

SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

Enviro 800 PUR Part B



Version: 4

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Hazard Identifiers



SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

- 1.1 Product Name:** Enviro 800 PUR Part B
Manufacturer's Product Code: N/A
- 1.2 Recommended Use:** Part B of a two component, polyurethane coating
- 1.3 Company:** Envirosystems Technologies Pty Ltd
Address: 295 Princes Highway St Peters, NSW 2044.
Website: www.envirosystems.com.au
Telephone: +61 2 85958699 (business hours)
Fax: +61 2 85958660
- 1.4 Emergency Telephone:** Info Safe – 1800 638 556, Poisons Centre – 131126
- Other Information:** All information in this SDS is to the best of our knowledge at time of publication. Users of this product should fully review this SDS prior to use to ensure best safety practices. Further information and or clarification can be obtained by contacting our technical department on the above telephone number.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1 Hazard Classification:** Classified as **Hazardous** according to WHS Regulations, Australian GHS criteria and a **Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Class	Category
Flammable Liquid	3
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	4
Eye Irritation	2A
Respiratory Sensitizer	1
Skin Sensitizer	1
Reproductive Toxicity	1B
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	3 (narcotic effects)

- 2.2 Label Elements**



Signal word

Danger

H-code	Hazard Statements
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Prevention
P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Response
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P308, P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P304, P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P342, P311	experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P305, P351, P338	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P337, P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P305, P351, P338	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333, P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P308, P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P370, P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P361, P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Storage
P405, P303, P235	Store locked up in a cool well-ventilated area
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Disposal
P501	Dispose of contents / containers to hazardous or special waste collection point. In accordance with local regulation

2.3 Other Hazards

None known

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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3.1 Substances

See section below for Mixtures

3.2 Mixtures

CAS No.	Material	Content %
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate	30-60
28182-81-2	hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	30-60
822-06-0	hexamethylene diisocyanate	<0.5

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice:

Immediately remove contaminated clothing. If in danger of loss of consciousness, place patient in recovery position and transport accordingly. Apply artificial respiration if necessary. First aid personal should pay attention to the own safety.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Observe the patient carefully. Wash mouth with water then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness. Seek medical attention. Avoid giving milk or oils or alcohol. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Inhalation:

Keep patient calm and remove to fresh air. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. If not breathing and immediately contact emergency services and apply artificial respiration. Perform CPR if necessary.

Eye Contact:

While holding eyes open, gently flood with plenty of fresh water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Skilled personnel should only undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury.

Skin Contact:

Flush contacted area thoroughly with soap and plenty of water, shower if available. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs. Remove contaminated clothing including footwear.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Any relevant information can be found in other parts of this section and in sections 2 and 11.

4.3 Advice for doctor

Treat symptomatically

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. Give activated charcoal.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

Dry chemical powder, foam, BCF (where regulations permit) and alcohols stable foams. Water fog or fine spray for large fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media that may not be used for safety reasons:

Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with

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generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam.

- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture** Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
- 5.3 Advice for firefighters** Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 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), phenolics products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** Secure the area. Wear personal protection equipment (see section 8). Keep unprotected persons away. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale gases/vapours/aerosols. Do not walk through spilled material.
- 6.2 Environmental precautions** Do not discharge into sewers or waterways and soil.
- 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up** Small or major spills should be absorbed with dry, inert filler (soil or sand) which then can be shoveled into appropriately labeled drums for disposal. Disposal of this material should be undertaken by a registered chemical disposal company. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Treat isocyanate spills with sufficient amounts of isocyanate decontaminant preparation ("neutralising fluid"). Isocyanates and polyisocyanates are generally not miscible with water. Liquid surfactants are necessary to allow better dispersion of isocyanate and neutralising fluids/ preparations. Alkaline neutralisers react faster than water/surfactant mixtures alone.
- 6.4 Reference to other sections** Relevant information in other sections has to be considered. This applies in particular for information given on personal protective equipment (section 8) and on disposal (section 13).

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

- 7.1 Precautions for safe handling** Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do NOT eat, drink or smoke. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift. Protection against fire and explosion: The product is combustible. Prevent electrostatic charge - sources of ignition should be kept well clear. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do NOT allow clothing with this material to stay in contact with skin. Isocyanates should be stored in adequately banded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated. Drums of isocyanates should be stored under cover, out of direct sunlight, protected from rain, protected from physical damage and well away from moisture, acids and alkalis.
- Do NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Do NOT use plastic buckets.

