

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro Shield Part B



Hazard Identifiers



Version:6

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### SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

- 1.1 Product Name:** Enviro Shield Part B  
**Manufacturer's Product Code:** N/A
- 1.2 Recommended Use:** Part B of a two component, water based epoxy 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 **Non-Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Class	Category
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2a
Skin Sensitization	1
Respiratory Sensitization	1
Toxic to reproduction	2
Specific target organ exposure - single	1
Specific target organ exposure - repeated	1

- 2.2 Label Elements**



Signal word

**Danger**

H-code	Hazard Statements
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause allergic skin reaction
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties

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H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs: (eyes)
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: (skin, respiratory tract, kidneys, liver)
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Prevention</b>
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Response</b>
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P305, P351, P338, P310	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P303, P361, P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P333, P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P304, P340	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P301, P330, P331	If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Storage</b>
	Store in a cool well-ventilated area
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Disposal</b>
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant. In accordance with local regulation

### 2.3 Other Hazards

None known

## SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

### 3.2 Mixtures

See section below for Mixtures

CAS No.	Material	Content %
68410-23-1	Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines	10-30
112-24-3	triethylenetetramine	<1.5
90-72-2	2,4,6-Tris (dimethylaminomethyl) phenol	<2
107-98-2	Propylene glycol monomethyl	<5

	ether	
14808- 60- 7	Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	10-30

**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 personnel should pay attention to the own safety.

**Ingestion:**

IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

**Inhalation:**

Keep patient calm and remove to fresh air. If not breathing or if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Transport to hospital, or doctor. exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.

**Eye Contact:**

While holding eyes open, gently flood with plenty of fresh water for 15 minutes. Washing within one minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. Immediate medical attention required. If pain persists or recurs also 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. Seek medical attention in event of irritation. 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.

**SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media:

Water fog or fine spray, dry chemical powder, foam, BCF (where regulations permit). Alcohols resistant foams are preferred. Protein foams may function but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media that may not be used for safety reasons:  
 Do not use direct water stream as it might spread the fire.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Oxides of carbon and other possibly toxic fumes from fire.

- 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. 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), phenolics products typical of burning organic material. 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. 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 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.
- 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.
- Since this is in a liquid form when applied there is no risk from silica, however sometimes the product may be sanded after it has cured and solid. Respiratory protection must be worn as this product contains silica which is a health hazard. It may cause cancer or causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhaled.
- 7.2 Conditions for safe storage** **Storage Requirements:** Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. This may generate toxic vapour.  
**Temperature Conditions:** Up to 40° 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):** Classified as a 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	STEL	TWA
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100ppm	50ppm

Emergency Limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
None known			

**8.2 Exposure controls**

**General protection and hygiene measures:**

General ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash hands at the end of work and before eating. Remove contaminated, soaked clothing immediately.

**Personal protection equipment:**

*Respiratory protection*

Generally, not required however if ventilation is inadequate respiratory protection should be worn e.g. type A-P organic filter respirator of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent). In high vapour concentrations or if the respirator is the sole means of protection or in a suspected oxygen-deficient atmospheres such as empty vessels or confined spaces, use air-supplied full-face or hood and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

*Eye protection*

Appropriate safety glasses or chemical goggles.

*Hand protection*

When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or neoprene or pvc). Do NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin).

*Skin protection*

Overalls clothing or long sleeve shirt and long pants.

*Other Information*

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 Odour:**
- Odour Threshold**
- Colour:**
- Physical State:**
- Flash Point:**
- Boiling Point:**
- Melting Point:**
- Specific Gravity:**
- pH:**
- Solubility in Water (g/L):**

Mild  
 Not determined  
 Light grey  
 Low Viscosity Liquid  
 Not determined  
 >100 °C  
 Not Available  
 0.95 – 1.05  
 10  
 Miscible

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<b>Flammability:</b>	Not flammable
<b>Lower Limit:</b>	Not determined
<b>Higher Limit:</b>	Not determined
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Not determined
<b>Vapour Density (Air = 1)</b>	Not determined

9.2 **Other information** None available

### SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>10.1 Reactivity; Chemical stability;</b>	If stored and handled in accordance with standard industrial practices not hazardous reactions are known. Unstable in the present of incompatible material.
<b>-3 Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	
<b>10.4 Conditions to avoid</b>	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
<b>10.5 Incompatible materials</b>	Keep away from oxidizing agents, acids and alkalis and oxidizers.
<b>10.6 Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Oxides of carbon and other possibly toxic fumes from fire.

### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute Toxicity/Effects

##### **Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

###### *Acute oral toxicity*

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. LD50, Rat, 4,016 mg/kg

###### *Acute dermal toxicity*

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

###### *Acute inhalation toxicity*

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. The odor is objectionable at 100 ppm; higher levels produce eye, nose, and throat irritation and are intolerable at 1000 ppm. Anesthetic effects are seen at or above 1000 ppm. LC50, Rat, 6 Hour, vapour, > 25.8 mg/l

###### *Skin corrosion/irritation*

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

###### *Serious eye damage/eye irritation*

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

###### *Sensitization*

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

##### **2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol:**

###### *Acute toxicity*

LD50 Oral - Rat - male and female - 2,169 mg/kg  
(OECD Test Guideline 401)

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### *Serious skin damage/eye irritation*

Skin - Rabbit

Result: Corrosive - 4 h

(OECD Test Guideline 404)

### *Serious eye damage/eye irritation*

Eyes - Rabbit

Result: Corrosive

### *Sensitization*

Maximisation Test (GPMT) - Guinea pig

Result: The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

(OECD Test Guideline 406)

### **Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines:**

#### *Acute toxicity*

Oral: LD50 Rat: > 5,000 mg/kg

#### *Skin corrosion/irritation*

No data available

#### *Serious eye damage/eye irritation*

No data available

#### *Respiratory or skin sensitisation*

No data available

### **Triethylenetetramine:**

#### *Acute toxicity*

Oral: LD50 Rat: 2,500 mg/kg

#### *Skin corrosion/irritation*

Species: rabbit

Result: Severe irritant. 24hrs

#### *Serious eye damage/eye irritation*

Species: rabbit

Result: moderate. 24hrs

#### *Respiratory or skin sensitisation*

No data available

## **Chronic Toxicity/Effects**

### **Enviro Shield part B:**

#### *Specific target organ systematic toxicity (single exposure)*

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation. Target Organs: Central nervous system.

Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines:

Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation.

Triethylenetetramine: Category 1, Eyes

#### *Specific target organ systematic toxicity (repeated exposure)*

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether: Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, Liver.

Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines:

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Category 2, Skin.

Triethylenetetramine: Category 1, respiratory tract, skin, liver and kidneys.

### *Genetic toxicity*

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

### *Carcinogenicity*

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol: this product present at levels is NOT a probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

### *Reproductive toxicity*

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether: In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines: and Triethylenetetramine: Suspected of damaging fertility.

### *Teratogenicity*

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether: Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines: and Triethylenetetramine: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

### *Aspiration Hazard*

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

### **Silica:**

Since this is in a liquid form when applied there is no risk from silica, however sometimes with general use of the product it may be sanded after it has cured and solid. Respiratory protection must be worn as this product contains silica which is a health hazard. It may cause cancer or causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhaled.

### **Long Term Effects:**

No new information.

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **Toxicity**

#### **Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

##### *Acute toxicity in fish*

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis  
LC50, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), static test, 96 Hour, 6,812 mg/l, DIN 38412  
LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, >= 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent  
LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 20,800 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

##### *Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates*

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 21,100 - 25,900 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

##### *Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants*



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ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 7 d, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

### **2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol:**

*Acute toxicity in fish*

LC50 - Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 175 mg/l - 96 h

*Toxicity to algae static test*

EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (Scenedesmus subspicatus) – 84 mg/l - 72 h (OECD Test Guideline 201)

### **Microorganisms/Effect on sludge**

#### **Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

*IC50, activated sludge, static test, > 1,000 mg/l*

### **Persistence and degradability**

#### **Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.95 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.84 mg/g

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 7.8 Hour

Method: Estimated.

#### **2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol::**

aerobic - Exposure time 28 d

Result: 4 % - Not readily biodegradable.

(OECD Test Guideline 301D)

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

#### **Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

*Bioaccumulation:* Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.37 at 20 °C Measured

*Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 2*

#### **Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines:**

*Bioaccumulation:* Bioconcentration potential is low.

Partition coefficient: BCF 492

#### **Triethylenetetramine:**

*Bioaccumulation:* Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: Log Pow -1.66 to -1.4

### **Mobility in soil**

#### **Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Partition

coefficient (Koc): 0.2 - 1.0 Estimated.

### **Additional Information**

Do NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 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:

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

Not classified as a **Non-Dangerous Good** according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

U.N. Number: N/A

DG Class: N/A

EPG card: N/A

Hazchem Code: 3Z

Proper Shipping Name: N/A.

Packing Group: N/A

### Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)

U.N. Number: N/A

DG Class: N/A

Proper Shipping Name: N/A.

Packing Group: N/A

Marine Pollutant: Yes

### Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)

U.N. Number: N/A

DG Class: N/A

Proper Shipping Name: N/A

Packing Group: N/A

### Label

None

## 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: S5**

#### Australian Inventory:

Listed

#### Controlled Schedule

Not 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

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and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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