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Technical Data Sheet

Properties:	AKEMI [®] Epoxy Remover is a product free of acids, lyes and CHC based on highly effective solvents to remove remains of joint mortar on epoxy basis, resin- and adhesive remains, sealers and similar impurities on surfaces which are in-sensitive to minerals and solvents. The product is characterized by the following properties: - very good dissolving and expansion properties for films of epoxy and artificial resins
	 liquid, slightly gel-like consistency, therefore easy application on vertical surfaces easy removal with water jet and brush
Application Area:	AKEMI [®] Epoxy Remover is used as a cleaning agent to remove residues of epoxy resin or epoxy joint mortar on natural and artificial stones like e.g. granite, gneis, quarzite, limestone, concrete ashlar, clinker and ceramics. Very thin layers (< 0.5 mm) of adhesives based on polyester-, acrylic- or PU resins can also be completely removed from non-absorbent surfaces.
Instructions for Use:	 Surface to be treated must be dry. Ideal working temperature 10-30°C; avoid direct sunlight. Protect surfaces from rain during application. Briefly shake before use. Prepare a sample area before starting work in order to ascertain con- sumption, reaction time and efficiency of the product Apply evenly with a solvent-resistant brush, mop or roll. On freshly grouted plates (1 to 5 days) the reaction time is 30 to 60 minutes. In case of older or stubborn epoxy resin films the reaction time may be 4 to 6 hours, whereas the cleaning film must not dry during that period of time. If necessary wet with fresh epoxy remover. Support the cleaning process every 10 to 20 minutes by brushing or scrubbing. Carefully remove softened layers with a high-pressure cleaner or a jet of water and a brush or a mop. Always brush diagonally to the joints. Disposal of wastewater according to the respective local wastewater regulations. Rinse with plenty of water afterwards. A second cleaning process may be necessary in case of intensive and deep staining.
Special Notes:	 The product corrodes coated surfaces and is not suited for cleaning of wood (danger of maceration) or plastics which are sensitive to solvents. If in doubt, test on an inconspicuous area. Epoxy adhesives are only attacked after a very long exposure time (several days) and in very thin layers (< 0.1 mm). A colour intensification can remain on absorbent surfaces after removal of synthetic resin films. Indoor areas should be well ventilated. Do not use on resin-bonded surfaces. Contact time is reduced by higher temperatures and prolonged by lower temperatures. For adequate waste disposal container must be completely emptied.



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Technical Data: Coverage: approx. $1 - 10 \text{ m}^2/\text{liter}$, depending on the condition of the surface Colour: transparent Consistency: liquid Density at 20°C: approx. 1.04 g/cm³ 2 years if stored in cool place free from frost in its tightly closed original Storage: container. Read Material Safety Data Sheet before handling or using this product. Health & Safety: **Important Notice:** The above information is based on the latest stage of development and application technology. Due to a multiplicity of different influencing factors, this information - as well as other oral or written technical advises - must be considered as non-binding hints. The user is obliged in each particular case to conduct performance tests, including but not limited to trails of the product, in an inconspicuous area or fabrication of a sample piece.



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Section	n 1 - Ide	entification o	of Chemical Product and Con	npany
TQ Products Pty Ltd 15 Weedon Road Forrestdale			24hr Emergency Phone Australia Emergency Se	: 13 1126 ervices: 000
WA 6112 ACN 149-668-342			Phone: business hours	1 300 075 678
Substance:				
Trade Name: Product Use: Creation Date: Revision Date:	Epox Indust July 20 July 20	y Remover rial use only 021 021 and valid	for five years	
	S	ection 2 - H	azards Identification	
Statement of Hazardous Natu This product is classified as:	HAZARD Code.	OOUS CHEMICAL	; DANGEROUS GOOD according to t	he WHS Regulations and ADG
Poison Schedule	Not app	licable		
Signal Word:	DANG	ER		•
Hazard Classification:	Flamma Metallic Acute O Skin Effe Eye Effe Reprodu STOT –	ble Liquid Corrosivity ral Toxicity ects ects ictive Toxicity SE RTI	Category 4 Category 1 Category 4 Category 1B Category 1 Category 1 Category 3	
Hazard Statements:	H227 H290 H302 H314 H360 H335	Combustible li May be corros Harmful if swa Causes severe May damage f May cause res	quid ive to metals allowed skin burns and eye damage. Fertility or the unborn child spiratory irritation	
Precautionary Statement: Pre	P230	Keen only in	original packaging	
	P210 P260 P271 P280 P264 P272 P270	Keep away fr sources. No s Do not breat Use only outo Wear protect Wash all exp Contaminated Do not eat, d	rom heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open smoking he mist/ vapour/ spray doors or in a well-ventilated area ive gloves/ protective clothing/ eye p osed external body parts thoroughly d work clothing should not be allowe Irink or smoke when using this produ	flames and other ignition protection and face protection after handling ed out of the workplace uct
Precautionary Statement: Re	sponse P301+P	330+P331 IF SV	VALLOWED: Rinse mouth, Do NOT ir	nduce vomiting

