

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



Hazard Identifiers



Version: 3

Issued by: Envirosystems Technologies

Date of Issue: May 2017

### SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

- 1.1 **Product Name:** Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B
  - 1.1 **Manufacturer's Product Code:** N/A
  - 1.2 **Recommended Use:** Part B of a two/three component coating
  - 1.3 **Company:** Envirosystems Technologies Pty Ltd
  - 1.3 **Address:** 295 Princes Highway St Peters, NSW 2044.
  - 1.3 **Website:** www.envirosystems.com.au
  - 1.3 **Telephone:** +61 2 85958699 (business hours)
  - 1.3 **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 **Non-Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Class	Category
Acute Toxicity Inhalative	4
Skin Sensitization	1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	3

- 2.2 **Label Elements**



Signal word

Warning

H-code	Hazard Statements
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335.	May cause respiratory irritation.
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Prevention
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Response

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P304, P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P333, P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362, P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Storage</b>
P403, P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Disposal</b>
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

### 3.1 Substances

See section below for Mixtures

### 3.2 Mixtures

CAS No.	Material	Content %
28182-81-2	hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	40-60
164250-92-4	Aliphatic Polyisocyanate	40-60
822-06-0	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	<0.25

## SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### General Advice:

Soiled, soaked clothing and shoes must be immediately removed, decontaminated and disposed of.

#### Ingestion:

DO NOT induce the patient to vomit, medical advice is required.

#### Inhalation:

Take the person into the fresh air and keep him warm, let him rest; if there is difficulty in breathing, medical advice is required.

#### Eye Contact:

Hold the eyes open and rinse with preferably lukewarm water for a sufficiently long period of time (at least 10 minutes). Contact an ophthalmologist.

#### Skin Contact:

In the event of contact with the skin, preferably wash with a cleanser based on polyethylene glycol or with plenty of warm water and soap. Consult a doctor in the event of a skin reaction.

### 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

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 5.1 Extinguishing media** Suitable extinguishing media:  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Foam, extinguishing powder, in cases of larger fires, water spray should be used.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media that may not be used for safety reasons:  
High volume water jet
- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture** Oxides of carbon and isocyanate vapors and traces of hydrogen cyanide as well as other possibly toxic fumes from fire. Fire in vicinity poses risk of pressure build-up and rupture. Containers at risk from fire should be cooled with water and, if possible, removed from the danger area.
- 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.

## 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. If material is released indicate risk of slipping. Do not walk through spilled material.
- 6.2 Environmental precautions** Do not discharge into sewers or waterways or soil.
- 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up** Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with wet, absorbent material (e.g. sawdust, chemical binder based on calcium silicate hydrate, sand). After approx. one hour transfer to waste container and do not seal (evolution of CO<sub>2</sub>!). Keep damp in a safe ventilated area for several days.
- 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.
- In all areas where isocyanate aerosols and/or vapor concentrations are produced in elevated concentrations, exhaust ventilation must be provided in such a way that the workplace exposure limits (WEL) is not exceeded. The air should be drawn away from the personnel handling the product
- The personal protective measures described in section 8 must be observed. The precautions required in the handling of isocyanates must be taken. Avoid contact with skin and eyes and the inhalation of vapor.

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage

**Storage Requirements:**

Keep container tightly closed, store in a cool, dry area

**Storage Incompatibility:**

Not known

**Suitable containers:**

Original packing as recommended by manufacturer.

**Temperature Conditions:**

5° to 35° C

**Protection from weather:**

Store undercover and away from frost and moisture

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Once mixed with part A and applied, produces a hard wearing, durable surface suitable for commercial and industrial applications.

### 7.4 Regulations and standards (Australia):

N/A

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Emergency limits:

Ingredient	STEL	TWA	
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	0.07 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.02mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AU NOEL

### 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. 1st monitor air quality should be checked regularly in accordance with AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment (AS/NZS 1715). Then 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*

When engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure, then respiratory equipment should be used to protect against airborne contaminant (organic filter of sufficient capacity eg 3M™ Organic Vapor Cartridges, 6051). The appropriate respiratory equipment can be determined based upon actual airborne concentration (e.g. xylene, isocyanates) and **can vary** depending on individual circumstances.

