

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

## Enviro Epoxy EF Part B



Hazard Identifiers

Version: 1

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## SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

- 1.1 Product Name:** Enviro Epoxy EF Part B  
**Manufacturer's Product Code:** N/A
- 1.2 Recommended Use:** Part B of a two component, epoxy patching compound
- 1.3 Company:** Envirosystems Technologies Pty Ltd  
**Address:** 295 Princes Highway St Peters, NSW 2044.  
**Website:** [www.envirosystems.com.au](http://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
Acute Toxicity - Oral	4
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	4
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	4
Skin corrosion / irritation	1b
Eye corrosion / irritation	1
Sensitizer - Skin	1
Carcinogenicity	2
Aquatic Hazard - Chronic	4

- 2.2 Label Elements**



Signal word

Danger

H-code	Hazard Statements
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful if in contact with skin
H302	Harmful if inhaled
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

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H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effect to aquatic life
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Prevention</b>
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -- No smoking
P260	Do NOT breath dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P234	Keep only in original container.
P264	Wash with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Response</b>
P301, P330, P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303, P361, P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304, P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305, P351, P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P342, P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P302, P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333, P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362, P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301, P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P-Code</b>	<b>Precautionary Statement - Storage</b>
P405, P303, P235	Store locked up in a cool well-ventilated area
<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

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### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances

#### 3.2 Mixtures

See section below for Mixtures

CAS No.	Material	Content %
100-51-6	benzyl alcohol	5-10
2855-13-2	isophorone diamine	1-5
112-24-3	Triethylenetetramine	1-5
25068-38-6	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	1-5
64742-95-6	Solvent Naptha (petroleum), light aromatic	1-5
98-82-8	Cumene	<0.1
90-72-2	2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	5-10
14808-60-7	Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	<60

### 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:

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. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Immediately Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.

##### Inhalation:

Keep patient calm and remove to fresh air. Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.

##### Eye Contact:

While holding eyes open, gently flood with plenty of fresh water for 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor 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. Quickly remove contaminated clothing including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor without delay.

#### 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.

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**4.3 Advice for doctor** Treat symptomatically

### 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.
- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture** 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. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
- 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.

### 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. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- 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 – fire extinguishers should be kept handy. 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. Do NOT use plastic buckets. DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers. Do NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Since this is in a liquid form when applied there is no risk from silica, however

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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.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage

#### **Storage Requirements:**

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

#### **Incompatible materials:**

Do NOT store near acids and acid forming substances. Segregate from isocyanates. Segregate from epoxides.

#### **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 an epoxy patching compound.

### 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: Australia

Ingredient	TWA	STEL
Cumene	25ppm	75ppm

Emergency limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl alcohol	10ppm	60ppm	150ppm	150ppm
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid		90 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	990 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **General protection and hygiene measures:**

Good 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. Keep working clothes separately. Remove contaminated, soaked clothing immediately. Clean work areas regularly.

#### **Personal protection equipment:**

##### *Respiratory protection*

Respiratory protection should be worn. Air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards. 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

##### *Eye protection*

Chemical goggles with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous

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eye protection is desirable. Full face respiratory may be required if exposure causes discomfort.

### *Hand protection*

For full contact, material: Chloroprene. Minimum layer thickness: 0.6 mm. For splash contact Material: Nature latex/chloroprene. Minimum layer thickness: 0.6 mm.

### *Skin protection*

Overalls clothing and PVC Apron, PVC protective suit may be required if exposure is severe. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Remember to also take into account of other chemical or processes when selecting glove type as well.

### *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	<b>Odour:</b>	Ammoniacal like odour
	<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not Available
	<b>Colour:</b>	Pale yellow
	<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid Gel
	<b>Flash Point:</b>	Not Available
	<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not Available
	<b>Melting Point:</b>	Not Available
	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.94
	<b>pH:</b>	11
	<b>Solubility in Water (g/L):</b>	slight
	<b>Flammability:</b>	Not Available
	<b>Explosive Lower Limit:</b>	Not Available
	<b>Explosive Higher Limit:</b>	Not Available
	<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Not Available
	<b>Vapour Density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available
	<b>Volatile component</b>	Not Available
	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
9.2	<b>Other information</b>	None available

