ERAPOL EHP85A

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
ERAPOL EHP85A

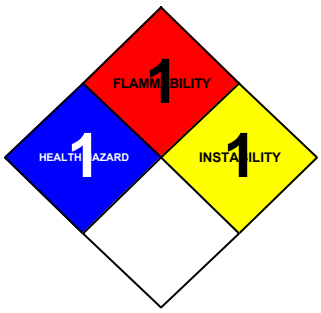
PRODUCT USE
Polyurethane prepolymer

SUPPLIER
Company: Era Polymers Pty Ltd
Address:
25- 27 Green Street, Banksmeadow, NSW 2019,
Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9666 3788
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008 (AUS)**
Emergency Tel:**+80024362255 (INTL)**
Fax: +61 2 9666 4805
Email: erapol@erapol.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA



GHS Classification
Acute Toxicity Category 4
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1

continued...



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD
DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P304+P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Polyurethane Prepolymer (TDI/PTMEG)	Mixture*	>60
toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	<1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• Immediately give a glass of water.
• First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE
■ If this product comes in contact with eyes:
• Wash out immediately with water.
• If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

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• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs:
• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
• Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
• Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
• Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:
• This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitizer 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 dyspnea.
• Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
• Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema 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 sensitized 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 lead 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].

The material is a known pulmonary sensitizer. 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).

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.

FIRE FIGHTING

• Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
• Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
• Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
• Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

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• If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
• Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

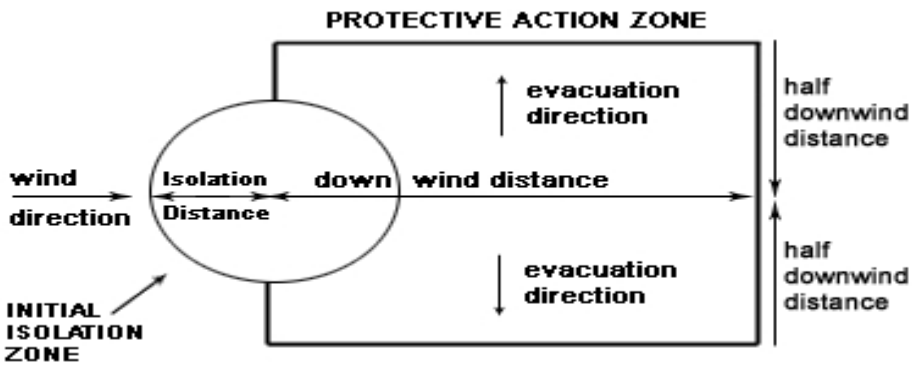
FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Non combustible.
• Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
May emit poisonous fumes.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
• Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
• Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
• Wipe up.
• Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS
■ Moderate hazard.
• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
• Alert Emergency Responders 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 labeled containers for recycling.
• Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
• Collect solid residues and seal in labeled 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.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From US Emergency Response Guide 2000
Guide

SMALL SPILLS

Name	Isolation Distance ft (m)	Downwind Day mile (km)	Protection Night mile (km)

LARGE SPILLS

Name	Isolation Distance ft (m)	Downwind Day mile (km)	Protection Night mile (km)

From IERG (Canada/Australia)	
Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	-
IERG Number	None

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapor plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapor concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localized wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

toluene diisocyanate

AEGL Type	10 min	30 min	60 min	4 hr	8 hr
1	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.010	CAS_CHECK~
2	0.24	0.17	0.083	0.021	CAS_CHECK~
3	0.65	0.65	0.51	0.32	CAS_CHECK~
1	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.010	CAS_CHECK~
2	0.24	0.17	0.083	0.021	CAS_CHECK~
3	0.65	0.65	0.51	0.32	CAS_CHECK~

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted

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that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+	X	+	X	X	+

+: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
X: Must not be stored together

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	toluene diisocyanate (Toluene- 2, 4- or 2, 6- diisocyanate (or as a mixture))	0.005		0.02					TLV® Basis: (Resp sens) , See Notice of Intended Changes (NIC)

MATERIAL DATA
ERAPOL EHP85A:
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:

PERSONAL PROTECTION






EYE
• Safety glasses with side shields
• Chemical goggles.
• Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET
■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

RESPIRATOR
• Supplied air. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection an approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Clear Colour

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (°F)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	>572	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts with water liberating carbon dioxide [Reacts]
Flash Point (°F)	>392	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.08
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified 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.

