



ERAPOL OC80D PART A

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Mar-8-2011
B614LP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 25-9884
Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 1 of 13

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ERAPOL OC80D PART A

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AVIATION REGULATED LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate))

PRODUCT USE

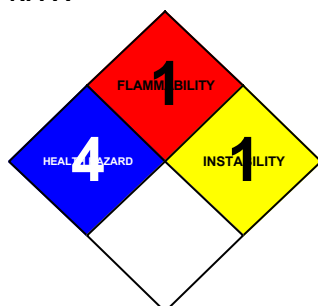
Polyurethane elastomer prepolymer.

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: 61 3 9573 3112 ; 800 2436 2255(INTL)
Fax: 61 2 9666 4805
Email: erapol@erapol.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA



GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3



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.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code	Phrase
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.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.
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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent (see MSDS).
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.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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	%
methylene bis(4- cyclohexylisocyanate)	5124-30-1	30-60
dicyclohexylmethane- 4, 4' - diisocyanate / polyether		30-60
other ingredients determined not to be hazardous		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Center.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- 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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

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].

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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 328 feet in all directions.

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

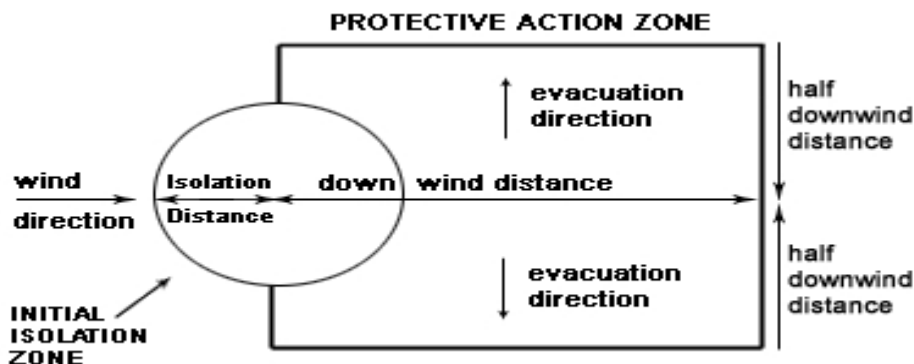
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	10 meters
IERG Number	47

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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 171 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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

X X + X X +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	(Methylene bis(4- cyclohexylisocya nate))	0.005							TLV® Basis: Resp sens; LRT irr

MATERIAL DATA

ERAPOL OC80D PART A:

Not available

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)

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Water-clear liquid; reacts with water liberating carbon dioxide.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Toxic or noxious vapors/ gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°F)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°F)	>302	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 @ 25C
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

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (inhal) 1
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irrit. 2
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irrit. 2A
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Resp. Sens. 1
	Skin Sens. 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	STOT SE 3
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	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

■ Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact 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.

INHALED

- Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.
- 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

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.

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.

Sensitization may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitized persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

ERAPOL OC80D PART A:

METHYLENE BIS(4-CYCLOHEXYLISOCYANATE):

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50:9900 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50:>11000 mg/kg*
Dermal (rabbit) LD50:>10000 mg/kg* *[Bayer]
Inhalation (rat) LC50:20 ppm/5h

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit):slight irritant*
Skin (guinea pig):sensitiser*

■ 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.

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.

Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterized by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.

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.

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 be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Inhalation (Rat, adult female) LC50: 307 mg/m³/4h *

Inhalation (Rat, adult male) LC50: 295 mg/m³/4h *

* Vendor MSDS

SKIN

methylen bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	Skin Designation	X
methylen bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants - Skin	Skin Designation	X

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

METHYLENE BIS(4-CYCLOHEXYLISOCYANATE):
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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



DOT:

Symbols:	AG	Hazard class or Division:	9
Identification Numbers:	UN3334	PG:	None
Label Codes:	9	Special provisions:	A35
Packaging: Exceptions:	155	Packaging: Non- bulk:	204
Packaging: Exceptions:	155	Quantity limitations:	No limit
		Passenger aircraft/rail:	
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	No limit	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Name:			
Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s.			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3334	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A27		

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name:AVIATION REGULATED LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate))

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate) (CAS: 5124-30-1, 103072-21-5, 107314-16-9, 123773-48-8, 135822-12-7, 13622-90-7, 190601-97-9, 201536-77-8, 68966-63-2, 73156-15-7, 88504-76-1) 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 - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)", "Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits", "Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances", "Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Inherently Toxic to the Environment (English)", "Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that are Inherently Toxic to the Environment (French)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64) (French)", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "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 Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals", "US - Massachusetts Toxics Use Reduction Act (TURA) listed chemicals", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances (English)", "US - North Dakota Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations", "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 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 Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Emission Thresholds, Standards and Control Requirements (Hazardous Air Contaminants)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FDA List of ""Indirect"" Additives Used in Food

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Contact Substances", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

No data for ERAPOL OC80D PART A (CW: 25-9884)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)	5124-30-1, 103072-21-5, 107314-16-9, 123773-48-8, 135822-12-7, 13622-90-7, 190601-97-9, 201536-77-8, 68966-63-2, 73156-15-7, 88504-76-1

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