SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)
Enviro HP1200 Part A

Version: 3

Issued by: Envirosystems

Date of Issue: November 2026

Hazard Identifiers



SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

1.1	**Product Name:**	Enviro HP1200 Part A
	Manufacturer's Product Code:	N/A
1.2	**Recommended Use:**	Part A of a two component, polyurethane coating
1.3	**Company:**	Envirosystems
	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:**	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 – Inhalation	4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	2A
Respiratory Sensitizer	1
Skin Sensitizer	1
Carcinogenicity	2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	2 (Inhalation)

2.2 Label Elements



Signal word **Danger**

H-code	Hazard Statements
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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.
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Prevention**
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection (if ventilation is inadequate).
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Response**
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
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.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P-Code	**Precautionary Statement - Storage**
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up
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

Once sensitized, exposure to very low atmospheric concentrations may trigger severe asthmatic attacks. Sensitization is irreversible.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

See section below for mixtures

3.2 Mixtures

CAS No.	Material	Content %
101-68-8	4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	30-60
25686-28-6	Carbodiimide-modified MDI (Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate, oligomers)	10-30

	Polyurethane Prepolymer	1-10
	Ingredients that do not require disclosure	remaining

Notes on composition

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8) is classified as:
Acute Tox. 4 (H332), Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), Eye Irrit. 2 (H319), Resp. Sens. 1 (H334), Skin Sens. 1 (H317), Carc. 2 (H351), STOT SE 3 (H335), and STOT RE 2 (H373).

Carbodiimide-modified MDI (CAS 25686-28-6) is classified as:
Acute Tox. 4 (H332), Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), Eye Irrit. 2 (H319), Resp. Sens. 1 (H334), Skin Sens. 1 (H317), Carc. 2 (H351), STOT SE 3 (H335), and STOT RE 2 (H373).

Polyurethane Prepolymer is classified as:
Acute Tox. 4 (H332), Skin Irrit. 2 (H315), Eye Irrit. 2 (H319), Resp. Sens. 1 (H334), Skin Sens. 1 (H317), Carc. 2 (H351), STOT SE 3 (H335), and STOT RE 2 (H373).

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:
Do not induce vomiting. Observe the patient carefully. Wash mouth with water then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:
Keep patient calm and remove to fresh air. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. 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.

Eye Contact:
Immediately hold the eyes open and gently flood with plenty of fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses only if easy to do so and continue rinsing. After flushing, seek medical attention. Only a skilled person should undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

4.3 Advice for doctor

Treat symptomatically. Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line.

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:
Flooding quantities of water only or Foam or Dry chemical powder or BCF (where regulations permit) or Carbon dioxide or Water spray or fog - Large fires only. Large Fires – Can use large volumes of water, as normally applied from a distance by hoses. Water based or other firefighting foams can be effective in extinguishing such fires, as well as suppressing the release of diisocyanate vapors.

Unsuitable extinguishing media that may not be used for safety reasons:
None known

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include:, carbon dioxide (CO2), phenolics products typical of burning organic material, isocyanate vapor and traces of hydrogen cyanide may be given off. 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

All spills should be attended immediately. 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.

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.
Neutralizer formulations include:
Surfactant 1-20% and water to make up to 100% Liquid surfactant 0.2-2%, sodium carbonate 5-10% and water to make up to 100% Liquid surfactant 0.2-2%, concentrated ammonia 3-8% and water to make up to 100%

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

Provide for fresh air ventilation. Do not inhale the vapor. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Water, either as liquid or vapor, must be rigorously excluded from the material during both handling and storage, as the product will react with water giving insoluble polyurea and liberating carbon dioxide gas. In a closed container this could cause the container to rupture. Do not drink or eat during work – no smoking. Comply with the health and safety laws at work

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

Storage Requirements:
Store in a cool, dry area away from incompatible materials. Containers should be kept dry and sealed. Containers, which are opened, must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store away from sources of ignition or heat.
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:
5 to 35º C
Protection from weather:
Store undercover and away from frost and moisture. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials. Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohol. Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates and thioisocyanates 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 polymerisation reactions in these materials. Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds. A range of exothermic decomposition energies for isocyanates is given as 20-30 kJ/mol.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

7.4 Regulations and standards (Australia):

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

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limits: Worksafe

Ingredient	TWA	STEL
Isocyanates, all (as -NCO)	0.02 mg/m3	0.07 mg/m3

Emergency limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	29mg/m3	40mg/m3	240mg/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. Air quality should be checked regularly in accordance with AS/NZS 1715. Use dilution ventilation systems to dilute and displace contaminated air with fresh air supplied to the work area by mechanical exhaust fans (make sure explosion and spark proof equipment as solvents are used) or natural air currents through doors, windows or other openings in the building.

Personal protection equipment:

Respiratory protection
Avoid breathing of vapors/gases. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716.The use of a respirator for organic vapors with (disposable) or with replaceable filters is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels and type of contaminant. If entering spaces where the airborne concentration of a contaminant is unknown then the use of a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with positive pressure air supply complying with AS/NZS 1715/1716, or any other acceptable International Standard is recommended

Eye protection
Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles. Full face respiratory may be required if exposure causes discomfort. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants

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

Skin protection
Low static overalls clothing. A protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Do not use barrier creams.

