SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)
Enviro Prime 789

Version:4

Issued by: Envirosystems

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Hazard Identifiers

1.1	**Product Name:**	Enviro Prime 789
	Manufacturer's Product Code:	N/A
1.2	**Recommended Use:**	Single Pack moisture cured primer
1.3	**Company:**	Envirosystems Technologies
	Address:	295 Princes Highway St Peters, NSW 2044.
	Website:	www.envirosystems.com.au
	Telephone:	+61 2 85958699 (business hours)
	Fax:	Poisons Centre – 131126
1.4	**Emergency Telephone:**	+61 2 85958660

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 Liquids	3
Acute Toxicity, inhalation	4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2
Respiratory Sensitization	1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	2
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	2
Aspiration hazard	1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment- chronic	3

2.2 Label Elements

Signal word **Danger**

H-code	Hazard Statements
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Liver, Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Prevention**
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection
P260	Do not breath dust , mist or vapors
P273	Avoid release to the environment
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Prevention**
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.
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.
P301, P310	If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call poison center or doctor
P361, P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P314	Get Medical advice / attention if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P337, P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370, P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam to Extinguish.
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Storage**
P404, P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
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

3.1 Substances — See section below for Mixtures

3.2 Mixtures

CAS No.	Material	Content %
67815-87-6	Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate	30 – 60%
101-68-8	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	10 - 30%
1330-20-7	Xylene	30 – 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 reparation if necessary. First aid personal should pay attention to the own safety.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water and give water to drink as much as comfortable able too. Seek medical advice. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Avoid giving milk, oils or alcohol.

Inhalation:
If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.
Treatment is essentially symptomatic.
A physician should be consulted.

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. Seek medical attention without delay, 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

If inhaled, the product may cause harmful effects, respiratory irritation, and difficulty in breathing.
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.
Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of

chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1	**Extinguishing media**	Suitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide (CO_2) Dry powder Foam. Water spray or fog - Large fires only Unsuitable extinguishing media that may not be used for safety reasons: None.
5.2	**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**	Flammable, But Oxides of carbon and other possibly toxic fumes from fire.
5.3	**Advice for firefighters**	Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Reduce spillage from entering drains or water course. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), phenolics products typical of burning organic material. Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1	**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**	Secure the area, isolate hazard area and deny entry. 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. Do not direct water at spill or source of leak. Avoid skin contact and inhalation. Cleanup and disposal under expert supervision is advised. Keep unauthorized people away.
6.2	**Environmental precautions**	Do not discharge into sewers or waterways and soil. If large amounts have been spilled, inform the relevant authorities.
6.3	**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**	Small 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. Typically, such a preparation may consist of: Sawdust: 20 parts by weight Kieselguhr 40 parts by weight plus a mixture of ammonia (s.g. 0.880) 8% v/v non-ionic surfactant 2% v/v water 90% v/v} Let stand for 24 hours

Three commonly used neutralising fluids each exhibit advantages in different situations.

Formulation A :
liquid surfactant 0.2-2%
sodium carbonate 5-10%
water to 100%

Formulation B
liquid surfactant 0.2-2%
concentrated ammonia 3-8%
water to 100%

Formulation C
ethanol, isopropanol or butanol 50%
concentrated ammonia 5%
water to 100%

After application of any of these formulae, let stand for 24 hours.

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. 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. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Do NOT allow clothing with this material to stay in contact with skin. 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.
7.2	**Conditions for safe storage**	**Storage Requirements:** Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. **Incompatible materials:** Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, strong bases, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerization reactions in these materials. **Temperature Conditions:** Up to 40º C and out of direct sunlight. **Protection from weather:** Store undercover and away from frost and moisture

7.3 Specific end use(s)
High strength 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 safe work Australia

Ingredient	STEL	TWA
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	0.07 mg/m3	0.02 mg/m3
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	0.07 mg/m3	0.02 mg/m3
Xyelene	150 mg/m3	80 mg/m3

Emergency Limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	0.45 mg/m3		

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 for flammable materials and if solvents / thinners 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. When engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory equipment should be used to protect against airborne contaminant. Chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge is recommended. The appropriate respiratory equipment can be determined based upon actual airborne concentration and can vary depending on individual circumstances. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716.
Eye protection
Safety glasses with side shields or 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.
Hand protection
Suitable materials for safety gloves; Laminated and Nitrile rubber >=0.35mm, contaminated gloves should be disposed of.
Skin protection
The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. For small amounts a long sleeve shirt and full-length pants should be sufficient.

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:**	Mild
	Odour Threshold	Not determined
	Colour:	Dark Amber
	Physical State:	Liquid
	Flash Point:	25°C
	Autoignition Temperature:	Not determined
	Boiling Point:	138°C
	Melting Point:	Not determined
	Specific Gravity:	0.95-1.05
	pH:	Not determined
	Solubility in Water (g/L):	Not Soluble
	Flammability:	Flammable
	Lower Limit:	1% v/v
	Higher Limit:	7% v/v
	Vapour Pressure:	10 hPa at 20 °Cp
	Vapour Density (Air = 1)	Not determined
9.2	**Other information**	None available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 -3	**Reactivity; Chemical stability; Possibility of hazardous reactions**	If stored and handled in accordance with standard industrial practices no hazardous reactions are known. Unstable in the present of incompatible material. May vent and release flammable gas at high temperature. May explode when exposed to high temperature or heated.
10.4	**Conditions to avoid**	Avoid contact with incompatible materials and condition.
10.5	**Incompatible materials**	Reducing agents, acids and alkalis
10.6	**Hazardous decomposition products**	Oxides of carbon and other possibly toxic fumes from fire once water has evaporated