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage

Storage Requirements:

Store in a cool, dry area away from incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials:

Avoid contact water, amines, strong bases and acid and strong oxidisers.

Temperature Conditions:

Up to 40° C

Protection from weather:

Store undercover and away from frost and moisture. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Once mixed with part A and applied, produces a polyurethane coating.

7.4 Regulations and standards (Australia):

Classified as Hazardous Liquid which should be stored and handled in accordance with regulations

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limits:

Ingredient	TWA	STEL
n-butyl acetate	150ppm	200ppm
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	0.02 mg/m ³	0.07 mg/m ³
hexamethylene diisocyanate	0.02 mg/m ³	0.07 mg/m ³

Emergency limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	7.8mg/m ³	86mg/m ³	510mg/m ³
hexamethylene diisocyanate	0.005ppm	0.02ppm	0.8ppm

8.2 Exposure controls

General protection and hygiene measures:

Avoid exposure. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale gases/vapours/aerosols. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash hands at the end of work and before eating. Keep working clothes separately. Remove contaminated, soaked clothing immediately. Clean work areas regularly. Air quality should be checked regularly in accordance with AS/NZS 1715. Use dilution ventilation systems to dilute and displace contaminated air with fresh air supplied to the work area by mechanical exhaust fans (make sure explosion and spark proof equipment as solvents are used) or natural air currents through doors, windows or other openings in the building.

Personal protection equipment:*Respiratory protection*

Avoid breathing of vapors/gases. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. The use of a respirator for organic vapors with (disposable) or with replaceable filters is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels and type of contaminant. If entering spaces where the airborne concentration of a contaminant is unknown then the use of a self-

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contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with positive pressure air supply complying with AS/NZS 1715/1716, or any other acceptable International Standard is recommended

Eye protection

Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants

Hand protection

Protective gloves made of Isocyanate resistant materials include Neoprene, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA.

Skin protection

Long sleeve shirt and long pants or if exposure is severe overalls.

Other Information

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet and after finishing work.

- 8.3 Further information for system design and engineering measures** Keep containers closed when not in use.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9.1 | Odour: | Ester odour |
| | Odour Threshold | No test data available |
| | Colour: | Clear to pale yellow |
| | Physical State: | Smooth flowing flammable liquid |
| | Flash Point: | 24 |
| | Boiling Point: | 126 |
| | Melting Point: | Not Available |
| | Specific Gravity: | 0.93-1.32 |
| | pH (5% solution): | Not Available |
| | Solubility in Water (g/L): | Insoluble (Hydrophobic) |
| | Flammability: | Yes |
| | Explosive Lower Limit: | 1.7% |
| | Explosive Higher Limit: | 7.6% |
| | Vapour Pressure: | 1.1 at 20°C |
| | Vapour Density (Air = 1) | 4 |
| | Volatile component | 49-60 |
| | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | >420 |
| 9.2 | Other information | None available |

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| 10.1 | Reactivity; Chemical stability; | If stored and handled in accordance with section 7 hazardous reactions are unlikely. Unstable in the presence of incompatible material. |
| -3 | Possibility of hazardous reactions | |
| 10.4 | Conditions to avoid | Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. See SDS section 7 - Handling and storage. |
| 10.5 | Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| 10.6 | Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity/Effects

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Enviro 800 Pur part B:

n-butyl acetate:

Acute toxicity

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >14080 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4hr

Oral (rat) LD50: 10736 mg/kg

Irritation

Eye (human): 300 mg

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVER

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h – moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate

Hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer:

Acute toxicity

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18.5 mg/L/1he

Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg

Irritation

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg – moderate

Hexamethylene diisocyanate:

Acute toxicity

dermal (rat) LD50: >7000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.06 mg/L/4h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.124 mg/L/4H

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.462 mg/L/4H

Oral (rat) LD50: 710 mg/kg

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

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Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitization reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

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 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. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of

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minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. They may be genetically determined or acquired, for example, during infections or exposure to irritant substances. Immunologically the low molecular weight substances become complete allergens in the organism either by binding to peptides or proteins (haptens) or after metabolism (prohaptens). Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

for 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate:

There is evidence that diisocyanate prepolymers may induce asthma at the same or greater frequency as the monomers; therefore, there is a need to assess the potential for human exposure to prepolymeric HDI as well as monomeric HDI. 1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate is corrosive to the skin and the eye. 1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate was found to induce dermal and respiratory sensitization in animals and humans. There is no threshold known for this effect. Inhalation studies with repeated exposures to 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate vapor show that the respiratory tract is the target with 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate showing primarily upper respiratory tract lesions (nasal cavity).

