Australian Specialty Inks Pty Ltd
ABN 71 002 591 620
17 Reaghs Farm Rd, Minto NSW 2566
Telephone: (02) 9603-3399 Fax: (02) 9603-7761
Website: www.austspecialtyinks.com.au

PRO-PACK PART B Product Number: FSU3781

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifiers

Product Name: PRO-PACK PART B Product Number: FSU3781

Recommended Use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Use as a catalyzing agent

Company Details

AUSTRALIAN SPECIALTY INKS PTY LTD
A.B.N. 71 002 591 620
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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labeling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th Edition).

Signal Words: Flammable Liquids: Category 3
DANGER

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PRO-PACK PART B Product Number: FSU3781

GHS Classification	Pictogram	Hazard Statement
Flammable Liquids, Category 3		H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
Acute Toxicity – Inhalation, Category 4 Sensitisation of the skin, Category 1 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Inhalative, Category 3		H332 Harmful if inhaled. H317 May cause and allergic skin reaction H335 May cause respiratory irritation
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity, Category 3		H412 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Label elements

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
n-butyl acetate
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

Precautionary statements:

GENERAL	
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
PREVENTATIVE	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing fume/mist/vapours/spray
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P273	Avoid release to the environment

P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
RESPONSE	
P301+P310	If SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P303+P361+P353	ON SKIN (or hair) Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinction
P391	Collect spillage
STORAGE	
P403+P233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405	Store locked up
DISPOSAL	
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Type of product: Mixture

Aliphatic polyisocyanate

ca. 90% in n-butyl acetate/solvent naphtha 100 1:1

Ingredients Names and Proportions

Hexamethalene–1, 6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Concentration [wt.-%]: ca. 90
CAS No: 28182-81-2
EINECS-No: 931-274-8
GHS Classification: Acute Toxic Cat 4 Inhalative H332 Skin Sensitisation 1 H317 STOT SE 3 H335

Hexamethalene–1, 6-diisocyanate
Concentration [wt.-%]: <=0.15
CAS No: 822-06-0
EINECS-No: 212-485-8
Index No: 615-011-00-1
GHS Classification: Acute Toxic Cat 4 Oral H302 Acute Toxic Cat 1 Inhalative H330 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Sens. Resp. 1 H334 Skin Sens. 1 H317 STOT SE 3 Inhalative H335

n-butyl acetate
Concentration [wt.-%]: ca. 5
CAS No: 123-86-4
EINECS-No: 204-658-1

GHS Classification: Flam. Liq. 3 H226 STOT SE 3 H336

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
Concentration [wt.-%]: ca. 5
CAS No: 64742-95-6
EINECS-No: 265-199-0
Index No: 649-356-00-4

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Inhalation:	Remove victim from exposure if safe to do so. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Remove contaminated clothing.
Skin Contact:	If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If skin reaction occurs consult a doctor.
Eye Contact:	If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with preferably lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Contact an ophthalmologist.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Symptoms caused by exposure

Inhalation:	Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin Contact:	May include burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or dried cracked appearance.
Eye Contact:	May include burning sensation, redness, swelling and/or blurred vision.
Ingestion:	May include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever. Irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Medical attention and special treatment: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing equipment

Alcohol stable foam, water spray or fog, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide. Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, isocyanate vapours and traces of hydrogen cyanide may be evolved. In the event of a fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

Wear air-tight chemical protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Put on protective equipment (see section 8). Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Remove all sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction.

Environmental precautions

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading and entering waterway using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with wet, absorbent material (e.g. sawdust, chemical binder based on calcium silicate hydrate, sand). After approximately one hour transfer to waste container and do not seal (evolution of CO2!). Keep damp in a safe ventilated area for several days.

