



SAFETY DATA SHEET BELZONA® 3131 (WG MEMBRANE)

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name BELZONA® 3131 (WG MEMBRANE)
Product number SN2332, SN2334

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses For preventive maintenance and repairs on almost all types of roofs, even in inclement weather and at low temperatures. For industrial use only.

Uses advised against The product should not be used for purposes other than those recommended in the appropriate Instructions For Use (IFU) leaflet.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Belzona Polymerics Limited
 Claro Road, Harrogate
 HG1 4DS
 United Kingdom
 +44 1423 567641
 sds@belzona.com

Manufacturer Belzona Polymerics Limited
 Claro Road, Harrogate
 HG1 4DS
 United Kingdom
 +44 1423 567641
 sds@belzona.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone VelocityEHS: +1 813-248-0585

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Resp. Sens. 1 - H334 Skin Sens. 1 - H317

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

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

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



BELZONA® 3131 (WG MEMBRANE)

Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P260 Do not breathe vapors or spray. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
Supplemental label information	Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist. As from 24 August 2023 adequate training is required before industrial or professional use.
Contains	A MIXTURE OF: CARBONATO-BIS-N-ETHYL-2-ISOPROPYL-1,3-OXAZOLIDINE, METHYL CARBONATO-N-ETHYL-2-ISOPROPYL-1,3-OXAZOLIDINE, 2-ISOPROPYL-N-HYDROXYETHYL 1,3-OXAZOLIDINE, ISOPHORONE POLYISOCYANATE, ISOPHORONE DI-ISOCYANATE

2.3. Other hazards

Based on information received from our suppliers no PBT or vPvB substances are intentionally added to this product.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**3.2. Mixtures**

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS	5-10%
CAS number: —	EC number: 918-668-5
	REACH registration number: 01-2119455851-35-xxxx
Classification	
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	
STOT SE 3 - H335, H336	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	
A MIXTURE OF: CARBONATO-BIS-N-ETHYL-2-ISOPROPYL-1,3-OXAZOLIDINE, METHYL CARBONATO-N-ETHYL-2-ISOPROPYL-1,3-OXAZOLIDINE, 2-ISOPROPYL-N-HYDROXYETHYL 1,3-OXAZOLIDINE	5-10%
CAS number:	EC number: 429-990-6
	REACH registration number: 01-0000017627-63-XXXX
Classification	
Eye Dam. 1 - H318	
Skin Sens. 1 - H317	
Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	

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2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE 5-10%		
CAS number: 108-65-6	EC number: 203-603-9	REACH registration number: 01-2119475791-29-xxxx
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336		
ISOPHORONE POLYISOCYANATE 5-10%		
CAS number: 53880-05-0	EC number: 931-312-3	REACH registration number: 01-211-9488734-24-xxxx
Classification Skin Sens. 1B - H317 STOT SE 3 - H335		
BUTYL ACETATE -norm 1-5%		
CAS number: 123-86-4	EC number: 204-658-1	REACH registration number: 01-2119485493-29-xxxx
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336		
ISOPHORONE DI-ISOCYANATE <1%		
CAS number: 4098-71-9	EC number: 223-861-6	REACH registration number: 01-2119490408-31-XXXX
Classification Acute Tox. 1 - H330 Skin Corr. 1C - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Resp. Sens. 1 - H334 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 STOT SE 3 - H335 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411		

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

Composition comments This mixture contains $\geq 1\%$ Titanium Dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7). The Annex VI classification of Titanium Dioxide does not apply to this mixture according to its Note 10.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Keep the patient warm and at rest. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious, place in the recovery position and seek medical advice.
Ingestion	If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Rinse mouth with plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a proprietary skin cleaner. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. If irritation or inflammation persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	Contact lenses should be removed. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart, and seek medical advice.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	Exposure to organic solvent vapours may result in the following symptoms headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases loss of consciousness.
Inhalation	Respiratory exposure may cause acute irritation and/or sensitisation of the respiratory system, resulting in asthmatic symptoms, wheezing and a tightness of the chest. Repeated exposure may lead to permanent respiratory disability.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane may result in irritant symptoms such as redness, blistering or dermatitis. Onset of symptoms may be delayed. May cause allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Contact with eyes may cause severe irritation with corneal injury, which may result in permanent impairment of vision.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	None.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use: sand, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, chemical powder, or water fog for larger fires. Do NOT use water jet.
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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products	In a fire, hazardous decomposition products such as smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide, amines and alcohols may be produced.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting	Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion. Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Appropriate self-contained breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or watercourses.
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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Exclude non-essential personnel. Keep up-wind of spill to avoid breathing vapours. Do not get on skin or in eyes.
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6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Prevent spills from entering drains or sewers. If the product enters drains or sewers in large quantities, the local Water Company should be contacted immediately; in the case of contamination of streams, rivers or lakes, the appropriate National regulating agency.
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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Methods for cleaning up

