# Safety Data Sheet

## Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

## 1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product name:** Vulkem 351

**Recommended use:** Use according to manufacturer's directions


**Supplier:** Tremco CPG Australia Pty Ltd
**ABN:** 25 000 024 064
**Street Address:** 12/4 Southridge Street
Eastern Creek NSW 2766
**Telephone:** 02 9638 2755
**Facsimile:** 02 9638 2955


**Emergency Telephone number: 02 9037 2994**

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**This material is hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia GHS 7.**

**Signal Word**
Warning

**Hazard Classifications**
Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A
Sensitisation - Skin - Category 1
Chronic Hazard to the Aquatic Environment - Category 3

**Hazard Statements**

| | |
|---|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

**Prevention Precautionary Statements**

| | |
|---|---|
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |
| P103 | Read carefully and follow all instructions. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all other equipment. |
| P242 | Use non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take action to prevent static discharges. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray. |
| P264 | Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection. |

**Response Precautionary Statements**

| | |
|---|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P321 | Specific treatment (see on product label). |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use (insert appropriate media) to extinguish. |

**Storage Precautionary Statement**

| | |
|---|---|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |

**Disposal Precautionary Statement**

| | |
|---|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations. |

**Poison Schedule:** Unknown

**DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION**

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

**Dangerous Goods Class:** 3

## 3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

| CHEMICAL ENTITY | CAS NO | PROPORTION |
|---|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic | 64742-95-6 | 1-10 % |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 1-10 % |
| Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- | 95-63-6 | 1-10 % |
| carbamic acid, complex ester | 140921-24-0 | 1-10 % |
| Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl- | 108-67-8 | <1 % |
| cumene | 98-82-8 | <0.5 % |
| Cyclohexane, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethyl- | 4098-71-9 | <0.2 % |
| Ingredients determined to be Non-Hazardous | | Balance |
| | | 100% |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

**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.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.

**Skin Contact:** If skin contact occurs:Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.Flush skin

and hair with running water (and soap if available).Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Eye contact:** If this product comes in contact with eyes:Wash out immediately with water.If irritation continues, seek medical attention.Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Ingestion:** If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration ofvomitus.If swallowed 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.Observe the patient carefully.Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.Seek medical advice.Avoid giving milk or oils.Avoid giving alcohol

**PPE for First Aiders:** Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, apron, safety glasses, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

**Notes to physician:** Treat symptomatically. Effects may be delayed. Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal. Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselectivebronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEIThese represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):Determinant Index: Methylhippu-ric acids in urine Index: 1.5 gm/gm creatinineSampling Time: End of shiftDeterminant Index: Methylhippu-ric acids in urine Index: 2 mg/minSampling Time: Last 4 hrs of shift

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Hazchem Code:** •3Y

**Suitable extinguishing media:** If material is involved in a fire use alcohol resistant foam or dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

**Specific hazards:** Flammable liquid and vapour. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

**Fire fighting further advice:** Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and

suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**SMALL SPILLS**
Remove all ignition sources.Clean up all spills immediately.Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.Wipe up.Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