1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate did not show a neurotoxic effect in a combined reproduction/developmental/neurotoxicity study. Life-time inhalation exposure to rats revealed a progression of non-neoplastic respiratory tract lesions, primarily to the nasal cavity, and represented the sequelae of non-specific irritation. Based on the presence of only reversible tissue responses to irritation at the low concentration of 0.005 ppm, this concentration was a NOAEL. No carcinogenic potential in rats was observed after life-time inhalation. Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate showed no mutagenic activity in vitro in bacterial and in mammalian cell test systems.

1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate showed no clastogenic activity in vivo.

1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate has no effect on fertility and post-natal viability through post-natal day 4 in the rat after inhalation up to 0.299 ppm. The overall NOEL was 0.005 ppm. Inhalation of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate during the pregnancy of rats produced maternal effects (nasal turbinate histopathology) at concentrations ³ 0.052 ppm. No developmental toxicity was observed up to 0.308 ppm. Isocyanate vapours/mists are irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis with wheezing, gasping and severe distress, even sudden loss of consciousness, and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may

occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning after a period of tolerance. A respiratory response may occur following minor skin contact. Skin sensitisation is possible and may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives and swelling of extremities. Isocyanate-containing vapours/ mists may cause inflammation of eyes and nasal passages. Onset of symptoms may be immediate or delayed for several hours after exposure. Sensitised people can react to very low levels of airborne isocyanates. Unprotected or sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material.

Long Term Effects:

Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. Clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

n-butyl acetate:

LC50 96h Fish 18mg/L Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information

EC50 48h Crustacea =32mg/L IUCLID Toxicity Data

EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 1.675mg/L EPIWIN Suite V3.12 -Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated)

EC50 96h Fish 18mg/L Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information

Hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer:

LC50 96h Fish 0.015mg/L EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated)

EC50 24h Crustacea >=100mg/L Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity

EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants >1000mg/L Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity

Hexamethylene diisocyanate:

EC0 24 Crustacea <0.33mg/L IUCLID Toxicity Data

LC50 96 Fish 22mg/L IUCLID Toxicity Data

EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants >77.4mg/L Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity

NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 11.7mg/L Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity

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Microorganisms/Effect on sludge	No data
Persistence and degradability	n-butyl acetate water/soil; LOW. Air; LOW hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer water/soil; HIGH. Air; HIGH hexamethylene diisocyanate water/soil; LOW. Air; LOW
Bioaccumulative potential	n-butyl acetate LOW (BCF = 14) hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer LOW (LogKOW = 7.5795) hexamethylene diisocyanate LOW (LogKOW = 3.1956)
Mobility in soil	n-butyl acetate LOW (KOC = 20.86) hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer LOW (KOC = 18560000) hexamethylene diisocyanate LOW (KOC = 5864)
Additional Information	Do NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Material Recommendation:

Material that cannot be used, reprocessed or recycled should be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations at an approved facility. Depending on the regulations, waste treatment methods may include, e.g., landfill or incineration. Do **NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

Uncleaned packaging Recommendation:

Completely discharge containers (no tear drops, no powder rest, scraped carefully). Containers may be recycled or re-used. Observe local/state/federal regulations. Uncleaned packaging should be treated with the same precautions as the material.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

U.N. Number: 1866

DG Class: 3

EPG card: N/A

Hazchem Code: 3Y

Proper Shipping Name: RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

Packing Group: 3

Poison Schedule: N/A

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)

U.N. Number: 1866

DG Class: 3

Proper Shipping Name: RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

Packing Group: III

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)

Marine Pollutant: NO

U.N. Number: 1866

DG Class: 3

Proper Shipping Name: RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

Packing Group: III

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Label



SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National and local regulations must be observed. For information on labeling please refer to section 2 of this document.

Poisons Schedule Number: N/A

**Australian Inventory:
Controlled Schedule
Carcinogenic Substances:**

Listed
Not listed substances

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Safety Data Sheets are updated regularly. Please ensure you have a current copy. SDS can be obtained from our website: www.envirosystems.com.au

The SDS should be used to assist in the Risk Management. Many other factors determine whether the reported Hazards are risks in any given workplace.

Specific Risks may be determined by reference to various Exposure Scenarios, Scale of use, Frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Emergency Telephone: Info Safe – 1800 638 556, Poisons Centre – 13112