

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Erapol Co. GHS Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW) Jan-18-2013 B614L

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ERAPOL EML85A

PRODUCT USE

Polyurethane prepolymer

SUPPLIER

Company: Era Polymers Pty Ltd

Address:

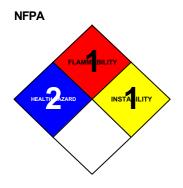
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



GHS Classification

Carcinogen Category 2
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1
STOT - RE Category 2
STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3

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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

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

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Preve	ntion
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Code

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Response	
Code	Phrase
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position
	comfortable for breathing.
P304+P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep
	at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove
	contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or

doctor/physician.

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P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Code Phrase

P403+P233 Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

Code Phrase

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN % polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate 9016-87-9 10-30 All other substances non hazardous >60

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 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- · Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- 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, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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.

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- 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].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- · Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- · Combustible.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapor which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapor.
- Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes.
- Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NOx and carbon monoxide.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

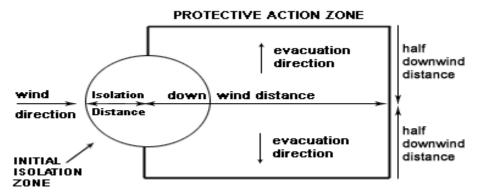
- · Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- · Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- · Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labeled 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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
- · Stop leak if safe to do so.
- · Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- · Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- 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 Downwind Day Protection Night ft (m) mile (km) mile (km)

LARGE SPILLS

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

From IERG (Canada/Australia)

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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.
- · 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- · Metal can or drum
- · Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS













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

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate:

CAS:9016-87-9

MATERIAL DATA

POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE:

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers.

- demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- completion of a standardized respiratory questionnaire
- physical examination of the respiratory system and skin
- standardized respiratory function tests such as FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC.

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. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

■ NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

RESPIRATOR

•Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Spraying of material or material in admixture with other components must be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations. Local exhaust ventilation with full face air supplied breathing apparatus (hood or helmet type) is normally required. Unprotected personnel must vacate spraying area. NOTE: Isocyanate vapors will not be adequately absorbed by organic vapor respirators.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Light/Clear/Yellow/Brown Colour

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (°F)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	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)	1.02- 1.08
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density	Not Available

(air=1)

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

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity
Skin corrosion/irritation
Serious eye damage/irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not applicable Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2A Resp. Sens. 1

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Sens. 1
Germ cell mutagenicity
Not applicable
Carcinogenicity
Carc. 2
Reproductive toxicity
Not applicable
STOT- single exposure
STOT- repeated exposure
Aspiration hazard
Skin Sens. 1
Not applicable

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.

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- 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 vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- The vapor/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary edema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterized by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitization 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 sensitized persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment.Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

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

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE: ERAPOL EML85A:

- Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the lgG 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.
- 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.

ERAPOL EML85A:

~OTHER

POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE:

TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50:43000 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50:>9400 mg/kg

IRRITATION
Eye (rabbit):100 mg - Mild

■ 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.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

product

CARCINOGEN

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

polymeric International Agency Group 3

diphenylmethane for Research on Cancer

diisocyanate (IARC) - Agents
Reviewed by the IARC

Monographs

SKIN

polymeric GESAMP/EHS Composite D1: skin 2

diphenylmethane List - GESAMP Hazard irritation/corrosion

diisocyanate Profiles

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Aquatic toxicity:

Fish (Brachydanio rerio) 96h LC0: >1000 mg/l *

(Daphnia) 24h EC50: >1000 mg/l *

Bacterial toxicity (activated sludge microorganism) 3h EC50: >100 mg/l *

* [Bayer]

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility

Water/Soil

polymeric diphenylmethane No Data No Data No Data No Data diisocyanate Available Available Available Available

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.

- DO NOT recycle spilled material.
- · Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Neutralize spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal.
- DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO2 gas is generated and may pressurize containers
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use.
- · Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS: 9016-87-9) 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 CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet the human health criteria for categorization (English)", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "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", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for Which Emissions Must Be Quantified", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US -Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Maine Hazardous Air Pollutants List and Reporting Thresholds", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances (English)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA Master Testing List - Index I Chemicals Listed", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

No data for ERAPOL EML85A (CW: 9-44796)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

- 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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