**LARGE SPILLS**
Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.LAND SPILL - SMALLSORBENT TYPE: Feathers - pillow RANK: 1 APPLICATION: throw COLLECTION: pitchfork LIMITATIONS: DGC, RTSORBENT TYPE: cross-linked polymer - particulate RANK: 2 APPLICATION: shovel COLLECTION: shovel LIMITATIONS: R,W,SSORBENT TYPE: cross-linked polymer- pillow RANK: 2 APPLICATION: throw COLLECTION: pitchfork LIMITATIONS: R, DGC, RTSORBENT TYPE: sorbent clay - particulate RANK: 3 APPLICATION: shovel COLLECTION: shovel LIMITATIONS: R, I, P,SORBENT TYPE: treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate RANK: 3 APPLICATION: shovel COLLECTION: shovel LIMITATIONS: R, ISORBENT TYPE: wood fibre - pillow RANK: 4 APPLICATION: throw COLLECTION: pitchfork LIMITATIONS: R, P, DGC, RT LAND SPILL - MEDIUMSORBENT TYPE: cross-linked polymer -particulate RANK: 1 APPLICATION: blower COLLECTION: skiploader LIMITATIONS: R, W, SSORBENT TYPE: treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate RANK: 2 APPLICATION: blower COLLECTION: skiploader LIMITATIONS: R, ISORBENT TYPE: sorbent clay - particulate RANK: 3 APPLICATION: blower COLLECTION: skiploader LIMITATIONS: R, I, PSORBENT TYPE: polypropylene - particulate RANK: 3 APPLICATION: blower COLLECTION: skiploader LIMITATIONS: W, SS, DGCSORBENT TYPE: feathers - pillow RANK: 3 APPLICATION: throw COLLECTION: skiploader LIMITATIONS: DGC, RTSORBENT TYPE: expanded mineral - particulate RANK: 4 APPLICATION: blower COLLECTION: skiploader LIMITATIONS: R, I, W, P, DGCLegendDGC: Not effective where ground cover is denseR; Not reusableI: Not incinerableP: Effectiveness reduced when rainyRT:Not effective where terrain is ruggedSS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sitesW: Effectiveness reduced when windyReference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988Liquid Isocyanates and high isocyanate vapour concentrations will penetrate seals on self contained breathing apparatus - SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur.Clear area of personnel and move upwind.Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.May be violently or explosively reactive.Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.Consider evacuation (or protect in place).No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.Increase ventilation.Stop leak if safe to do so.Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide No:** 14

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skinElectrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice itsdiameter, then <= 7 m/sec).Avoid splash filling.Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.Use in a well-ventilated area.Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.Avoid generation of static electricity.DO NOT use plastic buckets.Earth all lines and equipment.Use spark-free tools when handling.Avoid contact with incompatible materials.When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.Avoid physical damage to containers.Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.Work clothes should be laundered separately.Use good occupational work practice.Observe manufacturer's storage and handling

recommendations contained within this SDS.Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel -adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowablequantities and minimum storage distances.Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) andflammable gas detectors.Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tankvents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up.Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

**Storage:** Suitable containerPails.Packing as supplied by manufacturer.Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an innerpackage, the can must have a screwed enclosure.For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging;(ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact withinner and outer packagesIn addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb anyspillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. Storage incompatibility:Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates are electrophiles, and as such they are reactive toward a varietyof nucleophiles including alcohols, amines, and even water. Upon treatment with an alcohol, an isocyanate forms a urethane linkage. If adi-isocyanate is treated with a compound containing two or more hydroxyl groups, such as a diol or a polyol, polymer chains are formed, which are known as polyurethanes. Reaction between a di-isocyanate and a compound containing two or more amine groups, produces long polymer chains known as polyureas.· 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, andperoxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions in these materials.· Isocyanates also can react with themselves. Aliphatic di-isocyanates can form trimers, which are structurally related to cyanuric acid.Isocyanates participate in Diels-Alder reactions, functioning as dienophiles· Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds.· Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. This reaction may also generate large volumes of foamand heat. Foaming spaces may produce pressure in confined spaces or containers. Gas generation may pressurise drums to the point of rupture.· Do NOT reseal container if contamination is expected· Open all containers with care· Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solventsoften occur with explosive violence,· Isocyanates will attack and embrittle some plastics and rubbers.· The isocyanate anion is a pseudohalide (syn pseudohalogen) whose chemistry, resembling that of the true halogens, allows it to substitute for halogens in several classes of chemical compounds.. The behavior and chemical properties of the several pseudohalides are identical to that of the true halide ions.A range of exothermic decomposition energies for isocyanates is given as 20-30 kJ/mol.The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment.For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decompositionenergies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th EditionAvoid reaction with oxidising agentsAvoid strong acids, bases.

This material is classified as a Class 3 Flammable Liquid as per the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and/or the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land" and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**National occupational exposure limits:**

| | TWA | | STEL | | NOTICES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | |
| Cumene | 25 | 125 | 75 | 375 | Sk |
| Isophorone diisocyanate | | | | | |
| Xylene | 80 | 350 | 150 | 655 | |

As published by Safe Work Australia.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

**Biological Limit Values:** As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

**Engineering Measures:** Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use only in well ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator.

