# Q-Cel 520

# Fiber Glass International (a part of Allnex)

Clare de 74 2002

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: **14/12/2021** Print Date: **23/03/2022** S.GHS.AUS.EN

# SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier		
Product name	Q-Cel 520	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

## Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Recommended for industrial and/or professional use only.
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## Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Registered company name	Fiber Glass International (a part of Allnex)		
Address	49-61 Stephens Road Botany New South Wales 2019 Australia		
Telephone	+61 296 660 331		
Fax	+61 296 666 661		
Website	http://allnex.com/		
Email	psra-customer-requests@allnex.com		

# Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE		
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288		
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132		

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

# **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification [1]	Not Applicable	

# Label elements

Laber cicinents		
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable	
Signal word	Not Applicable	

# Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

# **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

# Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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### **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	
Not Available	100	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available		

# **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

# Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes:  • Wash out immediately with water.  • If irritation continues, seek medical attention.  • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.	
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Seek medical attention in event of irritation.	
Inhalation	tion  If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.  Other measures are usually unnecessary.	
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>	

# Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

## **Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.		
Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>		
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable		

# **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

# Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

# **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

# Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.</li> <li>Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	<ul> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>

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# Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

# Suitable container

- ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

None known

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

# **Control parameters**

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## **INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
Q-Cel 520	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	

Q-Cel 520	Not Available	Not Available

## **Exposure controls**

### Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Personal protection









# Eve and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.

# Skin protection

See Hand protection below

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

# Hands/feet protection

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene.
- nitrile rubber.
- butyl rubber.

# **Body protection**

See Other protection below No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

# Other protection

- Overalls. Barrier cream.
- ► Eyewash unit.

# Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

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\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- · Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- · The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- · Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- · Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- · Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- · Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- $\cdot$  Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

## **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	White powder with no odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid Relative density (Water = 1) Not Available		
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	>150
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	>350	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
nitial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	<0.5
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	7-9 (slurry)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

# **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

Information on toxicological effects		
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.  Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.  If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.	
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.	
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.	
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.  Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.	

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Q-Cel 520	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
	Not Available	Not Available	
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend:

X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 y − Data available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

## **Toxicity**

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Q-Cel 520	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

### DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients	

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

# **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

# Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- ► Reduction
- ► Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

## Product / Packaging disposal

- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## **SECTION 14 Transport information**

## Labels Required

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name Group

# Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name Ship Type

## **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

## **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Not Available
Canada - DSL	Not Available
Canada - NDSL	Not Available
China - IECSC	Not Available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available
Japan - ENCS	Not Available
Korea - KECI	Not Available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available
USA - TSCA	Not Available
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

# **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	14/12/2021
Initial Date	13/12/2021

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## **Definitions and abbreviations**

 ${\sf PC-TWA: Permissible \ Concentration-Time \ Weighted \ Average}$ 

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

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PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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