



## ERAPOL E83A

Era Polymers Corporation

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 09/04/2018

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S.GHS.U.SA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| Product name | ERAPOL E83A   |
| Synonyms     | Not Available |

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Polyurethane prepolymer |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|

#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

|                         |   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Registered company name | Era Polymers Corporation                              | Era Polymers Pty Ltd                             |
| Address                 | 1101 Highway 27 South, Stanley NC 28164 United States | 2-4 Green Street, BANKSMEADOW NSW 2019 Australia |
| Telephone               | +1 (704) 931 3675                                     | +61 (0)2 9666 3788                               |
| Fax                     | Not Available   | +61 (0)2 9666 4805                               |
| Website                 | www.erapolymersusa.com                                | www.erapol.com.au                                |
| Email                   | info@erapolymersusa.com                               | erapol@erapol.com.au                             |

#### Emergency phone number

|                                   |               |               |                              |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available | CHEMWATCH     | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | Not Available | Not Available | +1 855 237 5573              |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | Not Available | +61 2 9186 1132              |

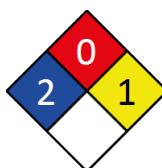
### SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

##### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 0   |     |
| Toxicity     | 0   |     |
| Body Contact | 0   |     |
| Reactivity   | 0   |     |
| Chronic      | 2   |     |

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Classification | Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 2 |
|----------------|--|

#### Label elements

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|--|

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|--------|

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled.  |
| H334 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer.   |

Continued...

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>P101</b> | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| <b>P102</b> | Keep out of reach of children.  |
| <b>P103</b> | Read label before use.  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P201</b> | Obtain special instructions before use.                        |
| <b>P261</b> | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.                            |
| <b>P271</b> | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                |
| <b>P281</b> | Use personal protective equipment as required.                 |
| <b>P285</b> | In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P304+P340</b> | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |
| <b>P308+P313</b> | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| <b>P342+P311</b> | If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.                  |
| <b>P312</b>      | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.                                     |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| <b>P405</b> | Store locked up. |
|-------------|------------------|

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|-------------|---|

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                            |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 584-84-9      | <1        | <u>toluene-2,4-diisocyanate</u> |
| Not Available | to 100    | Polyurethane prepolymer         |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> <p>Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.</p> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>  |

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:

- ▶ This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity.

- ▶ Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
- ▶ Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure.
- ▶ Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
- ▶ Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
- ▶ Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line.
- ▶ Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids.
- ▶ Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion.
- ▶ Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions.
- ▶ There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux; Medical Toxicology]

**NOTE:** Isocyanates cause airway restriction in naive individuals with the degree of response dependant on the concentration and duration of exposure. They induce smooth muscle contraction which leads to bronchoconstrictive episodes. Acute changes in lung function, such as decreased FEV1, may not represent sensitivity.

[Karol & Jin, Frontiers in Molecular Toxicology, pp 56-61, 1992]

Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

Toluene diisocyanate is a known pulmonary sensitiser. Annual medical surveillance should be conducted including pulmonary history, examination of the heart and lungs, 14 x 17 inch (35 x 47 cm) x-ray and pulmonary function testing (FCV, FEV1).

In normal commercial preparations of toluene diisocyanate, the 2,4-isomer dominates in the ratio 4:1. However it is also hydrolysed, in air, more rapidly than the 2,6-isomer. Airway sensitivities may result from the appearance of immunoglobulins in the blood. Frequent inability to detect antibodies to TDI in clinical cases may result from the routine use of diagnostic antigens containing predominantly 2,4-TDI, whereas individuals may have been exposed to atmospheres in which 2,6-TDI was the predominant isomer. [Karol & Jin, Frontiers of Molecular Toxicology, pp 55-61, 1992]

## SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:<br/>nitrogen oxides (NOx)</p> <p>When heated at high temperatures many isocyanates decompose rapidly generating a vapour which pressurises containers, possibly to the point of rupture. Release of toxic and/or flammable isocyanate vapours may then occur</p>  |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid Isocyanates and high isocyanate vapour concentrations will penetrate seals on self contained breathing apparatus - SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur.</li> </ul> <p>For isocyanate spills of less than 40 litres (2 m<sup>2</sup>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Evacuate area from everybody not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and, if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.</li> <li>▶ Notify supervision and others as necessary.</li> <li>▶ Put on personal protective equipment (suitable respiratory protection, face and eye protection, protective suit, gloves and impermeable boots).</li> <li>▶ Control source of leakage (where applicable).</li> <li>▶ Dike the spill to prevent spreading and to contain additions of decontaminating solution.</li> <li>▶ Prevent the material from entering drains.</li> <li>▶ Estimate spill pool volume or area.</li> <li>▶ Absorb and decontaminate. - Completely cover the spill with wet sand, wet earth, vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - Add neutraliser (for suitable formulations: see below) to the adsorbent materials (equal to that of estimated spill pool volume). Intensify contact between spill, absorbent and neutraliser by carefully mixing with a rake and allow to react for 15 minutes</li> <li>▶ Shovel absorbent/decontaminant solution mixture into a steel drum.</li> </ul> |