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P302+	P361+P3523 W	IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P333+	P313 IF	skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice
P362+	P364 Ta	ake off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P035+	P351+P338 Re	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. emove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+	P313 If	eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention
P304+	P340 IF cc	- INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position omfortable for breathing
P310	In	nmediately call a POISON CENTRE/ Doctor/ physician/ first aider
P370+	P378 In ex	n case of fire use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to xtinguish
P390	At	bsorb spillage to prevent material damage
Precautionary Statement: Storage		
P405	St	tore locked up
P403+	P233 St	tore in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Precautionary Statement: Disposal		
P501	Dispose of accordance time of disp	contents/ container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in e with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at posal

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients				
Substances	CAS No	Conc.%		
1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidinone	2687-91-4	>50 %		
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	12.5 – 25 %		

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other nonhazardous ingredients are also possible.

Mixtures

See above for composition of substance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 131126 from anywhere in Australia and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Eye Contact:

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 Contact:

Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Ouickly 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.

Inhalation:

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

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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. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

Ingestion:

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Note to Physician:

Treat symptomatically.

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:

Consider: foam. dry chemical powder. carbon dioxide.

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e., nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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 firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

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. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Fire Decomposition:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Refer Section 8

2X

Environmental precautions

Refer Section 12

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Minor Spills:

Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. Check regularly for spills and leaks. 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 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. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). 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.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a wellventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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. For low viscosity materials Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

	Australia			
Exposure limits	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m ³)		
Ethanolamine	7.5	15		

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering Controls:

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

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and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Eye Protection:



Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin Protection:



Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. Butyl or Viton. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

When handling hazardous substances, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Overalls. P.V.C. apron.

Respirator:



Not normally required. If WES is likely to be exceeded, then a Type AK-P filter of sufficient capacity is recommended

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Yellowish Liquid
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	no data
pH:	no data
Melting Point:	no data
Boiling Point:	202 °C
Flash point:	93 °C
Flammability:	no data
Evaporation Rate:	> 1 butyl acetate = 1
Lower Explosion Limit:	1.3 %
Upper Explosion Limit:	9.5 %
Vapour Pressure:	0.03 kPa
Relative Vapour Density:	> 1
Specific Gravity:	1.03 g/cm ³
Water Solubility:	miscible
Coeff Octanol/water distribution	no data
Auto ignition temp:	385 °C
Decomposition temp:	material is stable under normal conditions
SADT:	no data available
Dynamic viscosity:	22 mPas
Kinematic viscosity:	no data
, Volatiles:	97 %



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Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

Product is considered stable under normal conditions

Chemical stability:

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

Conditions to Avoid:

Refer Section 7

Incompatibilities:

Refer Section 7

Polymerisation:

This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Refer Section 5

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Inhaled:

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Monoethanolamine vapours, mists and liquid are corrosive to the mouth and throat. When rats were exposed to a highly enriched and saturated atmosphere at ambient temperatures, no fatalities were recorded.

Ingestion:

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. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Ethanolamine is an intermediate metabolites of certain animal producing phospholipids and choline. In poisoned rats, monoethanolamine may cause excessive tear secretion, hair erection, defective vertebral curvature, unsteady gait, weight loss, discharge around the eye, anus and genitalia.