Contain and collect spillages with non-combustible absorbent materials e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in a suitable labelled container. The contaminated area should be cleaned up immediately with a suitable decontaminant e.g. Sodium Carbonate (5 parts) / Water (95 parts). Add the same decontaminant to any residues and allow to stand for several days in a non-sealed container until no further reaction occurs. Once this stage is reached, close the container and dispose of in accordance with the waste regulations. Do not allow spilled product or the associated washings to enter surface water drains or watercourses.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see section 13. For information on National regulating agencies refer to Section 16.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Keep the container tightly closed when not in use. Vapours may collect in the container headspace during transit or prolonged storage. Do not breathe vapour when opening the container. Where possible open containers in a well ventilated place away from the application area. Exclude non-essential personnel. Minimise the number of employees exposed and the duration of their exposure. Do not get on skin or in eyes. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in areas of storage and use. For personal protection see Section 8. Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container. FIRE/EXPLOSION The product is flammable. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. They may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour with air. The product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Non-sparking tools should be used. Good housekeeping standards and regular safe removal of waste materials will minimise the risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards. Ensure emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) is readily available. SPECIAL Although isophorone diisocyanate is practically non-volatile at ambient temperatures, isocyanate vapours may be lifted into the atmosphere as the solvent evaporates. Isocyanates may generate vapours at temperatures approaching 40 °C, which can significantly increase the risk of exposure. All applications involving isocyanates should be carried out at the lowest temperature possible to minimise the creation of vapours.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Ensure eye wash facilities (fountain, bottle, vials, etc.) are readily available. Do not put contaminated articles or equipment e.g. spatulas, applicators, brushes, cloths etc., into pockets. Where necessary, contaminated work clothing and shoes should be removed to prevent cross contamination of surfaces and the risk of inadvertent skin contact and ingestion.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Observe the label precautions. Store between 5 °C and 30 °C unless otherwise stated in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Store separately from oxidising agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials, amines and alcohols. ENVIRONMENTAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS Spillage, incorrect storage of chemicals or waste materials or unsuitable disposal activities can result in pollutants seeping through the soil, causing serious harm to groundwater- which is a vital source of drinking water. All wastes, especially liquid wastes, must be securely stored on site in designated areas that are isolated from surface drains and bunded to contain any spillages.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

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Specific end use(s) Application by simulated sheepskin rollers or by brush. Please refer to the relevant Belzona® Instructions For Use for further information.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): SUP 100 mg/m³

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Sk

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): EH40, WEL 50 ppm 274 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): EH40, WEL 100 ppm 548 mg/m³

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): EU, WEL 50 ppm 275 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): EU, WEL 100 ppm 550 mg/m³

BUTYL ACETATE -norm

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 150 ppm 724 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 200 ppm 966 mg/m³

ISOPHORONE DI-ISOCYANATE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.02 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 0.07 mg/m³

Sen

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma.

Ingredient comments All reasonable precautions should be taken to reduce exposure to isocyanates to the lowest level possible by means other than the use of Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE). Suitable RPE may then be used as a last resort to ensure that the level of exposure is reduced so far as is reasonably practicable below the WEL. Exposure to chemicals that are respiratory sensitisers or have been shown to cause occupational asthma must be controlled to as low a level as is reasonably practicable.

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 150 mg/m³

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 25 mg/kg/day

Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 32 mg/m³

Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 11 mg/kg/day

Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 11 mg/kg/day

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE (CAS: 108-65-6)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 275 mg/m³

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 796 mg/kg/day

Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 33 mg/m³

Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 320 mg/kg/day

Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 36 mg/kg/day

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PNEC	Fresh water; 0.635 mg/l
	Sediment (Freshwater); 3.29 mg/kg
	marine water; 0.0635 mg/l
	Sediment (Marinewater); 0.329 mg/kg
	STP; 100 mg/l
	Soil; 0.29 mg/kg
	Intermittent release; 6.35 mg/l

BUTYL ACETATE -norm (CAS: 123-86-4)

DNEL	Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 960 mg/m ³
	Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 960 mg/m ³
	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 480 mg/m ³
	Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 480 mg/m ³
	Consumer - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 859.7 mg/m ³
	Consumer - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 859.7 mg/m ³
	Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 102.34 mg/m ³
	Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 102.34 mg/m ³

PNEC	Fresh water; 0.18 mg/l
	Sediment (Freshwater); 0.981 mg/kg
	marine water; 0.018 mg/l
	Sediment (Marinewater); 0.0981 mg/kg
	Intermittent release; 0.36 mg/l
	STP; 35.6 mg/l
	Soil; 0.0903 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Use in well ventilated areas or provide adequate mechanical ventilation. Where reasonably practicable adequate ventilation should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours below the relevant occupational exposure limits, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be worn (see 'Respiratory protection' below).

