEC		96 hours	0.8 mg/L

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

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

Method	Exposure time	Value	Results
OECD Test No. 301B: Ready Biodegradability: CO2 Evolution Test (TG 301 B)	18 days	64 %	Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential**Bioaccumulation**

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, butyl ester	3.57

Mobility**Mobility** No information available.**Other adverse effects****Other adverse effects** No information available.**Endocrine Disruptor Information**

Chemical name	EU - REACH (1907/2006) - Article 59(1) - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for Authorisation	EU - REACH (1907/2006) - Endocrine Disruptor Assessment List of Substances
Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, butyl ester	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health)	endocrine disruptor (Authority: Denmark, [202-318-7]).

Section 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.

See section 8 for more information

Section 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.**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

No information available

Section 15: Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****National regulations****Australia**

Classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).
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.
See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

No poisons schedule number allocated

Poison Schedule Number Not applicable

Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

Chemical name	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)	Additional information
Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, butyl ester - 94-26-8	Present	-

Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents

This product does not contain any substance(s) on the Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents list.

International Inventories

AIIIC	This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.
NZIoC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
TSCA	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
DSL/NDL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
EINECS/ELINCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
ENCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
IECSC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
KECL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
PICCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

Legend:

AIIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

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**Section 16: Other information**

(1) Supplier Safety Data Sheet 01/ 2022

Reason(s) For Issue: Revised Primary SDS
Change in Hazardous Chemical Classification**Prepared By** This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).**Revision date:** 16-Oct-2024**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**SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances
vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration
LD50: 50% Lethal Dose**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 SDSAgency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
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)
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
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)
U.S. 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
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