In case of hypersensitivity of the respiratory tract (e.g. asthmatics and those who suffer from chronic bronchitis) it is inadvisable to work with the product.

*Eye protection*

Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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.

*Hand protection*

Suitable materials for safety gloves; EN 374:

Butyl rubber - IIR: thickness  $\geq 0,5\text{mm}$ ; breakthrough time  $\geq 480\text{min}$ .

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



Fluorinated rubber - FKM: thickness  $\geq 0,4\text{mm}$ ; breakthrough time  $\geq 480\text{min}$ .  
Recommendation: contaminated gloves should be disposed of.

### *Skin protection*

Low static overalls and PVC apron for mixing chemicals. Barrier are ok in some circumstances. Full body spray suit should be used when spraying.

### *Other Information*

Use barrier creams to protect skin from contact with the material. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet and after finishing work. Observe the usual precautions when handling chemicals.

### 8.3 Further information for system design and engineering measures

Ventilation is recommended under normal use conditions. State regulations on speed and direction of airflow away from operators must be observed. Keep containers closed when not in use.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1	<b>Odour:</b>	almost odourless
	<b>Colour:</b>	colourless to yellow
	<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
	<b>Flash Point:</b>	203°C
	<b>Boiling Point:</b>	285 °C
	<b>Melting Point:</b>	Not Available
	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.15 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
	<b>pH:</b>	N/A
	<b>Solubility in Water (g/L):</b>	Immiscible at 15 °C
	<b>Flammability:</b>	N/A
	<b>Lower Limit:</b>	N/A
	<b>Higher Limit:</b>	N/A
	<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	< 0,00001 hPa at 20 °C
	<b>Vapour Density (Air = 1)</b>	N/A
	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	N/A
	<b>Ignition temperature</b>	440°C
	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	150°C
9.2	<b>Other information</b>	Non available

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1	<b>Reactivity; Chemical stability;</b>	If stored and handled in accordance with standard industrial practices not hazardous reactions are known. Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohols; reacts with water forming CO <sub>2</sub> ; in closed containers, risk of bursting owing to increase of pressure.
-3	<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	
10.4	<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	This information is not available.
10.5	<b>Incompatible materials</b>	This information is not available.
10.6	<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	No hazardous decomposition products when stored and handled correctly. But Oxides of carbon and other possibly toxic fumes from fire.

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute Toxicity/Effects

### Aliphatic Polyisocyanate

*Acute toxicity, oral*

LD50 rat, female: > 2.500 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



### *Acute toxicity, dermal*

LD50 rat, male/female: > 2.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Studies of a comparable product.

### *Acute toxicity, inhalation*

LC50 rat, female: 0,390 mg/l, 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Toxicological studies of a comparable product. The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used.

Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on expert judgment and the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Converted acute toxicity point estimate 1,5 mg/l

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: Expert judgement

Assessment: Harmful if inhaled.

### *Primary skin irritation:*

Species: rabbit

Result: slight irritant

Classification: No skin irritation

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

### *Primary mucosae irritation:*

Species: rabbit

Result: slight irritant

Classification: No eye irritation

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

### *Skin sensitisation according to Magnusson/Kligmann (maximizing test):*

Species: Guinea pig

Result: positive

Classification: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

### *Respiratory sensitization*

Classification: No classification according to EC Directives 2006/121/EC or 1999/45/EC as respiratory sensitizer.

No pulmonary sensitisation observed in animal tests.

No pulmonary sensitisation potential was observed in guinea pigs after either intradermal or inhalative induction with polyisocyanate based on hexamethylene diisocyanate.

### **hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer**

#### *Acute toxicity, oral*

LD50 rat, female: >= 5.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

#### *Acute toxicity, dermal*

LD50 rat, male/female: > 2.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Studies of a comparable product.