**Personal Protection Equipment:** SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, APRON, SAFETY GLASSES, RESPIRATOR.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted.

Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, apron, safety glasses, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

*RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSUMER USE:*
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls canbe highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.The basic types of engineering controls are:Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically"adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of aventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or

contaminant in use.Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilationequipment should be explosion-resistant.Spraying of material or material in admixture with other components must be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations. Localexhaust ventilation with full face air supplied breathing apparatus (hood or helmet type) is normally required. Unprotected personnel must vacatespraying area.NOTE: Isocyanate vapours will not be adequately absorbed by organic vapour respirators. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreaseswith the square of distance from the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source.The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated byspraying at a point 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within theextraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installedor used.Safety glasses with side shields.Chemical goggles.Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describingthe wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorptionand adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained intheir removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately andremove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed ina clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 ornational equivalent]The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protectiveequipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer tomanufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advanceand has therefore to be checked prior to the application.The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed whenmaking a final choice.Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should bewashed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:· frequency and duration of contact,· chemical resistance of glove material,· glove thickness and· dexteritySelect gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according toEN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-termuse.· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:· Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min· Good when breakthrough time > 20 min· Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min· Poor when glove material degradesFor general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeationefficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based onconsideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers'technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves areonly likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasionor puncture potentialGloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumedmoisturiser is recommended.Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves.Protective gloves and overalls should be worn as specified in the appropriate national standard.Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be re-used until they have been decontaminated.NOTE: Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanatesOveralls.PVC Apron.PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.Eyewash unit.Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not

recommended as they may produce staticelectricity.For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from aconductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipatestatic electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issuedconductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

**Hygiene measures:** Overalls.PVC Apron.PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.Eyewash unit.Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce staticelectricity.For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from aconductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipatestatic electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issuedconductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| **Form:** | Liquid |
| **Colour:** | Coloured or clear liquid; reacts with water |
| **Odour:** | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Solubility in water:** | Immiscible |
| **Density:** | 0.95 |
| **Relative Vapour Density (air=1):** | Not Available |
| **Flash Point (°C):** | 41 |
| **Flammability Limits (%):** | lower: Flammable |
| **Melting Point/Range (°C):** | Not Available |
| **Boiling Point/Range (°C):** | 140 |
| **Viscosity:** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate=1):** | Not Available |
| **Partition Coefficient:** | Not Available |
| **Total VOC (g/Litre):** | Not Available |

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)
N Av = Not available, N App = Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical stability:** Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.Product is considered stable.Hazardous polymerisation will not occur

**Conditions to avoid:** See section 7

**Incompatible materials:** See section 7Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

**Hazardous decomposition products:** See section 5

**Hazardous reactions:** See section 7

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

**Acute Effects**

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number ofindividuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising theirritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens,may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tractirritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascularsystem.The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis andpulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxietyneurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation mayproduce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposureor may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed towork in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratoryimpairment.Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptomsof xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Transient memory loss,renal impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in three workers overcome by grossexposure to xylene (10000 ppm). One worker died and autopsy revealed pulmonary congestion, oedema and focal alveolar haemorrhage.Volunteers inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5 to 6 hours showed changes in manual coordination reaction time and slight ataxia. Tolerancedeveloped during the workweek but was lost over the weekend. Physical exercise may antagonise this effect. Xylene body burden in humansexposed to 100 or 200 ppm xylene in air depends on the amount of body fat with 4% to 8% of total absorbed xylene accumulating in adiposetissue.Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms ofgiddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

**Skin contact:** The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this materialEntry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. A skin sensitiser. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to allergic contact dermatitis.

