Safety Data Sheet

Hazardous, Dangerous Goods

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Everflex Supaprime
Recommended use: Moisture Curing Polyurethane Primer for Porous & Non porous Substrates

Supplier:	Adheseal
ABN:	16 010 441 013
Street Address:	26 Wolverhampton Street Stafford Queensland 4053
Telephone:	(07) 3356 0000
Facsimile:	(07) 3356 0005
Email:	sales@adheseal.com.au

Emergency Telephone number: (07) 3356 0000

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Classifications
Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A
Sensitisation - Respiratory - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 Respiratory Tract Irritation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Hazard Statements

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.

Prevention Precautionary Statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
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.
P260	Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.

P264	Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response Precautionary Statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
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 Statements

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal Precautionary Statement

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

Poison Schedule:

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
Subrisk 1: 6.1

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Methane, dichloro-	75-09-2	30-60 % (w/w)
Xylene	1330-20-7	10-30 % (w/w)
Benzene, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanato-, homopolymer	25686-28-6	<1 % (w/w)
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, 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.

Skin Contact: Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Eye contact: Wash out immediately with fresh running water.Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Ingestion: IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear rubber boots, overalls, gloves, 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: •3W

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

Specific hazards: Combustible material.

Fire fighting further advice: 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
Evacuate area from everybody not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and, if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.Notify supervision and others as necessary.Put on personal protective equipment (suitable respiratory protection, face and eye protection, protective suit, gloves and impermeable boots).Control source of leakage (where applicable).Dike the spill to prevent spreading and to contain additions of decontaminating solution. Prevent the material from entering drains.Estimate spill pool volume or area.Absorb and decontaminate. - Completely cover the spill with wet sand, wet earth, vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - Add neutraliser (for suitable formulations: see below) to the adsorbent materials (equal to that of estimated spill pool volume). Intensify contact between spill, absorbent and neutraliser by carefully mixing with a rake and allow to react for 15 minutesShovel absorbent/decontaminant solution mixture into a steel drum.Decontaminate surface. - Pour an equal amount of neutraliser solution over contaminated surface. - Scrub area with a stiff bristle brush, using moderate pressure. - Completely cover decontaminant with vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - After 5 minutes, shovel absorbent/decontamination solution mixture into the same steel drum used above.Monitor for residual isocyanate. If surface is decontaminated, proceed to next step. If contamination persists, repeat decontaminate procedure immediately abovePlace loosely covered drum (release of carbon dioxide) outside for at least 72 hours. Label waste-containing drum appropriately. Remove waste materials for incineration.Decontaminate and remove personal protective equipment. Return to normal operation.Conduct accident investigation and consider measures to prevent reoccurrence.

Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide No: 131

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.Product is moisture sensitive; handle under a dry, inert gas.Nitrogen with less than 5 ppm each of moisture and oxygen is recommendedContains low boiling substance:Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.Check for bulging containers. Vent periodicallyAlways release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours· Electrostatic 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 its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).· Avoid splash filling.· Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.· Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on· road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.· Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks)· before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper· grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an· electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to· accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable· air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling· operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result· from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are· not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing,· filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and· containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck· operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may· lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line· velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of· electrostatic discharge (= 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to· twice its diameter, then = 7 m/s). 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.

Storage: 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, allowable quantities 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) and flammable 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 tank vents 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. for commercial quantities of isocyanates:· Isocyanates should be stored in adequately bunded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated. Drums of isocyanates should be stored under cover, out of direct sunlight, protected from rain, protected from physical damage and well away from moisture, acids and alkalis.· Where isocyanates are stored at elevated temperatures to prevent solidifying, adequate controls should be installed to prevent the high temperatures and precautions against fire should be taken.· Where stored in tanks, the more reactive isocyanates should be blanketed with a non-reactive gas such as nitrogen and equipped with absorptive type breather valve (to prevent vapour emissions)..· Transfer systems for isocyanates in bulk storage should be fully enclosed and use pump or vacuum systems. Warning signs, in appropriate languages, should be posted where necessary.· Areas in which polyurethane foam products are stored should be supplied with good general ventilation. Residual amounts of unreacted isocyanate may be present in the finished foam, resulting in hazardous atmospheric concentrations.· Ideal storage temperature range is dependent on the specific polymer due to viscosity and melting point differences between the polymers. Use 25 deg C (77 deg F) to 30 deg C (86 deg F) as a guideline to most liquid isocyanates for optimum storage temperature. If some isocyanates are stored at or below a temperature of 25 deg C (77 deg F), crystallization and settling of the isocyanate may occur. Storage in a cold warehouse can cause crystals to form. These crystals can settle to the bottom of the container. If crystals do form, they can be melted easily with moderate heat. It is suggested that a container the size of a drum be warmed for 16-24 hours at sufficient temperature to melt the crystals. When the crystals are melted, the container should be agitated by rolling or stirring, until the contents are homogenous. Since heated isocyanate will generate vapors more rapidly than product stored at 25 deg C (77 deg F), be sure to follow the precautions under the Personal Protection.

This material is classified as a Class 3 Flammable Liquid, Division 6.1 Toxic Substance 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	
Methylene chloride	50.00	174.00			Sk
Xylene	80.00	350.00	150.00	655.00	

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: RUBBER BOOTS, OVERALLS, GLOVES, 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 rubber boots, overalls, gloves, 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.

Hygiene measures: Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Base Units:	Litres
Form:	Liquid
Colour:	NA
Odour:	NA

Solubility in water:	reacts
Flash Point (°C):	23-60

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials: Oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous reactions: No known hazardous reactions.

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. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs.Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.Xylene is a central nervous system depressantInhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved. A respiratory sensitiser. Can cause possible allergic reactions.

Skin contact: There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis conditionSkin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this materialEntry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Ingestion: Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing.Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)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 practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Eye contact: The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

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.

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

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

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).

Sensitisation: Inhalation: this material has been classified as a Category 1 Hazard (respiratory sensitiser). Skin: this material has been classified as not a skin sensitiser.

Aspiration hazard: This material has been classified as Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): This material has been classified as a Category 3 Hazard. Exposure via inhalation may result in respiratory irritation.

Chronic Toxicity

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

Carcinogenicity: This material has been classified as a Category 2 Hazard.

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 a Category 2 Hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Acute aquatic hazard: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Long-term aquatic hazard: This material has been classified as not hazardous for chronic aquatic exposure. Non-rapidly or rapidly degradable substance for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available OR in the absence of chronic toxicity data, Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >100 mg/L, where the substance is not rapidly degradable and/or BCF < 500 and/or log $K_{ow} < 4$.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used, see "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of this SDS.

If possible material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose in accordance with local, regional, national and international Regulations.

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:	1992
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Subrisk 1:	6.1
Packing Group:	III
Hazchem Code:	•3W
Emergency Response Guide No:	131
Limited Quantities	5 L
Proper Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

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:	1992
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Subrisk 1:	6.1
Packing Group:	III
Limited Quantities:	5 L
Proper Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

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:	1992
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Subrisk 1:	6.1
Packing Group:	III
Limited Quantities:	2 L
Proper Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

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): .

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.