

Protection Experts Australia

Chemwatch: 5154-67 Version No: 6.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 08/11/2019 Print Date: 08/11/2019 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Absorgel Desiccant
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses Drying agent.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Protection Experts Australia	Absortech Asia Pacific Pte Ltd	
Address	13 Phiney Place Ingleburn NSW 2565 Australia	12 Tannery Road #05-01 HB Center 1 Singapore 347722 Singapore	
Telephone	+61406936575	+65 6423 9271	
Fax	+61280070526	+65 6423 9372	
Website	www.pro-ex.com.au		http://www.absortech.com/
Email	sales@pro-ex.com.au	1	asiapacific@absortech.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDEN	TIFICATION

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

Hazard statement(s)

Label elements

H302	Harmful if swallowed.		
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.		
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.		

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
10043-52-4	>60	calcium chloride		
9005-25-8	10-40	starch		

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ► Water spray or fog.
- ► 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. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. 					
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen chloride 					

Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring,

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in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by grounding.

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

- Remove all ignition sources
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes
- ► Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Remove all ignition sources.

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- **Major Spills** ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirat Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

 - ▶ Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
 - ► Sweep / shovel up.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Safe handling When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after hand
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
- Other information
- Keep dry. Store under cover.
- Store in a well ventilated are
- Store away from sources of heat or ianition.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Store in original containers.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

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	starch	Starch	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 chloride	Calcium chloride dihydrate	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
calcium chloride	Calcium chloride	12 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
calcium chloride	Calcium chloride hydrate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	850 mg/m3
calcium chloride	Calcium chloride hexahydrate	24 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3
starch	Thyodene; (Amylodextrin)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
starch	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
calcium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into s adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this pro- range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker hea	ocess is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a

Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye 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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
	► Overalls

Respiratory protection

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

► P.V.C. apron.

► Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

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

^{* -} Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Other protection

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White grey granular powder; mixes with water.			
•				
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	750-800 kg/m3 bulk density	
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)	782	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable	
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available	
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available	
Flammability	Not Applicable	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 Applicable	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available	
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	5-6 (10% suspension)	
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available	

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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	Generated dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	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.

Absorbed Desissant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Absorgel Desiccant	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
calcium chloride	dermal (rat) LD50: =2630 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (unknown): severe* [ICI]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (unknown): moderate*
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
starch	Not Available	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-l mild
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substand specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Ef	ity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise Substances

Toxicity f

For calcium:

CALCIUM CHLORIDE

Toxicity from calcium is no common, because the gastrointestinal tract normally limits the amount of calcium absorbed. Therefore, short-term intake of large amounts of calcium does not generally produce any ill effects aside from constipation and an increased risk of kidney stones. However, more severe toxicity can occur when excess calcium is ingested over long periods, or when calcium is combined with increased amounts of vitamin D, which increases calcium absorption. Calcium toxicity is also found sometimes after excessive administration of calcium via a vein. Toxicity shows as abnormal deposition of calcium in tissues and by elevated blood calcium levels. However, high blood calcium is often due to other causes, such as abnormally high amounts of parathyroid hormone (PTH). Usually, under these circumstances, bone density is lost, and the resulting high blood calcium can cause kidney stones and abdominal pain.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE & STARCH

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	~	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	X
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	x

Legend:

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Absorgel Desiccant	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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starch	Not Available	TEST DURATION (HR) Not Available	SPECIES Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
		·		·	
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	2-mg/L	2
	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	Algae or other aquatic plants 1-mg/L	
	BCFD	48	Crustacea	0.0832425mg/L	4
calcium chloride	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	lgae or other aquatic plants 2-900mg/L	
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-62mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	=3mg/L	1
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE

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		

Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ 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

Marine Pollutant	NO	
HAZCHEM	Not Applic	able

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

CALCIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

STARCH IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (calcium chloride)

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China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
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)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	08/11/2019	
Initial Date	27/10/2014	

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated	7	
5.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS	class	sification
6.1.1.1	08/11/2019	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.

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