

UNCONTROLLED

LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

SYNONYMS

epoxy amine hardener	epoxy curing agent
Part- B	M- 90
Lusterseal (misspelling)	Cobblestone Paving

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or

PRODUCT USE

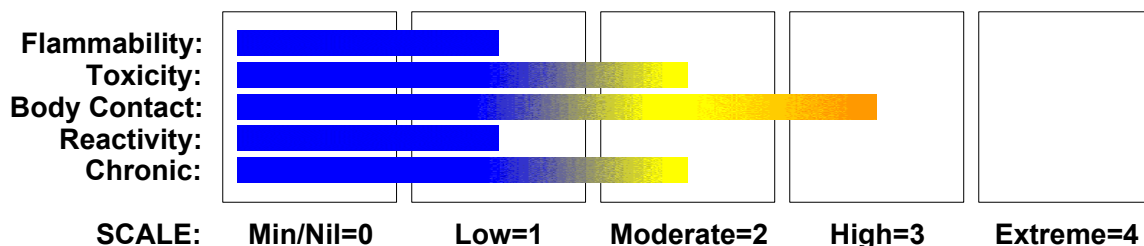
Curing agent or Part B of a 2 pack epoxy coating system. Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SUPPLIER

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
PO Box 2057
Burleigh Mdc, Gold Coast
QLD, 4220
AUS

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
45 Alex Fisher Drive
Burleigh Gardens
QLD, 4220
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 5593 7766
Fax: 07 5593 7777

HAZARD RATINGS



LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 2 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Skin contact may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
Possible respiratory and skin sensitiser*.
* (limited evidence)

SAFETY

Keep locked up.
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Wear suitable protective clothing.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep container tightly closed.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	30-60
isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	10-30
non-hazardous ingredients		10-30

continued...

LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 3 of 12

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

DO NOT delay.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

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.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

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LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 4 of 12

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- * Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive fumes.
- Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂) , selected amines and nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

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LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 5 of 12

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Full face- shield.

Gloves:
1.BUTYL 2.VITON

Respirator:
Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - 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 or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
 - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
 - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
 - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
 - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

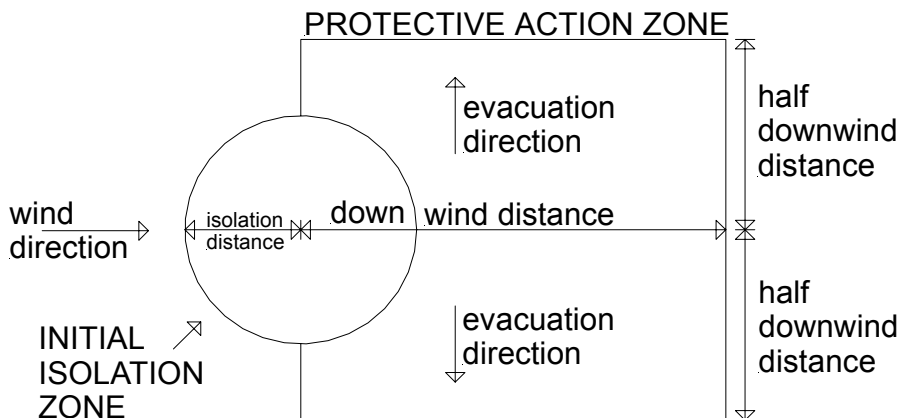
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LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 6 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres
IERG Number	36

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 153 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

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LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 7 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure 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 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. This excess heat may generate toxic vapour

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers and strong acids

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.
 - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
 - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
 - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
 - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers or copper, copper alloys
- Store between 5 and 35 deg. C.

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LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 8 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

OEL STEL (Russia): 5 mg/m³ Skin

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

Odour Threshold: 5.5 ppm

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. Wear safety footwear. or Rubber boots

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Correct respirator fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product.

Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

continued...

LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 9 of 12

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Low viscosity, clear, pale yellow liquid with a mild amine odour; partially soluble in water. Viscosity: 320 - 400 mPa.s. @ 25 deg. C.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.
Corrosive.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable.
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.6
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): >200
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.95 @ 25C
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.01 @ 20 C
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): >95 (CC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 13.0
Decomposition Temp (°C):

log Kow : 1.1

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is extremely discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and is harmful if swallowed.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous.

If death does not occur within 24 hours there may be an improvement in the patients condition for 2-4 days only to be followed by the sudden onset of abdominal pain, board-like abdominal rigidity or hypo-tension; this indicates that delayed gastric or oesophageal corrosive damage has occurred.

EYE

The liquid is highly discomforting and corrosive to the eyes and is capable of causing severe damage with loss of sight.

The vapour is highly discomforting to the eyes.

The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this

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LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 10 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material is highly discomforting to the skin and may cause burns if exposure is prolonged and minor exposure may cause allergic skin reactions and may even cause skin sensitisation.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition

INHALED

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

The vapour is highly discomforting and may even cause burns to the upper respiratory tract if inhaled and minor exposure may cause in some cases, sensitisation.

Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardener vapours (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". The literature records several instances of systemic intoxications following the use of amines in epoxy resin systems.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).

The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.

Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

The material is considered to be harmful by all exposure routes. Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour, inhalation of vapour from the curing material. Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. Sensitisation reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur.

Lustre Seal Mastershield M90 Part B Hardener

TOXICITY

For the product:

Oral (rat) LD50: >1230 mg/kg (expected)

IRRITATION

[Ciba]

continued...

LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 11 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1000 ppm/8h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: > 4178 mg/m³/4h
(aerosol)

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open-mild
Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1030 mg/kg

IRRITATION

[Manufacturer HUE]

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Lustre Seal Mastershield M90 Part B Hardener.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

log Kow : 1.1

Koc : <5

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 3.91E-07

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.55-1.6,33-62%

COD : 96%

ThOD : 2.519

BCF : 4

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)10-460mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.350mg/L

Bioaccumulation : not sig

Anaerobic effects : sig degrad

Effects on algae and plankton: inhib degrad. of glucose

Degradation Biological: sig

processes Abiotic: RxnOH*,no photochem

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE:

LC50 (24h) Daphnae: 42 mg/L.

LD50 (48h) Leuciscus idus: 185 mg/L.

NOEC (21day) Daphnia magna: 3 mg/L *

EC10 (16hr) Pseudomonas putida: 1120 mg/L *

Persistence/Biodegradability: 42% (DOC, OECD 303A) *

8.0% (DOC, Die away test -9/69/EEC) *

* [Morton]

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

continued...

LUSTRESEAL MASTERSHIELD M90 PART B HARDENER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

CHEMWATCH 4576-92
CD 2004/3 Page 12 of 12

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name:

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

Dangerous Goods Class: 8

UN/NA Number: 2735

ADR Number: 80

Packing Group: III

Labels Required: corrosive

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 8

HAZCHEM

3X

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

No data available for isophorone diamine (CAS: 2855-13-2).

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Issue Date: Thu 15-Jun-2000

Print Date: Mon 16-Aug-2004