**Ingestion:** Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemicalpneumonitis; serious consequences may result.Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, andbluish coloured skin (cyanosis).The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practicerequires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

**Eye contact:** Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfortcharacterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

**Acute toxicity**

**Inhalation:** This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute inhalation exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): $LC_{50}$ > 20.0 mg/L for vapours or $LC_{50}$ > 5.0 mg/L for dust and mist.

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent LC50 (Rat): >4.42 mg/L4h[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)

xylene LC50 (Rat): 5922 ppm4h[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene LC50 (Rat): 10.2 mg/L4h[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene LC50 (Rat): 10.2 mg/L4h[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
cumene LC50 (Rat): 39 mg/L4h[2] (Method: .* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances)
isophorone diisocyanate LC50 (Rat): 0.031 mg/L4h[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)

**Skin contact:** This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute dermal exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): $LD_{50}$ > 2,000 mg/Kg bw

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent LD50 (Rabbit): >1900 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
xylene LD50 (Rabbit): >1700 mg/kg[2] (Method: Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene LD50 (Rabbit): >3160 mg/kg[2] (Method: * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances)
cumene LD50 (Rabbit): 2000 mg/kg[2] (Method: * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances)
carbamic acid, complex ester LD50 (Rat): >2000 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene LD50 (Rat): >3460 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
isophorone diisocyanate LD50 (Rat): >=2000 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)

**Ingestion:** This material has been classified as not hazardous for acute ingestion exposure. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): $LD_{50}$ > 2,000 mg/Kg bw

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent LD50 (Rat): >4500 mg/kg (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
xylene LD50 (Rat): 1548 mg/kg[2] (Method: Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene LD50 (Rat): 6000 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
carbamic acid, complex ester LD50 (Rat): >2000 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene LD50 (Rat): 6000 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
cumene LD50 (Rat): ~1400 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)
isophorone diisocyanate LD50 (Rat): >=2000 mg/kg[1] (Method: Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity)

**Corrosion/Irritancy:** Eye: this material has been classified as a Category 2A Hazard (reversible effects to eyes). Skin: this material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard (reversible effects to skin).

xylene Eye irritant (Rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
xylene Eye irritant (Rabbit): 87 mg mild
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene Eye irritant (Rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
cumene Eye irritant (Rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
cumene Eye irritant (Rabbit): 86 mg mild
xylene Skin irritant (Rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene Skin irritant (Rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
cumene Skin irritant (Rabbit): 10 mg/24h mild
cumene Skin irritant (Rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate

**Sensitisation:** Inhalation: this material has been classified as not a respiratory sensitiser. Skin: this material has

been classified as a Category 1 Hazard (skin sensitiser).

**Aspiration hazard:** This material has been classified as not an aspiration hazard.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):** This material has been classified as not a specific hazard to target organs by a single exposure.

**Chronic Toxicity**

**Mutagenicity:** This material has been classified as not a mutagen.

**Carcinogenicity:** This material has been classified as not a carcinogen.

**Reproductive toxicity (including via lactation):** This material has been classified as not a reproductive toxicant.

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure):** This material has been classified as not a specific hazard to target organs by repeat exposure.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

**Acute aquatic hazard:** 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene: BCF 1344h Fish 31-207 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Datanaphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent: NOEC(ECx) 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 1mg/l 1.IUCLID Toxicity Dataxylene: NOEC(ECx) 73h Algae or other aquatic plants 0.44mg/l 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicitycarbamic acid, complex ester: NOEC(ECx) 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 12.5mg/l 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity1,3,5-trimethyl benzene: NOEC(ECx) 384h Crustacea 0.257mg/l 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicitycumene: NOEC(ECx) 96h Crustacea 0.4mg/l 1. IUCLID Toxicity Dataisophorone diisocyanate: NOEC(ECx) 96h Crustacea 0.56mg/l 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 48hr EC50 (crustacea): 6.14mg/l (Method: IUCLID Toxicity Data)
xylene 48hr EC50 (crustacea): 1.8mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene 48hr EC50 (crustacea): ca.6.14mg/l (Method: IUCLID Toxicity Data)
carbamic acid, complex ester 48hr EC50 (crustacea): 193mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene 48hr EC50 (crustacea): 13mg/L (Method: ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data)
cumene 48hr EC50 (crustacea): 4mg/l (Method: IUCLID Toxicity Data)
isophorone diisocyanat 48hr EC50 (crustacea): isophorone diisocyanat (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 72hr EC50 (algae): 19mg/l (Method: IUCLID Toxicity Data)
xylene 72hr EC50 (algae): 4.6mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
carbamic acid, complex ester 72hr EC50 (algae): 29mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
cumene 72hr EC50 (algae): 1.29mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
isophorone diisocyanate 72hr EC50 (algae): >70mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 96hr EC50 (algae): 64mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene 96hr EC50 (algae): 2.356mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene 96hr EC50 (algae): 2.356mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene 96hr EC50 (algae): 3.084mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
xylene 96hr LC50 (fish): 2.6mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information -