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1-3	<b>Reactivity; Chemical stability; Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	If stored and handled in accordance with standard industrial practices not hazardous reactions are known. Unstable in the presence of incompatible material.
10.4	<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame.
10.5	<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Reacts with acids and strong oxidizing agents. Reacts with halogenated compounds. Strong exothermic reaction.
10.6	<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Acute Toxicity/Effects

#### **benzyl alcohol:**

##### *Acute toxicity*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4178 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1000 ppm/8h  
Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 2000 ppm/4h  
Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg

##### *Irritation*

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE  
Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild  
Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open-mild

#### **isophorone diamine:**

##### *Acute toxicity*

Oral (rat) LD50: 1030 mg/kg  
Inhalation LC50 (rat): > 5.01 mg/l (OECD Guideline 403) Exposure time: 4 h  
Dermal LD50 (rat) : > 2,000 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 402) The European Union (EU) has classified this as 'harmful'.

##### *Irritation*

Skin, Species: rabbit Result: Corrosive.  
Eyes, Species: rabbit Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Method: OECD Guideline 405

##### *Sensitization*

Assessment of sensitization: Sensitization after skin contact possible.  
Maximization test Species: guinea pig Result: sensitizing Method: OECD Guideline 406

#### **Triethylenetetramine:**

##### *Acute toxicity*

LD50 Oral - rat - 2,500 mg/kg  
LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 550 mg/kg

##### *Irritation*

Skin – rabbit Result: Severe skin irritation - 24 h  
Eyes – rabbit Result: Severe eye irritation

##### *Skin Sensitization*

Expected to be a skin sensitizer

#### **bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid:**

##### *Acute toxicity*

dermal (rat) LD50: >800 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 13447 mg/kg

##### *Irritation*

Eye (rabbit): 100mg – Mild

#### **Solvent Naptha (petroleum), light aromatic / Cumene:**

##### *Acute toxicity*

Inhalation (rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 > 6193 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Oral (rat) LD50: 3492 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50 > 3160 mg/kg

##### *Irritation*

Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure



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May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes.

### *Skin Sensitization*

Not expected to be a skin sensitizer

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

#### *Acute toxicity*

LD50 Oral - Rat - male and female - 2,169 mg/kg

#### *Irritation*

Skin – Rabbit Result: Corrosive - 4 h

Eyes – Rabbit Result: Corrosive

#### *Skin Sensitization*

Maximisation Test (GPMT) - Guinea pig Result: The product is a skin sensitizer, sub-category 1B.

## **Chronic Toxicity/Effects**

#### *Single dose toxicity*

Triethylenetetramine: Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., Cough, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), light aromatic / Cumene: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be irritating to the respiratory tract.

#### *Repeated dose toxicity*

Isophorone diamine: The substance may cause damage to the kidney after repeated ingestion of high doses, as shown in animal studies.

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), light aromatic / Cumene: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### *Genetic toxicity*

Isophorone diamine: No mutagenic effect was found in various tests with bacteria and mammalian cell culture. The substance was not mutagenic in a test with mammals.

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid: S. typhimurium strains TA100 and TA1535, bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (10-10,000 ug/plate) was mutagenic with and without S9; negative results were obtained in TA98 and TA1537 (Canter et al., 1986; Pullin, 1977). In a spot test, BADGE (0.05 or 10.00 mg) failed to show mutagenicity in strains TA98 and TA100 (Wade et al., 1979). Negative results were also obtained in the body fluid test using urine of female BDF and ICR mice (1000 mg/kg bisphenol A diglycidyl ether), the mouse host-mediated assay (1000 mg/kg), micronucleus test (1000 mg/kg), and dominant lethal assay (~3000 mg/kg).

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), light aromatic / Cumene: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guidelines.

2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol: No data available Ames test S. typhimurium Result: negative.

#### *Carcinogenicity*

Benzyl alcohol: Showed no evidence of carcinogenic activity in long-term toxicology and carcinogenesis study.

Isophorone diamine: Study scientifically not justified.

Triethylenetetramine: Is not identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid: IARC concluded that "there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether in experimental animals." Its overall evaluation was "Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether is not classifiable



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as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), light aromatic / Cumene: Caused cancer in laboratory animals, but the relevance to humans is uncertain.