- ▶ Decontaminate surface. - Pour an equal amount of neutraliser solution over contaminated surface. - Scrub area with a stiff bristle brush, using moderate pressure. - Completely cover decontaminant with vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - After 5 minutes, shovel absorbent/decontamination solution mixture into the same steel drum used above.
- ▶ Monitor for residual isocyanate. If surface is decontaminated, proceed to next step. If contamination persists, repeat decontaminate procedure immediately above
- ▶ Place loosely covered drum (release of carbon dioxide) outside for at least 72 hours. Label waste-containing drum appropriately. Remove waste materials for incineration.
- ▶ Decontaminate and remove personal protective equipment.
- ▶ Return to normal operation.
- ▶ Conduct accident investigation and consider measures to prevent reoccurrence.

**Decontamination:**

Treat isocyanate spills with sufficient amounts of isocyanate decontaminant preparation ('neutralising fluid'). Isocyanates and polyisocyanates are generally not miscible with water. Liquid surfactants are necessary to allow better dispersion of isocyanate and neutralising fluids/ preparations. Alkaline neutralisers react faster than water/surfactant mixtures alone.

Typically, such a preparation may consist of:

Sawdust: 20 parts by weight Kieselguhr 40 parts by weight plus a mixture of (ammonia (s.g. 0.880) 8% v/v non-ionic surfactant 2% v/v water 90% v/v).

Let stand for 24 hours

Three commonly used neutralising fluids each exhibit advantages in different situations.

**Formulation A :**

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| liquid surfactant | 0.2-2% |
| sodium carbonate  | 5-10%  |
| water to          | 100%   |

**Formulation B**

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| liquid surfactant    | 0.2-2% |
| concentrated ammonia | 3-8%   |
| water to             | 100%   |

**Formulation C**

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| ethanol, isopropanol or butanol | 50%  |
| concentrated ammonia            | 5%   |
| water to                        | 100% |

After application of any of these formulae, let stand for 24 hours.

Formulation B reacts faster than Formulation A. However, ammonia-based neutralisers should be used only under well-ventilated conditions to avoid overexposure to ammonia or if members of the emergency team wear suitable respiratory protection. Formulation C is especially suitable for cleaning of equipment from unreacted isocyanate and neutralizing under freezing conditions. Regard has to be taken to the flammability of the alcoholic solution.

- ▶ Avoid contamination with water, alkalis and detergent solutions.
- ▶ Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
- ▶ **DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.**
- ▶ Open all containers with care.

Moderate hazard.

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ 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 course.
- ▶ 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.

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling****Safe handling**

- ▶ 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.**
- ▶ **DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.**
- ▶ 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.

**Other information**

- Consider storage under inert gas.
- for commercial quantities of isocyanates:
- ▶ Isocyanates should be stored in adequately banded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated.
  - ▶ Drums of isocyanates should be stored under cover, out of direct sunlight, protected from rain, protected from physical damage and well away from moisture, acids and alkalis.
  - ▶ Where isocyanates are stored at elevated temperatures to prevent solidifying, adequate controls should be installed to prevent the high temperatures and precautions against fire should be taken.
  - ▶ Where stored in tanks, the more reactive isocyanates should be blanketed with a non-reactive gas such as nitrogen and equipped with absorptive type breather valve (to prevent vapour emissions)..
  - ▶ Transfer systems for isocyanates in bulk storage should be fully enclosed and use pump or vacuum systems. Warning signs, in appropriate languages,

- ▶ should be posted where necessary.
- ▶ Areas in which polyurethane foam products are stored should be supplied with good general ventilation. Residual amounts of unreacted isocyanate may be present in the finished foam, resulting in hazardous atmospheric concentrations.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates are electrophiles, and as such they are reactive toward a variety of nucleophiles including alcohols, amines, and even water. Upon treatment with an alcohol, an isocyanate forms a urethane linkage. If a di-isocyanate is treated with a compound containing two or more hydroxyl groups, such as a diol or a polyol, polymer chains are formed, which are known as polyurethanes. Reaction between a di-isocyanate and a compound containing two or more amine groups, produces long polymer chains known as polyureas.</li> <li>- Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, strong bases, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions in these materials.</li> <li>- Isocyanates also can react with themselves. Aliphatic di-isocyanates can form trimers, which are structurally related to cyanuric acid. Isocyanates participate in Diels-Alder reactions, functioning as dienophiles</li> <li>- Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds.</li> <li>- Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. This reaction may also generate large volumes of foam and heat. Foaming spaces may produce pressure in confined spaces or containers. Gas generation may pressurise drums to the point of rupture.</li> <li>- Do NOT reseal container if contamination is expected</li> <li>- Open all containers with care</li> <li>- Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence,</li> <li>- Isocyanates will attack and embrittle some plastics and rubbers.</li> <li>- The isocyanate anion is a pseudohalide (syn pseudohalogen) whose chemistry, resembling that of the true halogens, allows it to substitute for halogens in several classes of chemical compounds.. The behavior and chemical properties of the several pseudohalides are identical to that of the true halide ions.</li> </ul> <p>▶ A range of exothermic decomposition energies for isocyanates is given as 20-30 kJ/mol.</p> <p>▶ The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment.</p> <p>▶ For example, in 'open vessel processes' (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in 'closed vessel processes' (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.</p> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition<br/>None known</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.</li> </ul> |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