#### *Acute toxicity, inhalation*

LC50 rat, female: 0,390 mg/l, 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: OECD Test

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



Guideline 403 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.  
The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on expert judgment and the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Converted acute toxicity point estimate 1,5 mg/l  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: Expert judgement

Assessment: Harmful if inhaled.

*Primary skin irritation:*

Species: rabbit  
Result: slight irritant  
Classification: No skin irritation  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

*Primary mucosae irritation:*

Species: rabbit  
Result: slight irritant  
Classification: No eye irritation  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

*Skin sensitisation (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):*

Species: Mouse  
Result: positive  
Classification: May cause sensitization by skin contact.  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

*Respiratory sensitization*

Classification: No classification according to EC Directives 2006/121/EC or 1999/45/EC as respiratory sensitizer.  
No pulmonary sensitisation observed in animal tests.  
No pulmonary sensitisation potential was observed in guinea pigs after either intradermal or inhalative induction with polyisocyanate based on hexamethylene diisocyanate.

### Chronic Toxicity/Effects

*Repeated dose toxicity*

hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
NOAEL: 3,3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> air  
Application Route: Inhalative  
Species: rat, male/female  
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,5 - 3,3 - 26,4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Exposure duration: 90 d  
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours a day, 5 days a week  
Test substance: as aerosol  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 413  
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.  
Evidence of damage to organs other than the organs of respiration was not found.

*Genetic toxicity in vitro*

Aliphatic Polyisocyanate  
Test type: Ames test Result: negative Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Test type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Method: OECD

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



Test Guideline 473 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Test type: Point mutation in mammalian cells (HPRT test) Result: negative  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test) Metabolic activation:  
with/without Result: No indication of mutagenic effects. Method: OECD Test  
Guideline 471

Test type: Point mutation in mammalian cells (HPRT test) Metabolic activation:  
with/without Result: negative Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Toxicological  
studies of a comparable product.

Test type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test system: Chinese hamster V79  
cell line Metabolic activation: with/without Result: negative Method: OECD Test  
Guideline 473 Toxicological studies of a comparable product

### *Carcinogenicity*

No data available

### *Reproductive toxicity*

hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Available data show no indications for reproductive toxicity.

### *Teratogenicity*

hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Animal experiments on structurally similar compounds showed no indication of  
specific reproductive toxicity.

### *STOT evaluation – one-time exposure*

Aliphatic Polyisocyanate  
Route of exposure: Inhalative  
May cause respiratory irritation.

hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Route of exposure: Inhalative May cause respiratory irritation.

### *STOT evaluation – repeated exposure*

No data available

### *Aspiration toxicity:*

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Toxicology Assessment:

Acute effects: Harmful if inhaled.

Sensitization: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

### **Additional:**

Special properties/effects: Over-exposure, especially when spraying coatings  
containing isocyanate without the necessary precautions, entails the risk of  
concentration-dependent irritating effects on eyes, nose throat, and respiratory  
tract. Delayed appearance of the complaints and development of hypersensitivity  
(difficult breathing, coughing, asthma) are possible. Hypersensitive persons may  
suffer from these effects even at low isocyanate concentrations, including  
concentrations below the occupational exposure limit. Prolonged contact with the  
skin may cause tanning and irritant effects.

Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with diisocyanates can  
play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction.



## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

#### **Aliphatic Polyisocyanate:**

Acute Fish toxicity  
LC50 > 100 mg/l  
Test type: Acute Fish toxicity  
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)  
Exposure duration: 96 h  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.  
Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Acute toxicity for daphnia  
EC50 > 100 mg/l  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Exposure duration: 48 h  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.  
Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Acute toxicity for algae  
ErC50 > 1.000 mg/l  
Test type: Growth inhibition  
Species: scenedesmus subspicatus  
Exposure duration: 72 h  
Method: DIN 38412  
Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

#### **Aliphatic Polyisocyanate:**

Acute Fish toxicity  
LC50 > 100 mg/l  
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)  
Exposure duration: 96 h  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.  
Sample preparation on account of the reactivity of the substance with water:  
Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; Filtration

Acute toxicity for daphnia  
EC50 > 100 mg/l  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Exposure duration: 48 h  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.  
Sample preparation on account of the reactivity of the substance with water:  
Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; Filtration.

