

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 06-Nov-2024

Revision Number 2

Section 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product Name SOLSPERSE 5000S

Product Code(s) 000000053923

Other means of identification

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Hyperdispersants.

Uses advised against No information available.

Details of manufacturer or importer

Supplier

IXOM Operations Pty Ltd
ABN: 51 600 546 512
Level 8, 1 Nicholson Street
Melbourne 3000
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9906 3000

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

Not 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

Label elements

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-%
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Non hazardous component(s)	-	100%
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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. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. 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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms No information available.

Effects of Exposure No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) may be ineffective on large fires.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Combustible material. Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures in air. 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.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Mercaptans. Hydrogen sulfide. Oxides of sulfur. Copper compounds.

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 and eyes. Avoid generation of dust. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking. All equipment may need to be explosion-proof based on a risk assessment.

For emergency responders Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Carefully shovel or sweep up spilled material and place in suitable container. Avoid generating dust. Use non-sparking tools.

Section 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring this material to prevent static discharge, fire or explosion.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions	Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. 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:
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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.

*Supplier recommended.

*Phthalocyanine derivative - Fume. - as Cu TWA 0,2 mg/m³, US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values, as amended (03 2014)

*Phthalocyanine derivative - Dust and mist. - as Cu TWA 1 mg/m³, US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values, as amended (03 2014)

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls	Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.
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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	Protective shoes or boots. Wear suitable protective clothing. 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	Powder
Color	Blue
Odor	Mild
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	>300°C	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	Not applicable	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	1.26 @15.6°C	None known
Water solubility	No data available	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	400-450°C	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information

Minimum Ignition Energy (mJ)	>0.00003
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Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Reactivity	No information available.
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Chemical stability

Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
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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** Dust formation. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge).**Incompatible materials****Incompatible materials** Strong oxidizing agents.**Hazardous decomposition products****Hazardous decomposition products** Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Mercaptans. Hydrogen sulfide. Oxides of sulfur. Copper compounds.**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.**Eye contact** Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.**Skin contact** Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.**Ingestion** May cause gastrointestinal discomfort if consumed in large amounts.**Symptoms** No information available.**Acute toxicity****Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information****On basis of test data****Oral LD50** > 5000 mg/kg (rat)**Dermal LD50** > 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)*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** Not classified.**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** Not classified.**Respiratory or skin sensitization** Not a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity	Not mutagenic.
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.

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic ecotoxicity	Keep out of waterways.
Terrestrial ecotoxicity	There is no data for this product.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
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Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	There is no data for this product.
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Mobility

Mobility	No information available.
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Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	No information available.
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Section 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products	Landfill or incineration in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld

containers. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

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

Not 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
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Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents

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

International Inventories

AIIC

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

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:**AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals****NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals****TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory**DSL/NDSL** - 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**

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 05/ 2023

SOLSPERSE is a trade mark of Lubrizol Limited.

Reason(s) For Issue: 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS**Prepared By** This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).**Revision date:** 06-Nov-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 SDS

Agency 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 IXOM 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.

End of Safety Data Sheet