Reference to other sections: For further disposal measures see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Flammable product. Avoid breathing vapours. Handle and open containers with care in a well-ventilated area. Ensure that the workplace is ventilated such that the Occupational Exposure limit is not exceeded. The air should be drawn away from the personnel handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling and use skin-protecting ointment. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container dry and tightly closed. Store in a cool, well ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Do not store near strong oxidizers and alkalis. Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Substance	CAS-No.	Basis	Type	Value	Ceiling Limit Value	Remarks
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer	28182-81-2	AU OEL	TWA	.02 mg/m^3		, measured as NCO
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer	28182-81-2	AU OEL	STEL	.07 mg/m^3		, measured as NCO
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	AU OEL	TWA	150 ppm 713 mg/m^3		
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	AU OEL	STEL	200 ppm 950 mg/m^3		
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822-06-0	AU OEL	TWA	.02 mg/m^3		
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822-06-0	AU OEL	STEL	.07 mg/m^3		

Exposure controls

Respiratory protection:
Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An air-fed mask, or for short periods of work, a combination of charcoal filter and particulate filter is recommended.

In case of hypersensitivity of the respiratory tract and skin (e.g. asthmatics and those who suffer from chronic bronchitis and chronic skin complaint) it is inadvisable to work with the product.

Hand protection:
Conditionally suitable materials for protective gloves; EN 374: Nitrile rubber – NBR (>=.35mm)
Breakthrough time not tested; dispose of immediately after contamination. Only suitable for brief exposure.
In the event of contamination, change protective gloves immediately.

Eye protection:
Wear eye/face protection.

Skin and body protection:
Wear suitable protective clothing.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Yellowish liquid
Odour:	Solvent like
Odour threshold (ppm):	Data not available
pH:	Not applicable
Melting freezing point (^{0}C):	-31
Initial boiling point and boiling range (^{0}C):	160
Flash point (^{0}C):	50 (closed cup)
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1):	Data not available
Flammability:	Flammable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits (%):	1.0 – 7.5
Vapour pressure (@ 20^{0}C): Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyate Homopolymer Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyate n-butyl acetate	< .0001hPa .007 hPa 12 hPa
Vapour density (air = 1):	Not established
Density (g/cm^3 @ 20^{0}C):	1.13
Solubility:	Immiscible with water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature (^{0}C):	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature (^{0}C):	Data not available

Kinematic viscosity (mPa/s @ 25^{0}C):	500

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of use.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohols; reacts slowly with water forming CO2, in closed containers risk of bursting owing to increase of pressure.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Incompatible materials

Reacts violently with strong oxidizing agents, nitric acid and sulphuric acid.

Hazardous decomposition products

Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, gases and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological studies on the product are not yet available.

Please find below data available to us:

Acute toxicity, oral:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
LD50 rat, female: > 2.500 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

n-butyl acetate
LD50 rat, female: > 14.000 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
LD50 rat, female: > 3.592 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute toxicity, dermal:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
LD50 rat, male/female: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

LD50 rabbit, male/female: > 2.000 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
LD50 rabbit: > 3.160 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute toxicity, inhalation:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
LC50 rat, female: > .390 mg/l, 4h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
The substance was tested in a form (i.e. specific particle size distribution) that is different from the forms in which the substance is placed on the market and in which it can reasonably be expected to be used. Based on the “split-entry” concept and available data on particle size during end-use of the substance a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Converted acute toxicity point estimated 1.5 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgement

Assessment: Harmful if inhaled.

n-butyl acetate
LC50 rat: > 21 mg/l 4h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
LC50 rat: > 6.193 mg/l 4h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Primary skin irritation:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Species: rabbit
Exposure duration: 4 h
Result: slight irritant
Classification: No skin irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

n-butyl ethyl acetate
Species: rabbit
Exposure duration: 4 h
Result: non-irritant
Classification: No skin irritation

Species Human experience
Classification: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
Species: rabbit
Exposure duration: 4 h
Result: slight irritant
Classification: No skin irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Species Human experience
Classification: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Primary mucosae irritation:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Species: rabbit
Result: slight irritant
Classification: No eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

n-butyl ethyl acetate
Species: rabbit
Result: slight irritant
Classification: No skin irritation

Naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
Species: rabbit
Result: slight irritant
Classification: No skin irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Sensitisation:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Skin sensitisation (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):
Species: mouse
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitisation by skin contact
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

Skin sensitisation according to Magnusson/Kligmann (maximizing test):
Species: guinea pig
Result: positive
Classification: May cause sensitisation by skin contact
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Respiratory sensitisation

Classification: No classification according to EC Directives 2006/121/EC or 1999/45/EC as respiratory sensitizer.
No pulmonary sensitisation observed in animal tests.
No pulmonary sensitisation potential was observed in guinea pigs after either intradermal or Inhalative induction with polyisocyanate based on isophorone diisocyanate.

n-butyl acetate
Skin sensitisation: Negative
Classification: does not cause skin sensitisation.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
Skin sensitisation:
Species: guinea pig
Result: negative
Classification: does not cause skin sensitisation.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Subaccute, subchronic and prolonged toxicity:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
NOAEL: 3.3 mg/m^3 air
Application Route: Inhalative
Species: rat, male/female
Dose Levels: 0 - 0.5 – 3.3 -26.4 mg/ m^3
Exposure duration: 90 d
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours a day, 5 days a week
Test substance: as aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 413
Evidence of damage to organs other than the organs of respiration was not found.

Carcinogenicity:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
No data available.

Reproductive toxicity/Teratogenicity:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Animal experiments on structurally similar compounds showed no indication of specific reproductive toxicity.

Genotoxicity in vitro:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test)
Metabolic activation: with/without
Result: No indication of mutagenic effects.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Test type: Point mutation in mammalian cells (HPRT test)
Metabolic activation: with/without
Result: Negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Test type: Chomosome aberration test in vitro
Test system: Chinese hamster V79 cell line
Metabolic activation: with/without
Result: Negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

STOT evaluation – one time exposure:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Route of exposure: Inhalative
May cause respiratory irritation.

n-butyl acetate
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT evaluation – repeated exposure:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration toxicity:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

CMR Assessment:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Carcinogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mutagenicity: In vitro tests did not show mutagenicity effects.
Tetragenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity/Fertility: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicology Assessment:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Accute effects: Harmful if inhaled.
Sensitisation: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Additional information:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Over-exposure, especially when spraying coatings containing isocyanate without the necessary precautions, entails the risk of concentration-dependent irritating effects on eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract. Delayed appearance of the complaints and development of hypersensitivity (difficult breathing, coughing, asthma) are possible. Hypersensitive persons may suffer from these effects even at low isocyanate concentrations, including concentrations below the UK Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL). Prolonged contact with the skin may cause tanning and irritant effects.

Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with diisocyanates can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitisation and respiratory reaction.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological studies of the product are not available.

Do not allow to escape into waterways, wastewater or soil.

Please find below the ecotoxicological data available to us for the components.

Toxicity

Acute Fish toxicity:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
LC50 > 100 mg/l
Test type: Acute Fish toxicity
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)
Exposure duration: 96 h
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C. 1.

n-butyl acetate
LC50 64mg/l
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)
Exposure duration: 48 h

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
LC50 9.22 mg/l
Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Exposure duration: 96 h

Acute toxicity for daphnia:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
EC50 > 100 mg/l
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Exposure duration: 48 h
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C. 2.

n-butyl acetate
EC50 > 44 mg/l
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Exposure duration: 48 h

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
EC50 > 6.14 mg/l
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Exposure duration: 48 h

Acute toxicity for algae:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
ErC50 > 1.000 mg/l
Test type: Growth inhibition
Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus
Exposure duration: 72 h
Method: DIN 38412

n-butyl acetate
ErC50 > 674 mg/l
Test type: Growth inhibition
Species: Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae)
Exposure duration: 72 h