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EYE
■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN
■ Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified 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. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
■ 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.

INHALED
■ Inhalation of 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 using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapors, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:
ERAPOL EHP85A:
■ 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.
■ Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterized by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.
■ 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.

ERAPOL EHP85A:
~OTHER

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. 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 sensitization potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitizing substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitizing 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.
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact

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skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
Isocyanate vapors 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. Digestive effects include nausea and vomiting. Breathing difficulties may occur unpredictably after a period of tolerance and after skin contact. Allergic inflammation of the skin can occur, with rash, itching, blistering, and swelling of the hands and feet. Sensitive people can react to very low levels and should not be exposed to this material.

CARCINOGEN

Toluene diisocyanates	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Toluene- 2, 4- or 2, 6- diisocyanate (or as a mixture)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A4
toluene diisocyanate	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (MIXED ISOMERS)	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65
TOLUENE- 2, 4- DIISOCYANATE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65- MC
MERCURY COMPOUNDS	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65- MC
2, 4- Toluene diisocyanate	US Air Toxics Hot Spots TSD for Describing Available Cancer Potency Factors	IARC Class	2B
Toluene- 2, 4- diisocyanate [2, 4- TDI]	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen	Ca
toluene diisocyanate	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	CA Prop 65; NTP 11th ROC
toluene diisocyanate	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	
toluene diisocyanate	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV Basis: respiratory sensitization; asthma; eye irritation

REPROTOXIN

toluene diisocyanate	US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity	NSRL or MADL (µg/day)

continued...

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:
■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Water pollution class (WGK): 2 - impairment of water quality

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
toluene diisocyanate	LOW	LOW	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
• Recycle wherever possible.
• Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
• Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
• Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

toluene diisocyanate (CAS: 26471-62-5,584-84-9,91-08-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Alberta Substances and processes requiring a code of practice","Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)","Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens","Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)","Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances","Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits","Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances","Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances","Canada ARET (Accelerated Reduction / Elimination of Toxics) Substance List","Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL

continued...

that meet the human health criteria for categorization (English)","Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - Other DSL substances that are priorities for human health (English)","Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) 1999 - Schedule 3 Export Control List - Part 2 Substances Subject to Notification or Consent","Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)","Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants","US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified","US - California Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste - List of Inorganic Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their STLC & TTLC Values","US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List","US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens","US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens","US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity","US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category II","US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants","US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Louisiana Minimum Emission Rates Toxic Air Pollutants","US - Louisiana Toxic Air Pollutant Ambient Air Standards","US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List","US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List","US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances","US - North Dakota Air Pollutants - Unit Risk Factors","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List","US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Hazardous Constituents","US - Vermont Hazardous wastes which are Discarded Commercial Chemical Products or Off-Specification Batches of Commercial Chemical Products or Spill Residues of Either","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Washington Dangerous waste constituents list","US - Washington Discarded Chemical Products List - ""U"" Chemical Products","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values","US - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Emission Thresholds, Standards and Control Requirements (Hazardous Air Contaminants)","US - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Substances of Concern for Sources of Incidental Emissions of Hazardous Air Contaminants","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes","US CAA (Clean Air Act) - HON Rule - Organic HAPs (Hazardous Air Pollutants)","US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US EPA Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) - Final","US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List","US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed","US EPA Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Chemical (PBT) List","US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List","US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives","US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act","US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1","US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Appendix IX to Part 264 Ground-Water Monitoring List 1","US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Hazardous Constituents - Appendix VIII to 40 CFR 261","US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Inorganic and Organic Constituents 1","US RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List of Hazardous Wastes","US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting","USA: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - List

continued...

Appendix A - 6CFR 27"

No data for ERAPOL EHP85A (CW: 9-33190)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5, 584-84-9, 91-08-7

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:
OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements
1910.133 - Eye and face protection
1910.134 - Respiratory Protection
1910.136 - Occupational foot protection
1910.138 - Hand Protection
Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1
Foot protection - ANSI Z41
Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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