



ERAPOL L-RN70A

Era Polymers Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 25/02/2014
Print Date: 30/09/2015
Initial Date: 25/02/2014
S.GHS.U.S.A.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	ERAPOL L-RN70A
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Polyurethane prepolymer
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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 preferred 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	1	
Chronic	2	

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



GHS Classification	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1A, Carcinogen Category 2
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Label elements

Continued...

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GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>99	All other substances non hazardous
584-84-9	<1	<u>toluene-2,4-diisocyanate</u>

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

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- ▶ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Non combustible.
 - ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****Minor Spills**

- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- ▶ Wipe up.

Major Spills

- Moderate hazard.
- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

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

- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- ▶ **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**

Other information**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities****Suitable container**

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

Storage incompatibility

- None known
- ▶ **NOTE:** May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.
 - ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available	0.14 mg/m3 / 0.02 ppm	(TDI)

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US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	‡ Toluene-2, 4- or 2, 6-diisocyanate (or as a mixture)	0.005 ppm	0.02 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: (Resp sens)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	‡ Toluene-2, 4- or 2, 6-diisocyanate (or as a mixture)	0.005 ppm	0.02 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: (Resp sens)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	TDI; 2,4-TDI; 2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers)	0.045 ppm	0.43 ppm	0.43 ppm
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate; (TDI)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Polyurethane prepolymer (TDI/POLYESTER)	Not Available	Not Available
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ frequency and duration of contact, ▶ chemical resistance of glove material, ▶ glove thickness and ▶ dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear light amber		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, 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.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. With most allergens, removal of the offending material results in resolution of symptoms. Asthma caused by toluene diisocyanate (TDI) continues for months or even years after exposure ceases.

ERAPOL L-RN70A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >12100 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open)-SEVERE
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 14.1 ppm6 h ^[1]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24hr-moderate
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 19 ppm6 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 14 ppm/4H ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ERAPOL L-RN70A	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, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.
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TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

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

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

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

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International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
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 - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 13th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)	US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	YES
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	YES
Fire hazard	NO
Pressure hazard	NO
Reactivity hazard	NO

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	100	45.4
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	100	45.4

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

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

US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Toluene diisocyanate Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (toluene-2,4-diisocyanate)
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

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.

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.

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