

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 30-Mar-2022

Revision Number 5

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier

Product Name CARBOPOL 980

Product Code(s) 00000030880

Other means of identification

CAS No. 9003-01-4

Synonyms Carbopol 980 NF

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Cosmetics applications.

Uses advised against No information available.

Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Bronson & Jacobs division) - incorporated in Australia
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Australia

Telephone Number: +61 2 8717 2929

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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)

Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3

SIGNAL WORD

None

Label elements**Hazard statements**

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Storage

No storage statements

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form combustible dust concentrations in air

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

General Hazards**Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)** None allocated**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Mixture**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0.1-1
Acrylic acid	79-10-7	0.1-1
2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer	9003-01-4	to 100

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 and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a physician if symptoms occur.

Eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a physician if irritation persists.

Skin contact

Wash skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

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 Water spray. Foam. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Carbon dioxide (CO₂) may be ineffective on large fires.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water streams.

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. This material has been evaluated and is considered to be a risk for dust explosion. It is categorized as Dust Explosion Class ST1. Material can form an explosive organic dust air mixture. As with all organic dusts, fine particles suspended in air in critical proportions and in the presence of an ignition source may ignite and/or explode. Dust may be sensitive to ignition by electrostatic discharge, electrical arcs, sparks, welding torches, cigarettes, open flame, or other significant heat sources. This product has a high volume resistivity and a propensity to build up static electricity which may be discharged as a spark. A spark can be an ignition source for solvent vapor/air mixtures. 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 Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray. Avoid generation of dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use personal protective equipment as required. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Implement standard safety measures for handling finely divided organic powders. If you add this product to a solvent, ensure appropriate safe handling practices such as provision for inerting flammable vapours. Take care to minimize airborne dust. Solid does not readily release flammable vapours.

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. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation. Dike far ahead of spill to collect

runoff water. Soak up condensate with inert absorbent material and collect in ventilated waste container for disposal.

Methods for cleaning up

Slippery when wet. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Avoid generation of dust. Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling**Advice on safe handling**

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid generation of dust. Use personal protection equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. In common with many organic chemicals, may form flammable dust clouds in air. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

General hygiene considerations

Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. 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 acids. alkalis. Bases.

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, supplier recommended Workplace Exposure Standard(s):

8 hr TWA = 0.05 mg/m³, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Cyclohexane: 8hr TWA = 350 mg/m³ (100 ppm), 15 min STEL = 1,050 mg/m³ (300 ppm)

Acrylic acid: 8hr TWA = 5.9 mg/m³ (2 ppm), Sk

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.

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.

`Sk' (skin) Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These 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. The 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
Odor	Slight Acetic
Odor threshold	No information available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	2.5-3 (1% in water)	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	No data 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	1.4 @20°C	None known
Water solubility	No data available	None known
Solubility(ies)	Swells in water.	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	~480 °C	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	Dust explosion properties: 157 - 193 m.b_/s; Volume resistivity: 4.7 x 10+15 ohm-cm	
Other information		
VOC Content (%)	<2%	
Bulk density	< 0.24 g/ml @25°C	
Minimum Ignition Energy (mJ)	50 -100 mJ	
Minimum Ignition Temperature (°C)	~480 °C	

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. Avoid contact with combustible substances. Dust formation. Moisture. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Strong acids. alkalis. Bases.

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	Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation.
Eye contact	May cause irritation. May cause physical irritation to the eyes.
Skin contact	May cause irritation.
Ingestion	May cause gastrointestinal discomfort if consumed in large amounts.
Symptoms	No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Component Information**Component Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Cyclohexane	= 12705 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 9500 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Acrylic acid	= 193 mg/kg (Rat) = 33500 µg/kg (Rat)	= 280 µL/kg (Rabbit) = 295 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 3.6 mg/L (Rat) 4 h = 11.1 mg/L (Rat) 1 h
2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer	= 2500 mg/kg (Rat)	-	= 1.71 mg/L (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	No information available.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	No information available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No information available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No information available.
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.
Chronic effects:	Animal studies indicate the inhalation of respirable polyacrylate dust may cause inflammatory changes in the lung. Persons with sensitive airways (e.g., asthmatics) may react to vapors. Pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by prolonged or repeated exposure. Contact dermatitis may occur in sensitive individuals under extreme and unusual conditions

of prolonged and repeated contact, such as high exposure accompanied by elevated temperature and occlusion by clothing.
 This material readily absorbs moisture and may become thick and gelatinous upon contact with mucous membranes of the eye, or upon inhalation into the nasal passages.
 A two-year inhalation study in rats exposed to a respirable, water-absorbent sodium polyacrylate dust resulted in lung effects such as inflammation, hyperplasia and tumors. There were no observed adverse effects at exposures of 0.05 mg/m³. In addition, long-term medical monitoring of potentially exposed workers has not revealed lung effects such as those observed in the rat. However, the inhalation of respirable dusts should be avoided by implementing respiratory protection measures and observing the recommended permissible exposure limit of 0.05 mg/m³.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity

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

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Cyclohexane	EC50: >500mg/L (72h, <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>)	LC50: 3.96 - 5.18mg/L (96h, <i>Pimephales promelas</i>) LC50: 23.03 - 42.07mg/L (96h, <i>Pimephales promelas</i>) LC50: 24.99 - 44.69mg/L (96h, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) LC50: 48.87 - 68.76mg/L (96h, <i>Poecilia reticulata</i>)	-	EC50: >400mg/L (24h, <i>Daphnia magna</i>)
Acrylic acid	EC50: =0.17mg/L (96h, <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>) EC50: =0.04mg/L (72h, <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>)	LC50: =222mg/L (96h, <i>Brachydanio rerio</i>)	-	EC50: =95mg/L (48h, <i>Daphnia magna</i>) LC50: =270mg/L (24h, <i>Daphnia magna</i>)
2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer	-	LC50: =580mg/L (96h, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)	-	EC50: =168mg/L (96h, water flea)

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Cyclohexane	3.44
Acrylic acid	0.38 - 0.46

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
Cyclohexane - 110-82-7	10 tonne/yr Threshold category 1
Acrylic acid - 79-10-7	10 tonne/yr Threshold category 1

International Inventories

AIIC

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

NZIoC

All the constituents of this material are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

Legend:

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial 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**Supplier Safety Data Sheet 12/ 2021
CARBOPOL is a registered trademark.**Reason(s) For Issue:** 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS
Updated Formulation
Change in Physical Properties
Update in Toxicological Information
Change in Hazardous Chemical Classification**Issuing Date:** 30-Mar-2022

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 sheetLegend 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