Acute toxicity for algae  
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
ErC50 199 mg/l  
Test type: Growth inhibition  
Species: scenedesmus subspicatus  
Exposure duration: 72 h  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.  
Sample preparation on account of the reactivity of the substance with water:  
Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; Filtration.

Ecotoxicology Assessment  
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Acute aquatic toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



met.

Chronic aquatic toxicity: There is no evidence of a chronic aquatic toxicity.

Impact on Sewage Treatment: Because of the low bacterial toxicity, there is no risk of an adverse effect on the performance of biological waste water treatment plants.

### Microorganisms/Effect on sludge

Aliphatic Polyisocyanate  
EC50 > 1.000 mg/l  
Species: activated sludge  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
EC50 > 10.000 mg/l  
Test type: Respiration inhibition  
Species: activated sludge  
Exposure duration: 3 h  
Method: EG-RL 88/302/EEC

### Persistence and degradability

**Aliphatic Polyisocyanate**  
Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 C  
Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

**hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer**  
Test type: aerobic  
Biodegradation: 2 %, 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V, C.4.E.  
Ecotoxicological studies of the product  
Test type: aerobic  
Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C  
Ecotoxicological studies of the product

Stability in water  
Test type: Hydrolysis  
Half life: 7,7 h at 23 °C  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 111  
The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.  
Studies of a comparable product.

Photodegradation  
Test type: Phototransformation in air  
Temperature: 25 °C  
sensitizer: OH-radicals  
Half-life indirect photolysis: 11,7 h  
Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)  
After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.  
Test type: Phototransformation in air  
Temperature: 25 °C  
sensitizer: OH-radicals  
Half-life indirect photolysis: 3,1 h  
Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)  
After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.  
Studies of hydrolysis products.

Volatility (Henry's Law constant)  
Calculated value = < 0,000001 Pa\*m<sup>3</sup>/mol at 25 °C

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



Method: Bond-method  
The substance has to be scored as non-volatile from water.  
Calculated value =  $< 0,000001 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{m}^3/\text{mol}$  at 25 °C  
Method: Bond-method  
The substance has to be scored as non-volatile from water.  
Studies of hydrolysis products.

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 706,2  
Method: (calculated)  
The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.  
An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10,11  
Method: (calculated)  
An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.  
Studies of hydrolysis products.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)  
log Pow: ca. 8,38(value calculated)

### Mobility in soil

Not applicable

### Additional Information

Isocyanate reacts with water at the interface forming CO<sub>2</sub> and a solid insoluble product with high melting point (polyurea). This reaction is accelerated by surfactants (e.g. detergents) or by water-soluble solvents. Previous experience shows that polyurea is inert and non-degradable.

## 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.

#### Uncleaned packaging Recommendation:

After final product withdrawal, all residues must be removed from containers (drip-free, powder-free or paste-free). Once the product residues adhering to the walls of the containers have been rendered harmless, the product and hazard labels must be invalidated. These containers can be returned for recycling to the appropriate centres set up within the framework of the existing take-back scheme of the chemical industry. Containers must be recycled in compliance with national legislation and environmental regulations.

None disposal into waste water.

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Transport Information

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

U.N. Number:

Not applicable

DG Class:

Non-Dangerous

EPG card:

Not applicable

Hazchem Code:

Not applicable

Proper Shipping Name:

Not applicable

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro 850 PUR TC Part B



<b>Packing Group:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Poison Schedule</b>	6
<b>Label</b>	Not applicable

### 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:6**
- Isocyanates**
- Australian Inventory:** Listed
- Controlled Schedule** No listed substances
- Carcinogenic 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](http://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