KonNx Vulcanizable PSP-CSP Rubber Repair Tape

AusProof (Pty) Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **9647-74**
Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **09/09/2026**
Revision Date: **09/09/2026**
Print Date: **09/09/2026**
L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	KonNx Vulcanizable PSP-CSP Rubber Repair Tape
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	CSM Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene Flame Retardant Self-Adhesive Repair Tape
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	Repair of cable sheaths, sealing applications. Note: SDS refers to manufactured article only. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**AusProof (Pty) Ltd**
Address	6 Shona Ave, Gladstone QLD 4680 Australia
Telephone	+617 4978 4000
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.ausproof.com.au
Email	ausproof@ausproof.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 9647-74)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9573 3188

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.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Non hazardous
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

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

Page 1 continued...

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68037-39-8	<55	polyethylene, chlorosulfonated
21645-51-2	<30	aluminium hydroxide
92704-41-1	<12	kaolin, calcined
1333-86-4	<8	carbon black
1309-48-4.	<5	magnesium oxide
Not Available		during decomposition may release:
7647-01-0.		hydrogen chloride
7446-09-5		sulfur dioxide
630-08-0		carbon monoxide
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	‣ Generally not applicable. 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	‣ Generally not applicable. 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	‣ Generally not applicable. ‣ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ‣ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ‣ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ‣ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	‣ Generally not applicable. ‣ 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

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.

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- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substance 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. ‣ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: ‣ carbon monoxide (CO) ‣ carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen chloride phosgene sulfur oxides (SOx) metal oxides ‣ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.
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.
Major Spills	‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ‣ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. ‣ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ‣ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ‣ Water may be used to prevent dusting. ‣ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. ‣ Flush spill area with water.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ **DO NOT** allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes.

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	‣ **DO NOT** allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces. ‣ Suitable PPE must be worn at all times. ‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ‣ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ‣ Avoid physical damage to containers. ‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ‣ Use good occupational work practice. ‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	‣ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Generally packaging 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.
Storage incompatibility	‣ 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	carbon black	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	carbon black	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Workers exposed to this chemical may require specific health monitoring (see regulations 368-378, Schedule 14 to the model WHS Regulations).
Australia Exposure Standards	magnesium oxide	Magnesium oxide (fume)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	magnesium oxide	Magnesium oxide (fume)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrogen chloride	Hydrogen chloride	Not Available	Not Available	5 ppm / 7.5 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	hydrogen chloride	Hydrogen chloride	Not Available	Not Available	2 ppm / 2.98 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	sulfur dioxide	Sulphur dioxide	2 ppm / 5.2 mg/m3	13 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	sulfur dioxide	Sulfur dioxide	Not Available	0.65 mg/m3 / 0.25 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon monoxide	Carbon monoxide	30 ppm / 34 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Workplace exposure limits for airborne contaminants (WEL list) (Effective from 1 December 2026) - Appendix A - Workplace Exposure Limits	carbon monoxide	Carbon monoxide	20 ppm / 23 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

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. 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

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Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. ‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. ‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ‣ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ‣ Overalls. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type BE-P 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	BE-AUS P2	-	BE-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	BE-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	BE-2 P2	BE-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
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)

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 adhesive tape; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.35-1.50
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>350

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pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**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	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Applicable
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product The material is not classified as causing respiratory irritation under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, inhalation of the material, particularly following prolonged exposure, may cause respiratory discomfort and, occasionally, respiratory distress.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	‣ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite. No cases of human systemic poisoning due to exposure to magnesite have been recorded. Pneumoconiosis was found in about 2% of workers exposed to high concentrations of dust from crude or roasted magnesite that also contained 1-3% silicon dioxide. Exposure periods ranged from 6-20 years. This condition occurred