Eye/face protection

It is recommended that eye protection, for example safety spectacles or goggles are worn at all times during the handling and use of this material. Eye protection should be selected in accordance with EN 166 Personal eye protection.

Hand protection

Hand protection should be selected in accordance with EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals. The breakthrough time of the gloves selected should exceed the expected use period. Where this is not possible gloves should be changed in good time, and in any case before the breakthrough time is exceeded. If any doubt exists, advice should be sought from glove suppliers on appropriate types. Barrier creams may help to protect exposed areas of skin but are not substitutes for full physical protection. They should not be applied once exposure has occurred. **SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS** Wear protective gloves made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. Medium-heavy weight gauntlet type gloves that provide wrist protection are suitable.

Other skin and body protection

STANDARD APPLICATIONS Synthetic polyethylene coveralls such as the Tyvek PRO-TECH® or equivalent coveralls manufactured to EN 13034 Type 6, Protective clothing against liquid chemicals. Grossly contaminated clothing should be removed and the skin washed with soap and water or a proprietary skin cleaner.

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Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Respirator selection must be based on exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. It is essential that the concentration of the contaminant(s) in the application environment does not exceed the applicable Occupational Exposure Limit(s) (OELs) multiplied by the Assigned Protection Factor (APF) quoted for the respiratory protective equipment selected. Respiratory protection is not normally required but it may be required when this product is used in confined spaces or where adequate ventilation cannot be achieved. Where necessary, it is recommended that respiratory protective equipment that complies with EN 136 (full face mask) or EN 140 (half face mask) should be worn in combination with a low boiling point organic vapour filter (AX). Where the application environment is likely to be contaminated by significant concentrations of dust then the appropriate particulate prefilter (N-, R- or, P-series) should be worn in combination with the above. It is essential that the facepiece is correctly fitted and the filter is changed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In confined or poorly-ventilated spaces, a supplied-air respirator must be worn. Where necessary, it is recommended that respiratory protective equipment that complies with EN 14594 (compressed airline breathing apparatus) is worn if exposure to the applicator or other people nearby cannot be controlled to below the occupational exposure limit and engineering methods cannot reasonably be improved.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thixotropic liquid.
Colour	Light grey or Slate grey.
Odour	Solvent.
Odour threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and range	>125°C/>257°F @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	51°C/124°F Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 0.8%
Vapour pressure	>1.3 kPa @ 20°C/68°F
Vapour density	> 1
Relative density	1.31-1.41 @ 20°C/68°F
Solubility(ies)	Isocyanates react with water. 2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate is partially soluble in water.
Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	76-84 P @ 20°C/68°F
Explosive properties	Not applicable.

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Oxidising properties Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

Other information This section contains typical values for Health, Safety and Environmental guidance only and is not intended to represent a technical specification for the product.

Volatile organic compound This product contains a maximum VOC content of 209 g/litre (determined by ASTM D2369-10/B).

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity See the other subsections of this section for further details.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions No hazardous reactions expected when stored and handled as recommended.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Keep away from oxidising agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials. Uncontrolled exothermic reactions occur with amines and alcohols. The product reacts slowly with water resulting in evolution of carbon dioxide. In closed containers, pressure build up could result in distortion, blowing and in extreme cases bursting of the container.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects The toxicological values quoted in this section have been calculated, therefore LD50/LC50 values can be considered as Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATEs).

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) >4 mg/l, Dust/Mist, Harmful if inhaled.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation May cause blurred vision and serious eye damage.

Respiratory sensitisation

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Respiratory sensitisation	Based on the properties of the isocyanate content of this product, respiratory exposure may cause acute irritation and/or sensitisation of the respiratory system, resulting in asthmatic symptoms, wheezing and a tightness of the chest. Sensitised persons may subsequently show asthmatic symptoms when exposed to airborne concentrations of isocyanates well below the occupational exposure limit. Repeated exposure may lead to permanent respiratory disability.
<u>Skin sensitisation</u>	
Skin sensitisation	May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.
<u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
IARC carcinogenicity	Not listed.
NTP carcinogenicity	Not listed.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u>	
STOT - single exposure	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact
Medical considerations	Exposure to organic solvent vapours may result in adverse health effects such as irritation of the mucous membrane and the respiratory system and adverse effects on the renal and central nervous systems. Skin contact constitutes a pronounced hazard. Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems should only be employed in processes in which this product is used under appropriate medical supervision. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may cause respiratory sensitisation.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Toxicological effects	LC0 >4345ppm/6h/rat (saturated vapor pressure). Observations in animals have shown depression of the central nervous system at very high exposures. Slight to moderate injury to the lining of the nose has been observed in both mice and rats. The effect was more severe in mice. It was suggested that this effect was related to acetic acid forming from hydrolysis of 2-methoxy-1-methylethylacetate in the nose.
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BUTYL ACETATE -norm

BELZONA® 3131 (WG MEMBRANE)

Toxicological effects Observations in animals have shown depression of the central nervous system at very high exposures. However, exposure to concentrations which would cause CNS depression would not easily be tolerated by humans due to irritation.