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
ErC50 19 mg/l
Species: Scenedesmus subcapitata (Green algae)
Exposure duration: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Acute bacterial toxicity:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
EC50 3.828 mg/l
Test type: Respiration inhibition
Species: activated sludge
Exposure duration: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

n-butyl acetate
EC10 956 mg/l
Species: Pseudomonas putida
Exposure duration: 18 h

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
EC50 1 - 10 mg/l

Ecotoxicology Assessment:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Acute aquatic toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Chronic aquatic toxicity: There is no evidence of a chronic aquatic toxicity.
Impact on Sewage Treatment: Because of the low bacterial toxicity, there is no risk of an adverse effect on the performance of biological waste water treatment plants.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
Chronic aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Data based on the safety data sheet (SDS) supplied by the supplier.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Test type: aerobic
Inkolum: activated sludge
Biodegradation: 1%, 28 d, i.e. not readily biodegradable
Method: Direcetive 67/548/EEC Annex V, C./4.E.

n-butyl acetate
Biodegradation: 90%, 28 d, i.e. readily biodegradable

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
Readily biodegradable.
Data based on the safety data sheet (SDS) by the supplier.

Stability in water:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Test type: Hydrolosis
Half life: 7, 7 h at 23^{0}C
The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.

Photodegradation:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Test type: Phototransformation in air
Temperature: 25^{0}C
Sensitiser: OH-radicals
Half life: 10, 3 h
Method: SRC – AOP (calculation)
After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.
Studies of hydrolysis products.

Volatility (Henry's Law constant):

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Calculated value = < 0,000001 Pa*m^3/mol at 25^{0}C
Method: Bond-method
The substance as non-volatile from water.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation:
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 3, 2
Method: (calculated)
An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 367, 7
Method: (calculated)
An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.
Studies of hydrolysis products.

Mobility in soil

Distribution among environmental compartments:
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Adsorption/Soil: not applicable

Environmental distribution:
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
Not applicable

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer
This substance does not meet the criteria for classification as PBT or vPvB.

Additional information on ecotoxicology:
Isocyanate reacts with water at the interface forming CO2 and a solid insoluble product with high melting point (polyurea). This reaction is accelerated by surfactants (e.g, detergents) or by water soluble solvents. Previous experience shows that polyurea is inert and non-degradable.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose in accordance with applicable international, national and local laws, ordinances and statutes.

Waste treatment methods
After final product withdrawal. All residues must be removed from containers (drip-free, powder-free or paste-free). Once the product residues adhering to the walls of the containers have been rendered harmless, the product and hazard labels must be invalidated. These containers can be returned for recycling to the appropriate centres set up within the framework of the existing take-back scheme of the chemical industry. Containers must be recycled in compliance with national legislation and environmental regulations.

None disposal into waste water.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG7 - Australia

UN number:	1866
Proper shipping name:	RESIN SOLUTION
Australian Dangerous Goods class:	3
Australian Dangerous Goods packing group:	III
Hazard label:	3
Hazchem Code:	3Y

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IATA

UN number:	1866
Proper shipping name:	RESIN SOLUTION
Class:	3
Packaging group:	III
Hazard label:	3
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft):	366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft):	355

IMDG

UN number:	1866
Proper shipping name:	RESIN SOLUTION
Class:	3
Packaging group:	III
IMDG-Labels:	3
Marine pollutant:	No
Special precautions for user:	Combustible. Keep dry. Keep separated from foodstuffs.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP), Poisons Schedule:	6

16. ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Full text of hazardous (H) warnings referred to under sections 2 and 3 of the CLP classification (1272/2008/CE).

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptons or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with lasting effects.

The product is used mainly as a hardener in coating materials or adhesives. The handling of coating materials or adhesives containing reactive polyisocyanates and residual monomeric HDI requires appropriate protective measures referred to in this safety data sheet. These products may therefore be used only in industrial or trade applications. They are not suitable for use in homeworker (DIY) applications.

Date of preparation:	5/02/2019
Revision number:	3
Changes in this revision:	Update to GHS SDS standard