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	mainly in workers exposed to roasted (calcined) magnesite. The pneumoconiosis appeared to be "benign" and was often associated with chronic bronchitis and lung emphysema. In other reports the severity of the pneumoconiosis was associated with the crystalline silica content of the dust or in a case of magnesium carbonate used in insulating materials, the severity of the disease depended on the asbestos content. Complaints of coughing are rare amongst magnesite workers, and more frequent among dianase and grog (crushed refractory materials) workers. Airborne dust concentrations were lowest in dianase facilities but crystalline silica was high. Chronic bronchitis then, appears to increase where concentrations of crystalline silica are highest Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Trace residual carbon tetrachloride from chlorinated rubber is present at very low levels, however as it is known to cause liver and kidney damage and possible liver cancer, use control measures and protective gear to avoid all exposure.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
KonNx Vulcanizable PSP-CSP Rubber Repair Tape	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene, chlorosulfonated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.3 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
kaolin, calcined	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.07 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
carbon black	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
magnesium oxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen chloride	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (mouse) LD50: 1449 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/30S - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (Human): 4%/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
sulfur dioxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1260 ppm4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 6ppm/32D - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
carbon monoxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1807 ppm4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend:	***1. 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***

POLYETHYLENE, CHLOROSULFONATED	[DUPONT]
CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
MAGNESIUM OXIDE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation

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	potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
HYDROGEN CHLORIDE	4701 ppm/30m
SULFUR DIOXIDE	400-500 ppm - immediately dangerous to life. NOTE: Aggravates chronic pulmonary disease and increases the risk of acute and chronic respiratory disease - condition aggravated by smoking.
CARBON MONOXIDE	- central nervous system effects
ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE & KAOLIN, CALCINED & CARBON BLACK	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
MAGNESIUM OXIDE & HYDROGEN CHLORIDE & SULFUR DIOXIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
HYDROGEN CHLORIDE & SULFUR DIOXIDE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

KonNx Vulcanizable PSP-CSP Rubber Repair Tape

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

polyethylene, chlorosulfonated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

aluminium hydroxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.017mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.065mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	0.57mg/l	2

kaolin, calcined

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	410mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	0.5h	Fish	10mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

carbon black

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

magnesium oxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

hydrogen chloride

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	9.33h	Fish	0.51mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	334.734mg/L	4

sulfur dioxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

carbon monoxide	

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	124.4mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	124.4mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	672.6mg/l	2

Legend:	***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data***

On the basis of the available evidence concerning properties and predicted or observed environmental fate and behavior, the material may present a danger to the structure and/ or functioning of the stratospheric ozone layer.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hydrogen chloride	LOW	LOW
sulfur dioxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydrogen chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 0.54)
sulfur dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hydrogen chloride	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
sulfur dioxide	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 2.989)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	‣ 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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

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

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
polyethylene, chlorosulfonated	Not Applicable
aluminium hydroxide	Not Applicable
kaolin, calcined	Not Applicable
carbon black	Not Applicable
magnesium oxide	Not Applicable
hydrogen chloride	Not Applicable
sulfur dioxide	Not Applicable
carbon monoxide	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
polyethylene, chlorosulfonated	Not Applicable
aluminium hydroxide	Not Applicable
kaolin, calcined	Not Applicable

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
carbon black	Not Applicable
magnesium oxide	Not Applicable
hydrogen chloride	Not Applicable
sulfur dioxide	Not Applicable
carbon monoxide	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

polyethylene, chlorosulfonated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

aluminium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

kaolin, calcined is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

magnesium oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

hydrogen chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
EAEU Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors - II. Precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances - List II (Russian)

sulfur dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

carbon monoxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (polyethylene, chlorosulfonated; aluminium hydroxide; kaolin, calcined; carbon black; magnesium oxide; hydrogen chloride; sulfur dioxide; carbon monoxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polyethylene, chlorosulfonated)
Japan - ENCS	No (kaolin, calcined)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (polyethylene, chlorosulfonated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Russia - FBEPH	No (polyethylene, chlorosulfonated)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (polyethylene, chlorosulfonated; aluminium hydroxide; kaolin, calcined; carbon black; magnesium oxide; hydrogen chloride; sulfur dioxide; carbon monoxide)
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	09/09/2026
Initial Date	09/09/2026

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	09/09/2026	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Other), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

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
- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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
- 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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end of SDS