SAFETY DATA SHEET

Turbo Builder's Bog

Issued by: Chemical Specialties Ltd.

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Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Tradeware
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Regency Park, SA 5010

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info@tradeware.com.au

Chemical nature:	Unsaturated polyester based filler compound (two part system).
Trade Name	**Turbo Builder's Bog**
Identification:	Note that this is one part of a two part system. Part (A) is Turbo BUILDER'S BOG, a filler paste based on unsaturated polyester resin in styrene and Part (B) a benzoyl peroxide based initiator, supplied separately.
Important Note:	Because there are no transport classifications dealing with this particular type of product, it has been (incorrectly) classified as a liquid in the paint category. Some of the references may thus not be 100% applicable.
Product Use:	Building repair filler.
Creation Date:	**October, 2021**
This version issued:	**May, 2025** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre:	**Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia**

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. F, Flammable. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA. Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: S5
ADG Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquids.
UN Number: 3269, POLYESTER RESIN KIT

GHS Signal word: WARNING

Flammable liquids Category 3
Skin Corrosion /Irritation Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3
Carcinogenicity Category 2
Specific Target Organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2



HAZARD STATEMENT

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H320: Causes eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
P261: Avoid breathing vapours.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P314: Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.
P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
P411+P235: Store at temperatures not exceeding 30°C. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: If they can not be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS)

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Buff coloured paste.
Odour: Characteristic styrene odour.
Major Health Hazards: Acute exposure to styrene in humans results in respiratory effects, such as mucous membrane irritation, eye irritation, and gastrointestinal effects.
Styrene vapour causes mild irritation of the nose and throat at concentrations around 100 ppm, definite irritation at 350-500 ppm and severe irritation at about 500 ppm. Symptoms such as headache, dizziness and fatigue (similar in some ways to drunkenness) are reported at concentrations above 100-200 ppm. Other symptoms such as slower reaction times, reduced manual dexterity, and impaired co-ordination and balance can be observed at concentrations above 200 ppm.
Styrene liquid can cause mild to severe irritation of the eyes if splashing occurs. Styrene liquid defats the skin and can cause dermatitis.
Lmited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin, irritating to respiratory system and skin.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc. %	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)
Styrene	100-42-5	19 - 22	85	170
Other ingredients said to be not hazardous	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equaled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If irritation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. In severe cases, symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Quickly and gently brush away excess particles. Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fire is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials. Water spray may be used to cool drums involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.
Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, fine water spray can be used. Try to contain spills, minimize spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point:	31°C, Setaflash
Upper Flammability Limit:	6.1%
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.1%
Flammability Class:	No data.
Auto-ignition temperature:	Flammable Category 3 (GHS); Flammable (AS1940)

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. No special recommendations for clothing materials. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in cleanup area, we recommend that you use a suitable dust mask. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Any electrical equipment should be non-sparking. Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Consider vacuuming if appropriate. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimize the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under “Storage” should be followed during handling in order to minimize risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Always use in a well ventilated area only!

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area, and make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimize contamination and possible evaporation. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under “Incompatibilities” in Section 10. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging for be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:
Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**
Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**
Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501** set 2008
Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**,
Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m3)	STEL (mg/m3)
Styrene	85	170

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: PVA, Latex.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable dust mask.
Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Buff coloured paste.
Odour:	Characteristic styrene odour.
Boiling Point:	Not applicable.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Paste at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	12 - 13%
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	Not applicable.
Specific Gravity:	0.7 - 0.9
Water Solubility:	Insoluble.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	0.15 to 25 ppm
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Viscosity:	Not applicable.
Auto ignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 25°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Handle and open containers carefully. **Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed.**

Incompatibilities: strong acids, oxidizing agents, peroxides, metals such as copper and zinc, their alloys and galvanized items.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: Polymerisation reactions are unlikely; they are not expected to occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Chronic exposure to styrene in humans results in effects on the Central Nervous System (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, fatigue, weakness, depression, CNS dysfunction (reaction time, memory, visuomotor speed and accuracy, intellectual function), and hearing loss, peripheral neuropathy, minor effects on some kidney enzyme functions and on the blood.

Animal studies have reported effects on the CNS, liver, kidney, and eye and nasal irritation from inhalation exposure to styrene.

Liver, blood, kidney, and stomach effects have been observed in animals following chronic oral exposure.
Several epidemiologic studies suggest that there may be an association between styrene exposure and an increased risk of leukemia and lymphoma. However, the evidence is inconclusive due to multiple chemical exposures and inadequate information on the levels and duration of exposure.
There is inadequate evidence to show that styrene is carcinogenic in humans.
Where workers are exposed to styrene for more than eight hours a day or for more than 40 hours a week, the allowable exposure should be reduced by a suitable factor to ensure adequate worker protection.
Atmospheric styrene monitoring is suggested in all cases where worker exposure values need to be established and biological monitoring when overexposure is suspected. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Ingredient	Risk	Phrases
Styrene	>=20%Conc<25%: Xn;	R40; R48/20; R36/37/38

- Flammable liquid - category 3
- Acute toxicity - category 4
- Carcinogenicity - category 2
- Eye irritation - category 2A
- Skin irritation - category 2
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - category 3
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - category 2

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation
Short Term Exposure: This product is an inhalation irritant. Symptoms may include headache, irritation of nose and throat and increased secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but they should disappear after exposure has ceased if treatment is prompt.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact
Short Term Exposure: This product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but if treated promptly, all should disappear once exposure has ceased.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact
Short Term Exposure: This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion
Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status
SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.
NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC: Styrene is classed 2b IARC - possibly carcinogenic to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.
Styrene evaporates when exposed to air. It dissolves only slightly when mixed with water. Most releases of styrene to the environment are to air. It can also evaporate from water and soil exposed to air.
Once in air, styrene breaks down to other chemicals. Microorganisms that live in water and in soil can also break down styrene. Because it is a liquid that does not bind well to soil, styrene that makes its way into the ground can move through the ground and enter groundwater.
Plants and animals are not likely to store styrene.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. If neither of these options is suitable in-house, consider controlled incineration, or contact a specialist waste disposal company.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number:	3269, POLYESTER RESIN KIT
Hazchem Code:	3YE
Special Provisions:	236
EmS:	F-E, S-D
Limited quantities:	ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.
Dangerous Goods Class:	Class 3: Flammable liquids.
Packing Group:	III
Packing Instruction:	P302
Tunnel Restriction:	D

Class 3 Flammable Liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 2.1 (Flammable Gases where flammable liquids and flammable gases are both in bulk), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances, except Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases except where the Flammable Liquids and Flammable Gases are in bulk), 2.2 (Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gases), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances, where Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 8 (Corrosive Substances), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods), Foodstuffs or foodstuff empties.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS:All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Styrene, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

Please read all labels carefully before using product.
This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document “Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice” (Feb 2016)