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity/Effects

Oral
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
LD50 rat, male/female: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: Directive 84/449/EEC, B.1
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
LD50 rat, male/female: > 10.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Dermal
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate

LD50 rabbit, male/female: > 9.400 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
LD50 rabbit, male/female: > 9.400 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Inhalation
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Assessment: Harmful by inhalation.
Studies of a comparable product.
Converted acute toxicity point estimate 1,5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
LC50 rat, male/female: 0,31 mg/l, 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: Harmful by inhalation.

Irritation
Skin: Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Classification: Causes skin irritation.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Species: rabbit
Result: slight irritant
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Primary mucosa
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Classification: Causes serious eye irritation.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Species: rabbit
Result: non-irritant
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Respiratory sensitization
Classification: May cause sensitization by inhalation.
Classification according to Directive 2006/121/EC Annex VI

Aspiration hazard
Yes

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

Specific target organ systematic toxicity (single exposure)
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause respiratory irritation.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ systematic toxicity (repeated exposure)
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Route of exposure: Inhalative
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Genetic toxicity
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test)
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with/without
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test)
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with/without
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Carcinogenicity
Aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates may cause airway toxicity and skin sensitization. Monomers and prepolymers exhibit similar respiratory effect. Of the several members of diisocyanates tested on experimental animals by inhalation and oral exposure, some caused cancer while others produced a harmless outcome. This group of compounds has therefore been classified as cancer-causing.

4,4’-Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate
Lung tumors were observed in animal experiments in MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m3) exposed to small droplets of mist. The tumor caused both respiratory irritation and lung injury.

4,4’-Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Xylene is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reproductive toxicity / Teratogenicity
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m^3
NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m^3
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m^3
Species: rat, female
Application Route: Inhalative

Dose Levels: 0 - 1 - 4 - 12 mg/m3
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day (Exposure duration: 10 days (day 6 - 15 p.c.))
Test period: 20 d
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m3
Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m^3
NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m^3
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m^3
Species: rat, female
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose Levels: 0 - 1 - 4 - 12 mg/m3
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day (Exposure duration: 10 days (day 6 - 15 p.c.))
Test period: 20 d
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 4 mg/m3
Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments

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. 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.

Xylene: RTECS: Not available
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Acute Fish toxicity:
LC50 > 100 mg/l
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)
Exposure duration: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Studies of a comparable product.

Acute toxicity for daphnia:
EC50 83 mg/l
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Exposure duration: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Studies of a comparable product.

Chronic toxicity to daphnia:
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
NOEC (Reproduction) > 10 mg/l
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Exposure duration: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
NOEC (Reproduction) > 10 mg/l
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Exposure duration: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity for algae:
ErC50 > 100 mg/l
Species: Desmodesmus subspicatus (Green algae)
Exposure duration: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Studies of a comparable product.

Acute bacterial toxicity:
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
EC50 > 100 mg/l
Test type: Respiration inhibition
Species: activated sludge
Exposure duration: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
EC50 > 100 mg/l
Test type: Respiration inhibition
Species: activated sludge
Exposure duration: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms:
diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
NOEC (mortality) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

Toxicity to terrestrial plants:
diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
NOEC (seedling emergence) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Avena sativa (oats)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 208
NOEC (Growth rate) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Avena sativa (oats)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 208
NOEC (seedling emergence) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Lactuca sativa (lettuce)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 208
NOEC (Growth rate) > 1.000 mg/kg
Species: Lactuca sativa (lettuce)
Exposure duration: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 208

Ecotoxicology Assessment
Chronic aquatic toxicity: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability
Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate
Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C
Studies of a comparable product.

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Test type: aerobic
Inoculum: activated sludge
Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C
According to the results of tests of biodegradability this product is not readily biodegradable.

Stability in water:
diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Test type: Hydrolysis
Half life: 20 h at 25 °C
The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.
Studies of a comparable product.

Photodegradation:
diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Test type: Phototransformation in air
Temperature: 25 °C
sensitizer: OH-radicals
Concentration sensibilisator: 500.000 1/cm3
Half-life indirect photolysis: 0,92 d
Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)
After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be moderately degraded by photochemical processes.
Studies of a comparable product.

Bioaccumulative potential

diphenylmethane-diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 14
Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Exposure duration: 42 d
Concentration: 0,2 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305 C
An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.
The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.
Studies of hydrolysis products.

Mobility in soil

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) LOW (KOC = 376200)

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:	8A1
Hazchem Code:	3[Y]
Proper Shipping Name:	Resin Solution, Flammable
Packing Group:	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)

U.N. Number:	1866
DG Class:	3
Proper Shipping Name:	Resin Solution, Flammable
Packing Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	No

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)

U.N. Number:	1866
DG Class:	3
Proper Shipping Name:	Resin Solution, Flammable
Packing Group:	III

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: 6

Australian Inventory:	Listed
Controlled Schedule Carcinogenic Substances:	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.

Emergency Telephone: Poisons Centre – 13112