| Source  | Ingredient               | Material name  | TWA           | STEL          | Peak                  | Notes                   |
|---|--------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)           | toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | TDI; 2,4-TDI; 2,4-Toluene diisocyanate                 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available         | Ca See Appendix A       |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)                 | toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | Toluene diisocyanate, 2, 4- or 2, 6- (or as a mixture) | 0.001 ppm     | 0.005 ppm     | Not Available         | TLV® Basis: (Resp sens) |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)                         | Not Available | Not Available | 0.02 ppm / 0.14 mg/m3 | Not Available           |


#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient               | Material name                        | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers) | 0.02 ppm      | 0.083 ppm     | 0.51 ppm      |
| toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate; (TDI)      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient                         | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| toluene-2,4-diisocyanate           | 2.5 ppm       | Not Available |
| All other substances non hazardous | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Spraying of material or material in admixture with other components must be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations (AS/NZS 4114, UNI EN 12215:2010, ANSI/AIHA Z9.3-2007 or national equivalent).</li> <li>▶ Local exhaust ventilation with full face positive-pressure air supplied breathing apparatus (hood or helmet type) is required.</li> <li>▶ Spraying should be performed in a spray booth fitted with an effective exhaust system which complies with local environmental legislation.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

|  | <p>▶ The spray booth area must be isolated from unprotected personnel whilst spraying is in progress and until all spraying mist has cleared.<br/> <b>NOTE:</b> Isocyanate vapours will not be adequately absorbed by organic vapour respirators. 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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="389 277 1490 367"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Air Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="389 423 1490 591"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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 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 solvents generated by spraying at a point 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>  | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 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 |
|--|---|----------------------|------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:   | Air Speed:  |                      |            |  |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 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  |                      |            |  |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Personal protection</b></p>  |    |                      |            |  |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>  | <p>▶ Safety glasses with side shields<br/> ▶ Chemical goggles.<br/> ▶ 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]</p>   |                      |            |  |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Skin protection</b></p>  | <p>See Hand protection below</p>  |                      |            |  |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>  | <p>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.<br/> 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.<br/> Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. 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.<br/> Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>- chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>- glove thickness and</li> <li>- dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>- Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>- Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>- Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.<br/> It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.<br/> Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.<br/> Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>▶ Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves.<br/> ▶ Protective gloves and overalls should be worn as specified in the appropriate national standard.<br/> ▶ Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be re-used until they have been decontaminated.<br/> ▶ NOTE: Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanates</p> |                      |            |  |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Body protection</b></p>  | <p>See Other protection below</p>   |                      |            |  |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <p><b>Other protection</b></p>   | <p>▶ Overalls.<br/> ▶ P.V.C. apron.<br/> ▶ Barrier cream.<br/> ▶ Skin cleansing cream.</p>  |                      |            |  |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |

▶ Eye wash unit.

## Respiratory protection

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- ▶ In certain circumstances, personal protection of the individual employee is necessary. Personal protective devices should be regarded as being supplementary to substitution and engineering control and should not be used in preference to them as they do nothing to eliminate the hazard.
- ▶ However, in some situations, minimising exposure to isocyanates by enclosure and ventilation is not possible, and occupational exposure standards may be exceeded, particularly during on-site mixing of paints, spray-painting, foaming and maintenance of machine and ventilation systems. In these situations, air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard must be used.
- ▶ **Organic vapour respirators with particulate pre-filters and powered, air-purifying respirators are NOT suitable.**
- ▶ Personal protective equipment must be appropriately selected, individually fitted and workers trained in their correct use and maintenance. Personal protective equipment must be regularly checked and maintained to ensure that the worker is being protected.
- ▶ Air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard should be used during the clean-up of spills and the repair or clean-up of contaminated equipment and similar situations which cause emergency exposures to hazardous atmospheric concentrations of isocyanate.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|  |                   |   |               |
|--|-------------------|---|---------------|
| Appearance                                   | Clear light amber |   |               |
| Physical state                               | Liquid            | Relative density (Water = 1)            | 1.05          |
| Odour  | Not Available     | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold                              | Not Available     | Auto-ignition temperature (°C)          | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied)                             | Not Available     | Decomposition temperature               | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C)          | Not Available     | Viscosity (cSt)                         | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available     | Molecular weight (g/mol)                | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C)                             | Not Available     | Taste                                   | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate                             | Not Available     | Explosive properties                    | Not Available |
| Flammability                                 | Not Available     | Oxidising properties                    | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Available     | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)        | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                    | Not Available     | Volatile Component (%vol)               | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)                        | Not Available     | Gas group                               | Not Available |
| Solubility in water                          | Reacts            | pH as a solution (1%)                   | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)                     | Not Available     | VOC g/L                                 | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7  |
| Chemical stability                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7  |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7  |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7  |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled      | <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> |
| Ingestion    | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.</p>  |
| Skin Contact | <p>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.</p>   |