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

Please ensure adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed when not in use.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1

Odour:	Not Determined
Odour Threshold	No test data available
Colour:	Clear pale yellow
Physical State:	Not Determined
Flash Point:	Not Determined
Boiling Point:	Not Determined
Melting Point:	Not Determined
Specific Gravity:	1.0-1.2
pH (5% solution):	Not Determined
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Reacts
Flammability:	Not Determined
Explosive Lower Limit:	Not Determined
Explosive Higher Limit:	Not Determined
Vapour Pressure:	<0.01

	Vapour Density (Air = 1)	Not Determined
	Volatile component	Not Determined
	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	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 not hazardous reactions are known. Unstable in the present of incompatible material.
10.4	**Conditions to avoid**	Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. See SDS section 7 - Handling and storage.
10.5	**Incompatible materials**	See section 7, Strong alkalis, strong acids, strong oxidizing agents, alcohols, amines, carboxylic acids and water.
10.6	**Hazardous decomposition products**	See section 5, Emits toxic fumes including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and isocyanate vapors when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity/Effects

Acute toxicity

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI):
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >9400 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402
Studies of a comparable product.
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.368 mg/l/4hrMethod: OECD Test Guideline 403
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg Method: Directive 84/449/EEC, B.1 Toxicological studies of a comparable product

Carbodiimide-modified MDI
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >9400 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402
Studies of a comparable product.
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.368 mg/l/4hrMethod: OECD Test Guideline 403
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg Method: Directive 84/449/EEC, B.1 Toxicological studies of a comparable product

Assessment: Harmful if inhaled

Skin irritation

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Species: rabbit
Result: irritating
Classification: Causes skin irritation.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Carbodiimid modified MDI
Species: rabbit
Result: irritating
Classification: Causes skin irritation.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Assessment: Causes skin irritation.
Will cause irritation to the skin, with effects including: redness, itchiness and possible dermatitis.

Eye irritation
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Result: Irritating
Source: manufactures SDS

Carbodiimid modified MDI
Result: Irritating
Source: manufactures SDS

Assessment: Causes serious eye irritation
Will cause irritation to the eyes, with affects including: tearing, pain, stringing, and blurred vision. Depending upon duration of exposure, eye damage may occur.

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

Respiratory or skin sensitization
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)
Skin sensitisation according to Buehler (epicutaneous test):
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
Classification: Does not cause skin sensitization.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):
Species: Mouse
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

Respiratory sensitization
Species: Guinea pig
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitization by inhalation.

Carbodiimid modified MDI
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

Respiratory sensitization
Species: Guinea pig
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitization by inhalation.
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Assessment: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Assessment: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Germ cell mutagenicity
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)
Test Type: Ames test
Test system: S. typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.13.
Result: negative

Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Mutagenicity (micronucleus test)
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate; diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate
Species: rat, male/female
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m3
Test substance: as aerosol
Exposure duration: 2 a
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day, 5 days/week
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453
Occurrence of tumors in the highest dose group.
Studies of a comparable product.

Carbodiimid modified MDI
Species: rat, male/female
Application Route: Inhalative
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,2 - 1 - 6 mg/m3
Test substance: as aerosol
Exposure duration: 2 a
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours/day, 5 days/week
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453
Occurrence of tumors in the highest dose group.
Studies of a comparable product

Assessment: Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Inhalation
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)
May cause respiratory irritation

Carbodiimid modified MDI
May cause respiratory irritation

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation. - Respiratory system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Inhalation
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Carbodiimid modified MDI
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

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. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Classification: Not classified as environmentally hazardous under GHS 7 criteria based on available toxicological and reaction-rate data.
Toxicity to Fish: LC50 > 1,000 mg/L (96 h}, Danio rerio / Zebra fish)
Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: EC50 > 1,000 mg/L (24 h, Daphnia magna)
Toxicity to Algae: EC50 > 1,640mg/L (72 h, Scenedesmus subspicatus)
Toxicity to Microorganisms/Bacteria: EC50 > 100mg/L (3 h, Activated Sludge)

Ecotoxicity Summary: Polymeric and monomeric MDI react rapidly with water at the liquid-water interface to form carbon dioxide (CO2) and solid, insoluble polyureas. Due to this low water solubility and rapid reaction rate, acute aquatic toxicity is extremely low.

Persistence and degradability

Abiotic Degradation: In water, monomeric and oligomeric MDI undergo rapid hydrolysis (half-life < 20 minutes) to form transient, unstable aromatic amines, which further react immediately with excess isocyanate to form high-molecular-weight, insoluble polyurea solids. Biodegradation: The unreacted monomer is not readily biodegradable (0% degradation after 28 days, OECD 302C). However, the resulting polyurea reaction product is biologically inert and persistent in the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Low bioaccumulation potential. The high molecular weight of the prepolymers and the rapid hydrolysis rate of free MDI species prevent bioaccumulation in biological tissues or aquatic organisms (BCF <14), Cyprinus carpio).

Mobility in soil

Soil Mobility: Low. Upon contact with moist soil, the liquid prepolymers undergo interfacial polymerization to form an immobile, inert, solid polyurea crust. Leaching into groundwater is extremely unlikely under ambient conditions.

Additional Information

Do NOT discharge into sewer or waterways, unreacted liquid material to enter storm drains, surface water, or soil systems. Large spills can cause physical blockages or local mechanical disruption in drainage networks due to foam formation and curing.

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.

The disposal of large quantities of product should normally be undertaken only by a specialist contractor. The product may be incinerated in a suitable facility, however consult with local authorities before doing so to ensure that all local regulations are observed. In the case of only a small quantity of product waste, the following method may be applied, with caution, by technically component person: The waste product is reacted with an excess of Polyol to form a foam or solid polyurethane. The product of the reaction can then be incinerated or disposed of in landfill. This process should be carried out slowly in an open drum to avoid rapid heat generation and release of gases.

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 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:	N/A
Proper Shipping Name:	N/A
Packing Group:	N/A
Poison Schedule	S6

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:	NO

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: S6

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
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: Poisons Centre – 131126

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