

Byute Flash

CA Group

Chemwatch: **5394-04** Version No: **3.1.1.1** Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: **30/03/2020** Print Date: **30/03/2020** S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Byute Flash
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available
Relevant identified uses of the	substance or mixture and uses advised against
Relevant identified uses	Sealants and adhesives / elastic products.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CA Group
Address	32 Industrial Avenue Thomastown VIC 3074 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8301 7100
Fax	+61 3 9359 4076
Website	www.cagroup.com.au
Email	jmarchese@cagroup.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	(03) 8301 7100
Emergency telephone numbers	(03) 8301 7107 (Business hours 9am – 5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0428 904 506 (After Hours)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Mir	Max_	1
Flammability	1		1
Toxicity	0		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	0		1 = Low 2 = Moderate
Reactivity	1		3 = High
Chronic	0		4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Not Applicable
Label elements	
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

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
471-34-1	35-60	calcium carbonate		
9003-27-4	13-28	isobutylene homopolymer		
9010-85-9	3-20	isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber)		
Not Available	4-8	other auxiliaries		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	▶ Generally not applicable.
Skin Contact	► Generally not applicable.
Inhalation	▶ Generally not applicable.
Ingestion	▶ Generally not applicable.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result				
Advice for firefighters					
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers. 				
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes. Heating calcium carbonate at high temperatures(825 C.) causes decomposition, releases carbon dioxide gas and leaves a residue of alkaline lime 				
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	 Clean up all spills immediately. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
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 Major Spills Major Spills Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather. 	Major Spills
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling Safe handling Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Other information Store away from incompatible materials. Conditions for safe storage, including as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.

	packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the nancier.			
Storage incompatibility	 Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents 			

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	 (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name TEEL-1			TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3		210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised	IDLH	
calcium carbonate	Not Available		Not Availa	Not Available	
isobutylene homopolymer	Not Available		Not Available		
isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber)	Not Available		Not Availa	able	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses. Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-

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up to 100 x ES

A-2

A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(AII 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)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid tape; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. 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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product			
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or corroborating animal or human evidence.	The material has NOT 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	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.			
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).			
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.			
Byute Flash	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
byute Flash	Not Available	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
calcium carbonate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE		

	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse	e effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 50	00 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no advers	e effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
isobutylene homopolymer	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1]		
isoprene/ isobutene	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
copolymer (butyl rubber)	Not Available	Not Available	
Legend:	 Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substance specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Eff 	-	tained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise
	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mul Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even yes known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) w criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previou	ars after exposure to the mater hich can occur after exposure t is airways disease in a non-ato	to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main pic individual, with sudden onset of persistent
CALCIUM CARBONATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even year known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) w	ars after exposure to the mater hich can occur after exposure to is airways disease in a non-ato nted exposure to the irritant. Ot onchial hyperreactivity on meth ng pronounced inflammation. R	to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main pic individual, with sudden onset of persistent ther criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible hacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal epeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may
CALCIUM CARBONATE ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER & ISOPRENE/ ISOBUTENE COPOLYMER (BUTYL RUBBER)	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even year known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) we criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previou asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documen airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe br lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causir produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or rep	ars after exposure to the mater hich can occur after exposure to is airways disease in a non-ato nted exposure to the irritant. Ot onchial hyperreactivity on meth ng pronounced inflammation. R weated exposure and may produ-	to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main pic individual, with sudden onset of persistent ther criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible hacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal epeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may
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ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER & ISOPRENE/ ISOBUTENE COPOLYMER (BUTYL RUBBER) Acute Toxicity	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even yeak known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) we criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previou asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a document airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe br lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causin produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or represented vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.	ars after exposure to the materi hich can occur after exposure to is airways disease in a non-ato nted exposure to the irritant. Ot onchial hyperreactivity on mething pronounced inflammation. R heated exposure and may produ- search.	to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main pic individual, with sudden onset of persistent ther criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible hacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal epeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may uce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production
ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER & ISOPRENE/ ISOBUTENE COPOLYMER (BUTYL RUBBER) Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even yeak known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) we criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previou asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a document airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe br lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causin produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or represented vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature X X	ars after exposure to the materi hich can occur after exposure to is airways disease in a non-ato nted exposure to the irritant. Ot onchial hyperreactivity on mething pronounced inflammation. R weated exposure and may produ- search.	to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main pic individual, with sudden onset of persistent ther criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible nacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal epeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may uce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of X

Legend: 🗙

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	

Byute Flash Not	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
calcium carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCI
sobutylene homopolymer	LC50	96	Fish	6.473mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.437mg/L	3
isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCI
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2256)
Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
isobutylene homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 35.04)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. 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 Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Not Applicable

ISOBUTYLENE HOMOPOLYMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

ISOPRENE/ ISOBUTENE COPOLYMER (BUTYL RUBBER) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AICS	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (isobutylene homopolymer; isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber))		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber))		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	No (isoprene/ isobutene copolymer (butyl rubber))		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - ARIPS	Yes		
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)		

Byute Flash

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	30/03/2020
Initial Date	27/03/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	27/03/2020	Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Physical Properties
3.1.1.1	30/03/2020	Name

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

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 OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LOD: Limit of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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