Continued...



|         |   |
|---------|---|
|         | Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>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.  |
| Eye     | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).  |
| Chronic | There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.<br>Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.<br><br>Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF]<br>With most allergens, removal of the offending material results in resolution of symptoms. Asthma caused by toluene diisocyanate (TDI) continues for months or even years after exposure ceases. |

|             |               |               |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| ERAPOL E83A | TOXICITY      | IRRITATION    |
|             | Not Available | Not Available |

|                          |   |                                    |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                         |
|                          | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >19360 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>         | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE      |
|                          | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 13.984026 mg/l/14hr <sup>[2]</sup> | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open)-SEVERE |
|                          | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>               | Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24hr-moderate |

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br/>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.<br/>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia.<br/>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br/>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.<br/>Aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates may cause airway toxicity and skin sensitization. Monomers and prepolymers exhibit similar respiratory effect. Of the several members of diisocyanates tested on experimental animals by inhalation and oral exposure, some caused cancer while others produced a harmless outcome. This group of compounds has therefore been classified as cancer-causing.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.<br/>Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen<br/>[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health &amp; Human Services 2002]</p> |
|--------------------------|--|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| ERAPOL E83A & TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE | <p>Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.<br/>Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.<br/>Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> |
|--|--|

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✓ | Carcinogenicity          | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✗ | Reproductivity           | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

|             |          |                    |         |       |        |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| ERAPOL E83A | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|

Continued...



|                          | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                          | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | >0.100mg/L    | 6             |
|                          | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 12.5mg/L      | 2             |
|                          | EC50          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3-230mg/L     | 2             |
|                          | NOEC          | 504                | Crustacea                     | 0.5mg/L       | 2             |

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient               | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

#### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient               | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | LOW (BCF = 5)   |

#### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient               | Mobility         |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| toluene-2,4-diisocyanate | LOW (KOC = 9114) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO<br>Not Applicable |
|-------------------------|----------------------|

**Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE(584-84-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles   | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants  |
| IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements                                       | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants  |
| IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk                      | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants  |
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  | US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values   |
| International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations                     | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants   |
| International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes                                  | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)  |
| International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)                                | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  |
| United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese) | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens  |
| United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English) | US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)   |
| United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish) | US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants  |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants  | US Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security Part 153: Ships Carrying Bulk Liquid, Liquefied gas or compressed gas hazardous materials. Table 1 to Part 153 --Summary of Minimum Requirements |
| US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)           | US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides   |
| US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)        | US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table  |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants                          | US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)   |
| US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens   | US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List   |
| US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens            | US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen   |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits   | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants   | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)  |
| US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits    | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)  |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants   | US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide   |
| US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens      | US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number  |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)  | US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances   |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)  | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List   | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances   |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List   | US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements  |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants                      |  |

**Federal Regulations**

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

**SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)              | No  |
| Gas under pressure   | No  |
| Explosive  | No  |
| Self-heating   | No  |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)                                 | No  |
| Pyrophoric Gas   | No  |
| Corrosive to metal   | No  |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)                              | No  |
| Organic Peroxide   | No  |
| Self-reactive  | No  |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas                    | No  |
| Combustible Dust   | No  |
| Carcinogenicity  | Yes |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)                       | Yes |
| Reproductive toxicity  | No  |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation                                 | No  |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization                            | Yes |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation                         | No  |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | No  |
| Aspiration Hazard  | No  |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | No  |
| Simple Asphyxiant  | No  |

**US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)**

| Name                             | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- | 100                                | 45.4                      |

|                          |     |      |
|--------------------------|-----|------|
| 2,4-Toluene diisocyanate | 100 | 45.4 |
|--------------------------|-----|------|

## State Regulations

### US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

### US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS: LISTED SUBSTANCE

Toluene diisocyanate Listed

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS              | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes   |
| China - IECSC                 | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | Yes   |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 09/04/2018 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 09/04/2018 |

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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