Skin Contact:

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry 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. Oral and skin exposure to ethanolamine may produce weakness, abdominal distension, emaciation and damage to the respiratory tract, intestines, thymus, kidneys and the skin (ulceration and burn like effect). These are worse with skin exposure due to a high absorption rate.

Eye Contact:

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. A drop of ethanolamine into eye causes injury slightly less than that produced by ammonia say grade 9, on a 1 to 10 scale, but that into the rabbit eyes (0.005 ml) caused severe eye injury with vascularisation, deformation, severe iris inflammation and conjunctival irritation.



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Chronic Health Effects:

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged or chronic exposure to alkanolamines may result in liver, kidney or nervous system injury. Repeated inhalation may aggravate asthma and lung disease involving inflammation or scarring. Results of animal testing with diethanolamine (DEA) and monoethanolamine (MEA) has shown a wide range of possible effects, including induction of tumours, developmental abnormalities and injury to the foetus and mother. Many amines greatly sensitise the skin and respiratory system, and certain individuals, especially those predisposed to asthma and other allergic responses, may show allergic reactions when chronically exposed to alkanolamines.

Toxicity *refer ingredients*

	Oral		Dermal		Inhalation	
Product	LD ₅₀	5607 mg/Kg	LD ₅₀	5277 mg/Kg	LC ₅₀	>5.88 mg/L 4h
1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidinone	LD ₅₀	1350 mg/Kg	LD ₅₀	>2,000 mg/Kg	LC ₅₀	>5.1 mg/L 4h
Ethanolamine	LD50	1089 mg/Kg	LD50	2504 mg/Kg	LC ₅₀	0.145 mg/L 4h

Section 12 - Ecological Information

	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
Product			
1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidinone	LC _{50 96hr} >464 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 104 mg/L NOEC _{504hr} 12.5 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} 101 mg/L
Ethanolamine	LC _{50 96hr} 75 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 65 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} 15 mg/L EC _{50 96hr} 80 mg/L NOEC _{72hr} 4 mg/L

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidinone	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
Ethanolamine	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal:

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

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Dispose of by burial in a landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

	Section 14 - Transport Information
Labels Required	
8	
MARINE POLLUTANTNOHAZCHEM2X	
Land Transport ADG UN Number UN Proper Shipping Name Class Subrisk Packing Group Environmental Hazard Special Provisions Limited Quantity	2491 ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION 8 not applicable III not applicable 223 5L
Air Transport ICAO-IATA/ DGR UN Number UN Proper Shipping Name ICAO/ IATA Class ICAO/ IATA Subrisk ERG Code Packing Group Environmental Hazard Special Provisions Cargo Only Packing Instructio Cargo Only Max Qty/ Pack Passenger/ Cargo Packing Ins Passenger/ Cargo Max Qty/ P Passenger/ Cargo LQ Packing Passenger/ Cargo LQ Qty/ Pa	2491 ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION 8 not applicable 8L III not applicable A3 A803 ons 856 60 L struction 852 Pack 5 L 9 Instruction Y841 ack 1 L
Marine Transport IMDG Code /GGV UN Number UN Proper Shipping Name IMDG Class IMDG Subrisk Packing Group Environmental Hazard EMS Number Special Provisions Limited Quantities	/See 2491 ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION 8 not applicable III not applicable F-A S-B 223 5 L



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Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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

International Regulations

Montreal Protocol	Not applicable
Stockholm Convention	Not applicable
Rotterdam Convention	Not applicable
Kyoto Protocol	Not applicable

Inventory Status

Australia	AICS	No
Canada	DSL	Yes
	NDSL	No
China	IECS	Yes
EU	EINECS	Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes
Korea	KECI	Yes
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes
Philippines	PICCS	Yes
Taiwan	CSNN	Yes
US	TSCA	Yes
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes
Mexico	INSQ	Yes
Vietnam	NCI	Yes
Russia	FBEPH	Yes

Section 16 - Other Information

Revision History

July 2021

origination

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Acronyms:	
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified.
UN Number	United Nations Number

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd http://www.collievale.com Phone +64 7 5432428

End of SDS

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