2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol: Not identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

### *Reproductive toxicity*

Isophorone diamine: Assessment of reproduction toxicity: Repeated oral uptake of the substance did not cause damage to the reproductive organs. Study scientifically not justified.

Solvent Naptha (petroleum), light aromatic / Cumene: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guidelines.

### *Teratogenicity*

Isophorone diamine: No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies.

### **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:**

Above

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **12.1 Toxicity**

#### *benzyl alkyl alcohols:*

Fish LC50 (96 h): Medaka 87.6 mg/l; golden orfe 75 mg/l; rainbow trout >100 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates: Daphnia magna EC50 (48 h): 15.2 - 16 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates: Daphnia magna EC50 (21 d): 6.77 mg/l (reproduction inhibition); NOEC 4.7 mg/l (reproduction inhibition)

Aquatic invertebrates: Daphnia magna LC50 (21 d): 8.4 mg/l (parental toxicity)

Algae EbC50: Scenedesmus subspicatus 12 g/l; NOEC 6.25 mg/l;

EbC50 Selenastrum capricornutum 20.3 mg/l; NOEC (0-72 h) 10.5 mg/l

#### *isophorone diamine:*

Fish: LC50 (96 h) 110 mg/l, Leuciscus idus (Directive 84/449/EEC, C.1, semistatic) Nominal values (confirmed by concentration control analytics)

Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (48 h) 23 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static) Nominal values (confirmed by concentration control analytics)

Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (48 h) 388 mg/l, Chaetogammarus marinus (semistatic)

Aquatic plants: EC50 (72 h) > 50 mg/l (growth rate), Scenedesmus subspicatus (Directive 88/302/EEC, part C, p. 89) Nominal concentration.

Aquatic invertebrates: EC10 (72 h) 11.2 mg/l (growth rate), Scenedesmus subspicatus (Directive 88/302/EEC, part C, p.89) Nominal concentration.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: No observed effect concentration (21 d) 3 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, part 2, semistatic) Nominal values (confirmed by concentration control analytics)

Toxicity to microorganisms: DIN 38412 Part 8 bacterium/EC10 (18 h): 1,120 mg/l Nominal concentration.

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

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fish static test LC50 - Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 175 mg/l - 96 h  
algae static test EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (Scenedesmus subspicatus) – 84 mg/l - 72 h (OECD Test Guideline 201)

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

*isophorone diamine:*

Assessment biodegradation and elimination (H2O)

Not readily biodegradable (by OECD criteria). 8 % DOC reduction (28 d) (Directive 92/69/EEC, C.4-A) (aerobic, predominantly domestic sewage)

Assessment of stability in water

In contact with water the substance will hydrolyse slowly. < 10 % (5 d) (50 °C, pH value 7), (OECD Guideline 111, pH 7)

*Solvent Naptha (petroleum), light aromatic / Cumene:*

Water, Ready Biodegradability, 28 day(s) Percent Degraded; 78%

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

Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 4 % - Not readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301D)

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

*isophorone diamine:*

Because of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient (log Pow) accumulation in organisms is not to be expected. Literature data.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

*isophorone diamine:*

Will not evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface.

Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected.

### Additional Information

Do NOT discharge into sewer or waterways. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

## 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: 2735

DG Class: 8

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	EPG card:	N/A
	Hazchem Code:	2X
	Proper Shipping Name:	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. *; Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. * (contains isophoronediamine)
	Packing Group:	8
	Poison Schedule	S5
<b>Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)</b>	U.N. Number:	2735
	DG Class:	8
	Proper Shipping Name:	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. *; Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. * (contains isophoronediamine)
	Packing Group:	III
<b>Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)</b>	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
	U.N. Number:	2735
	DG Class:	8
	Proper Shipping Name:	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. *; Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. * (contains isophoronediamine)
	Packing Group:	III

### Label



## SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture</b>	National and local regulations must be observed. For information on labeling please refer to section 2 of this document.
<b>Australian Inventory:</b>	<b>Poisons Schedule Number: S5</b>
<b>Controlled Schedule</b>	Listed
<b>Carcinogenic Substances:</b>	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](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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# **SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)**

## **Enviro Epoxy EF Part B**



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