Aquatic Toxicity)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene 96hr LC50 (fish): 3.41mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
carbamic acid, complex ester 96hr LC50 (fish): 199.2mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene 96hr LC50 (fish): 5.216mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
cumene 96hr LC50 (fish): 2.7mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
isophorone diisocyanate 96hr LC50 (fish): >72mg/l (Method: Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)

**Long-term aquatic hazard:** 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 disposingof equipment wash-waters.Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Ecotoxicity:** No information available.

**Persistence and degradability:** No information available.

xylene Half-life in air: = 1.83 days
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene Half-life in air: = 0.67 days
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene Half-life in air: HIGH
cumene Half-life in air: HIGH
isophorone diisocyanate Half-life in air: HIGH
xylene Half-life in soil: = 360 days
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene Half-life in soil: = 56 days
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene Half-life in soil: HIGH
cumene Half-life in soil: HIGH
isophorone diisocyanate Half-life in soil: HIGH
xylene Half-life in water: = 360 days
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene Half-life in water: = 56 days
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene Half-life in water: HIGH
cumene Half-life in water: HIGH
isophorone diisocyanate Half-life in water: HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential:** xylene MEDIUM (BCF = 740)1,2,4-trimethyl benzene LOW (BCF = 275)1,3,5-trimethyl benzene LOW (BCF = 342)cumene LOW (BCF = 35.5)isophorone diisocyanate HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7519)

**Mobility:** Low mobility in soil. 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene LOW (KOC = 717.6)1,3,5-trimethyl benzene LOW (KOC = 703)cumene LOW (KOC = 817.2)isophorone diisocyanate LOW (KOC = 36450)

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.Otherwise:If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the sameproduct, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in theirarea. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:ReductionReuseRecyclingDisposal (if all else fails)This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has beencontaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also beapplied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always beappropriate.DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these

should be considered first.Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment ordisposal facility can be identified.Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensedapparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT**
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the “Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".


| | |
|---|---|
| **UN No:** | 1866 |
| **Dangerous Goods Class:** | 3 |
| **Packing Group:** | III |
| **Hazchem Code:** | •3Y |
| **Emergency Response Guide No:** | 14 |
| **Limited Quantities** | 5 L |
| **Proper Shipping Name:** | RESIN SOLUTION |

**Segregation Dangerous Goods:** Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases (Class 2.1), if both are in bulk, toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), toxic substances (Class 6.1), infectious substances (Class 6.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply.

**MARINE TRANSPORT**
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.


| | |
|---|---|
| **UN No:** | 1866 |
| **Dangerous Goods Class:** | 3 |
| **Packing Group:** | III |
| **Proper Shipping Name:** | RESIN SOLUTION |

**AIR TRANSPORT**
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.


| | |
|---|---|
| **UN No:** | 1866 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dangerous Goods Class:** | 3 |
| **Packing Group:** | III |
| **Proper Shipping Name:** | RESIN SOLUTION |

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**This material is not subject to the following international agreements:**
Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)
Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

**This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:**

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) established under the Therapeutic Goods Act (Commonwealth): Unknown.

AICIS Status: All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue: First Issue

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.