ISOPHORONE DI-ISOCYANATE**Acute toxicity - inhalation**

Acute toxicity inhalation 0.031
(LC₅₀ dust/mist mg/l)

Species Rat

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity There is no data on the product itself. The following information is provided on the basis of the individual component data available. The isocyanate component within this product reacts with water at the interface forming carbon dioxide gas and a solid insoluble product with a high melting point (polyurea).

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity Based on the individual component data, the products LC50/EC50/IC50 are expected to be between 10 and 100 mg/l in most sensitive species.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability Based on the individual component data, the product is not expected to be rapidly biodegradable according to OECD/EC guidelines.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential Based on the individual component data, the product is expected to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient Not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility There is no data available on the product itself.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Based on information received from our suppliers no PBT or vPvB substances are intentionally added to this product.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

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Disposal methods

Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Controlled wastes include non-hazardous industrial and hazardous chemical wastes. All controlled wastes should be disposed of in accordance with regulations made under the Control of Pollution Act and the Environmental Protection Act. In addition, hazardous chemical wastes should be disposed of in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations. When in doubt, using information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the National regulating agency whether the Hazardous Waste Regulations apply. Refer to information sources listed in Section 16. COMPONENT DISPOSAL TRANSIT PACKAGING: shrink or stretch wrap, boxes and fittings that have not been contaminated with product should be re-used or recycled. UNREACTED PRODUCT spilled product that has been decontaminated in accordance with the procedure described in Section 6, and empty uncleaned containers should be disposed of as hazardous chemical waste. REACTED PRODUCT, contaminated spatulas, applicators, and mixing containers- once fully cured- should be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Waste class

List of Waste (LoW) code: 08 01 11*. *Hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 91/689/EEC. The LoW code quoted in this section is a general entry. LoW codes should be assigned based on the end use of the product. Where a more specific code is available it should be used in preference to the code given above. Where in doubt refer to the List of Wastes (2000/532/EC Commission Decision), your local licensed waste contractor or the National regulating agency. Refer to information sources listed in Section 16.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General

Labelling and packaging requirements may vary with pack and load size. Please refer to the current transport regulations. Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of accident or spillage.

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1263
UN No. (IMDG)	1263
UN No. (ICAO)	1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	Paint related material
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	Paint related material
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	Paint related material

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	3
IMDG class	3
ICAO class/division	3

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ICAO packing group	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

BELZONA® 3131 (WG MEMBRANE)**Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant**

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not carried in bulk.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

National regulations	This product may add to the calculation for determining whether a site is within scope of the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations. The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations with amendments apply to the use of this product at work.
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Restrictions (Annex XVII Regulation 1907/2006)	Entry number: 74

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information	The information contained within this safety data sheet does not constitute the users own assessment of workplace risks as required by other health and safety legislation. As the specific conditions of use of the product are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant National legislation are complied with. The information contained within this safety data sheet is based on the present state of knowledge and current national legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications.
Key literature references and sources for data	Provision and Use of Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 1992 (SI 1992: 2932). PPG18: Control of Spillages and fire fighting run-off. MDHS 25/3 Organic isocyanates in air. HSG53 The selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment, as amended. HSG97 A step by step guide to COSHH assessment. HSG140 Safe use and handling of flammable liquids. Working with ADR: An introduction to the carriage of dangerous goods by road. UK ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATING AGENCIES: England and Wales- Environment Agency; Scotland- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA); Northern Ireland- Environment and Heritage Service.
Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008	Where there is no test data available for the mixture, the classification has been determined based on the individual component hazard data in accordance with EC 1272/2008.
Training advice	For further information please contact your supplier, Belzona consultant or Belzona direct.

BELZONA® 3131 (WG MEMBRANE)

Revision comments	REVISION. This safety data sheet has been revised in the following Section(s): 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, Please observe the REVISION DATE. Should you be reading a safety data sheet that is more than 24 months old or have concerns over its validity, please contact your local Belzona consultant or Belzona direct (sds@belzona.com) and the most current information will be sent to you.
Revision date	21/02/2022
Revision	6.4
SDS number	10789
SDS status	English. Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H330 Fatal if inhaled. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms 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 long lasting effects.