

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Date of Issue:	21 March 2023
Product Name: Synonym(s): CAS No: Formula: Product Use(s): Uses advised against:	Drain Seal; Polyurethane Elastomer PSD600-5;PDS900-5; PDS1200-5; PDS-C Not available. Not available. Seal off drains to protect from hazardous goods run off. Use only for intended applications.
Supplier Contact Details:	Ecospill Pty Ltd ABN: 45 144 563 977 PO Box 5592 Brendale BC QLD 4500 Ph: 07 3881 0554 Web: www.ecospill.com.au
Emergency Contact Phone	0428 835 855 (24hrs) of Poisons Information 131126.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION		
Classification of the substance Physical Hazards: Not classified.		
or mixture:	Health Hazards: Not classified.	
	Environmental Hazards: Not Classified.	
Label Elements:	Not applicable.	
Hazard Statements:	Not classified.	
Signal Word:	Not applicable.	
3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INCREDIENTS		

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
Substances / Mixtures			
Ingredient	CAS Number	Classification	Content
Polurethane solid	N/A	N/A	100%

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES	
Description of First Aid Measures	
General Information	Dust or allergy to organic matrix may cause irritation.
Еуе	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.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols, or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measure are usually unnecessary.
Skin	Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Ingestion	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poinsons Information Centre or a doctor
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment appropriate for surrounding materials.
Immediate medical attention and special treatment:	Notes for the doctor: Treat symptomatically. No special treatment required.



5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASUR	RES
Extinguishing media:	Water, dry-chemical, CO2, Foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	N/A
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Special hazards arising from the s	ubstance or mixture:
Special hazarda	Avoid contamination with avidizing aganta is nitrated, avidizing
Specific nazaros:	Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents, le nitrates, oxidizing
	acids, chiorine bleaches, pool chiorine et al ignition may result.
Explosion Hazard:	Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is
	estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according
	to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such
	materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
	Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations
	regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other
	oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or
	dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
	Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or
	unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any
	source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust
	clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard;
	accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely
	if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable
	dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns
	diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
	In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only
	ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower
	explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust
	clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent
	difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for
	dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration",
	MEC). When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable
	(hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures
	will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition
	Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE)
	will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit
	(LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for
	the vapors/mists or dusts.
	A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in
	turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of
	damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.
	Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such
	as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture
	the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the
	surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second
	dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large
	scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.
	Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic
	transport, pouring, in exnaust ducts and during transport.
	build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding
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	rowuer nanuling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may
	All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed
	An movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed
	ULIESS LIGHT FILLER/SEU. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process.
	A successive of statically charged finaterials from storage of process
	equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may
	One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface
	one important energy of the particulate nature of powders is that the sufface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can yory widely.
	from sample to sample, depending of how the newder was manufactured
	and bandled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability.
	and nandled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability
	data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for



	gases and vapours). Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.
	Combustion products include,: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material
Advice for firefighters	Alert fire brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
	DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Special protective equipment for firefighters:	Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. Standard firefighting PPE including self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES		
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:		
Minor Spills: Clean up all spills immediately.		
-	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.	
	Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.	
	Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.	
	Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded	
	during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning	
	Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.	
Major Spills:	Clear area of personnel and move upwind.	
	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.	
	Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment	
	and dust respirator. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water	
	courses.	
	Avoid generating dust.	
	Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.	
	Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.	
	If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.	
Personal Protective Equipment:		
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.	

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE		
Precautions for safe handling:	Limit all unnecessary personal contact.	
	Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.	
	Use in a well-ventilated area.	
	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 are maintained	
	Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations	



	regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other
	dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
	Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keen away from
	heat hot surfaces sparks and flame
	Establish good housekeeping practices
	Bemove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle
	sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
	Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise
	the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead
	and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary"
	explosion. According to INFFA Standard 034, dust layers 1/32 In.(0.6 Inim)
	thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.
	Do not use all noses for cleaning. Minimize dry evening to eveid generation of dust clouds. Veguum dust
	will influe dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum
	with explosion-proof motors should be used
	Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may
	accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition
	Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable
	standards (e.g. NEPA including 654 and 77) and other national quidance
	Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of
	flammable vapors.
	The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded
	with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics
	cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against
	development of static charges.
	Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to
	accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of
	an appropriate ignition source.
Other Information:	Store in original containers.
	Keep containers securely sealed.
	Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
	Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
	Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
	Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained
	within this SDS.
	For major quantities:
	Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from
	sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and
	streams}.
	Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a
	contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with
	iocal authorities.
Condition for safe storage,	Store in a cool, dry containers or covered area when not in use.
including any incompatibles:	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Storage Class:	Unspecified storage.
Specific end use(s):	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

8.	EXPOSURE CONTROLS	/ PROTECTION
Con	trol parameters:	
Expo	osure / Engineering	Emergency Limits –

Controls: een TEEL-1 N/A TEEL-2 N/A TEEL-3 N/A

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be 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 a ventilation 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

Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks

Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.

Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Type of Contaminant:		Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum fillin gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air m	g, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, notion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).		2.5-10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at 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 crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction



Wear Safety Glasses or Goggles to protect against dust and airborne particles.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and 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 when making a final choice.

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

PPE:

Eye/Face

Hands





Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

Body & Other Skin Respiratory	 When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 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 to EN 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-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber. fluorocaoutchouc. polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly. See other protection below. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear an ISO approved A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter. ^ - Full-face A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low 	
	boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)	
Other Protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. Otherwise: Overalls. Barrier Cream. Evewash Unit.	
Environmental Exposure Controls	Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.	
9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES		
Information on basic physical and chemical properties:		
Appearance	Solid.	
Odour	N/A	
Flammability	N/A	
Flash point	N/A	
Autoignition temperature	N/A	
Explosive Properties	N/A	
PH	N/A	
Oxidizing Properties	N/A	





Reactivity:	See section 7.
Chemical stability:	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous	See section 7.
reactions:	
Conditions to avoid:	See section 7.
Incompatible materials:	See section 7.
Hazardous decomposition	See section 5.
products:	

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effect	S
Acute toxicity	None
Skin corrosion / irritation	Minimal, blow off or wash off dust from skin.
Serious Eye Damage / irritation	Minimal, flush thoroughly with water.
Respiratory Sensitisation	Minimal.
Skin Sensitisation	Minimal.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive Toxicity - Fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met
Reproductive Toxicity -	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met
Development	
STOT – single exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from single exposure.
STOT – repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.
Aspiration	Minimal, wear dust mask / respirator.
General Information	No specific health hazards known. The severity of the symptoms
	described will vary dependent of the concentration and length of
	exposure.
Inhalation	No specific symptoms known.
Ingestion	No specific symptoms known.
Skin Contact	No specific symptoms known. May cause discomfort.
Eye Contact	No specific symptoms known. May be slightly irritating to eyes,
	cause redness or watery eyes.
Route of entry	Ingestion, inhalation, skin and / or eye contact.
Target Organs	No specific target organs known.
-	-

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Other adverse effects

None known.

N/A

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
Waste Treatment methods	
General Information	Abide by local regulations.
Disposal methods	Abide by local regulations.
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFOR	MATION		
NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA			
	LAND TRANSPORT	SEA TRANSPORT	AIR TRANSPORT
	(ADG)	(IMDG / IMO)	(IATA / ICAO)
UN Number	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Transport Hazard Class	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated



Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Environmental hazards Special precautions for user Hazchem code	Not applicable. Not applicable. None Allocated		

15. REGULATORY INFORM	ATION
Safety health and environmental	regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Poison schedule	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)
Classifications	Safety Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008 (2004)].
Hazard codes	None allocated.
Risk phrases	None allocated.
Safety phrases	None allocated.
Inventory listings	AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances): All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt. EUROPE: EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION	
Additional information:	ONLY TRAINED PERSONNEL SHOULD USE THIS MATERIAL.
	WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES:
	Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous
	of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations
	and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical
	release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using
	respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary
	······································
	EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA)
	or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSORE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8-hour
	work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and
	where a 16-hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to
	eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions:
	hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which
	increase the exposure period and shorten the period of
	recuperation).
	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
	The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this
	application, working environment, quantity used, product



concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
Chemical Abstract Service number – used to uniquely
Central Nervous System
European Community Number
European Community Number
Shina Carrying Dangarous Coada)
Clobally Harmoniand System
Group Taxt Emorgonay Precedure Guide
International Agency for Research on Cancer
International Agency for Research on Cancer
Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal
Lethel Deep, 50% / Median Lethel Deep
Milligrame per Cubie Metre
Deletes to hydrogen ion concentration using a coole of 0
(high agidio) to 14 (highly alkaling)
(nign acidic) to 14 (nignly alkaline).
Parts Per Million
Short-Term Exposure Limit
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and
Poisons
Safe vvork Australia
I me Weighted Average

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[End of SDS]