ERACURE M

Era Polymers Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Version No: **2.7**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	ERACURE M
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s (contains 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline))
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Polyurethane elastomer curative

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Era Polymers Pty Ltd
Address	25-27 Green Street 2019 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 (0)2 9666 3788
Fax	+61 (0)2 9666 4805
Website	www.erapol.com.au
Email	erapol@erapol.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
877 715 9305	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	3	

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

GHS Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Carcinogen Category 1B, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Label elements

Continued...

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H350	May cause cancer
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
101-14-4	>99	4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:**

Continued...

	▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▸ Vacuum up or sweep up.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Continued...

	▸ 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.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	4, 4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	0.01 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Bladder cancer; MeHb-emia; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	DACPM; 3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane; MBOCA; 4,4'-Methylenebis(o-chloro aniline); 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chlorobenzenamine); MOCA	0.003 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline), 4,4'-; (MBOCA)	0.03 ppm	1.5 ppm	21 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: ▸ frequency and duration of contact, ▸ chemical resistance of glove material, ▸ glove thickness and ▸ dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
Body protection	See Other protection below

Continued...

Other protection	▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▸ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▸ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
ERACURE M Not Available

Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	LIGHT YELLOW CRYSTALLINE PELLET WITH A SLIGHT AMINE ODOUR; INSOLUBLE IN WATER. SOLUBLE IN ACETONE, TOLUENE AND ETHYL ALCOHOL.

Physical state	Divided Solid Pellets	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.44
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	98	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	202	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	267.17
Flash point (°C)	230	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

Continued...

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (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 and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

ERACURE M	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1140 mg/kgd[2]	

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

4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)	For methylenebis(2-chloroaniline) (MOCA): Ataxia, cyanosis, skin tumours, respiratory tract tumours, liver tumours, endocrine tumours recorded MOCA is suspected of being a human carcinogen because its chemical structure is similar to a known human bladder carcinogen, benzidine, and to that of a potent animal carcinogen, 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine. A limited number of epidemiological studies were found that examined the incidence of cancer in workers exposed to MOCA. Workers who were exposed to MOCA for a median duration of employment of 3.2 months (between 1968 and 1981) were examined for bladder cancer. Of the 200 workers examined, 3 men were diagnosed with bladder tumors by cystoscopy: 1 with a papillary tumor, and 2 with low-grade papillary transitional cell tumors. Two of the men were less than 30 years old.

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 required to make classification available*
✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN	4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens|US Air Toxics Hot Spots TSD for Describing Available Cancer Potency Factors|US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) - Carcinogens	P65|2A|Ca See Appendix A
SKIN	4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation|US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin Designation|US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin|US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants - Skin|US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Skin|US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants - Skin|US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin|US - North Carolina Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) for Air Contaminants - Skin Designation [NLV]|US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin|US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) - Skin	X|Yes|S

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Continued...

Toxicity

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.12 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	LOW (BCF = 398)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	LOW (KOC = 13530)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ 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. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3077
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s (contains 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline))
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 9
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 8,146, 335, A112, B54, B120, IB8, IP3, N20, N91, T1, TP33

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3077
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. * (contains 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline))
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

Continued...

	ERG Code: 9L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A97 A158 A179 A197 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 956 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 400 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 956 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 400 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y956 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3077
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline))
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 9 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-A , S-F Special provisions: 274 335 966 967 Limited Quantities: 5 kg

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)(101-14-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 13th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens","US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity","US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values","US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US - Connecticut Carcinogenic Substances","US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens"

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = 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

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4, 126699-69-2, 142661-36-7, 29371-14-0, 51065-07-7, 78642-65-6

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.

Continued...

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net

The (M)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.

end of SDS