Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
RS COMPONENTS TEROSTAT-PU 92 WHITE 310ML - 630-1012[RS COMPONENTS TEROSTAT-PU 92 WHITE 310ML - 630-1012]

PRODUCT USE
■ CONTAINS free organic isocyanate. Mixing and application requires special precautions and use of personal protective gear [APMF].
Component sealant.

SUPPLIER

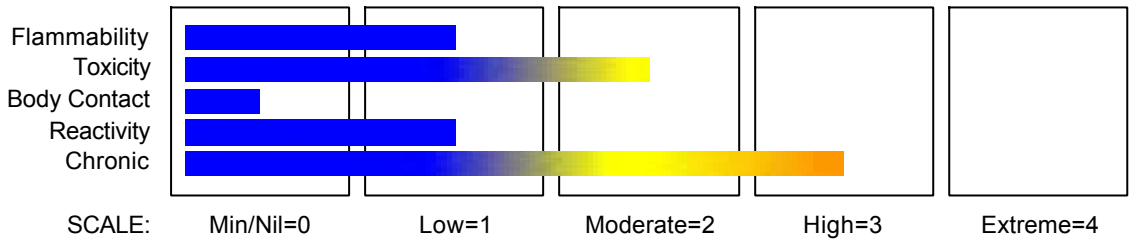
Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
25 Pavesi Street
Smithfield
NSW 2164
Australia
Telephone: 02 9681 8500
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel:**03 95733112**
Fax: 02 9681 8600

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd
Address:
Units 30- 31 Warehouse World
761 Great South Road
Penrose Auckland 1006
New Zealand
Telephone: 09 579 5885
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel:**03 9573 3112**
Fax: 09 579 9585

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS





RISK
■ May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation.
■ Inhalation may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

SAFETY
• Avoid contact with skin.
• Wear suitable protective clothing.
• Wear suitable gloves.

continued...

■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
■ May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
* (limited evidence).

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
• In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	<5
alkanes, C9- 12- iso-	90622-57-4	<5
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	<1
2, 2' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate	2536-05-2	<1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
• 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.
• Avoid giving milk or oils.
• Avoid giving alcohol.

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.
• Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
■ 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:
• This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity.

continued...

• 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 dyspnoea.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
• Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
• Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
• Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
• Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
• Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Combustible.
• Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
• On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), isocyanates, and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
• Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam.
• Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space.
• Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk.
• Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM
None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
• Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
• Trowel up/scrape up.

MAJOR SPILLS
• 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.
For isocyanate spills of less than 40 litres (2 m2):

continued...

- Evacuate area from everybody not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and, if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.
- Notify supervision and others as necessary.
- Put on personal protective equipment (suitable respiratory protection, face and eye protection, protective suit, gloves and impermeable boots).
- Control source of leakage (where applicable).
- Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions.
- Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
- DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.
- Open all containers with care.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- 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.

The material when ready for use, i.e. with 2 parts mixed together, CONTAINS free organic isocyanate.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Xylenes:
- may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride
- attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
- may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.
- Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.
- Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.
- Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen
- Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids.
- Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions.
- Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
- DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.
- Open all containers with care.

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.

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
Australia Exposure Standards	RS Components Terostat- PU 92 White 310mL - 630- 1012 (Xylene (o- , m- , p- isomers))	80	350	150	655				
Australia Exposure Standards	RS Components Terostat- PU 92 White 310mL - 630- 1012 (Isocyanates, all (as- NCO))		0.02		0.07				Sen

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• alkanes, C9- 12- iso- : CAS:90622- 57- 4

MATERIAL DATA
2,2'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE:
4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI):
RS COMPONENTS TEROSTAT-PU 92 WHITE 310ML - 630-1012:
■ for diphenylmethane diisocyanate (methylene bisphenyl isocyanate; MDI)
Odour Threshold Value: 0.39 ppm
IDLH Level: 10 mg/m3
Mean MDI exposures of less than 0.003 ppm appear to have no acute or chronic effect on pulmonary function.
MDI produces identical toxicological responses to those produced by TDI and the recommended TLV-TWA is identical for the two isocyanates.

RS COMPONENTS TEROSTAT-PU 92 WHITE 310ML - 630-1012:
XYLENE:
■ for xylenes:
IDLH Level: 900 ppm
Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).<</>.

2,2'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE:
ALKANES, C9-12-ISO-:
■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

XYLENE:
■ Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

ALKANES, C9-12-ISO-:

CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 1750 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbons) [Manuf. EXX]

PERSONAL PROTECTION





continued...

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

EYE
- 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 lens 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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

OTHER
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ Use in a well-ventilated area.
Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.
Normally used in a ventilated spray booth.
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
White paste with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>200	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.6	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.17
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.4	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

xylene
log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12- 3.20

continued...

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

EYE
■ Although the material 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).

SKIN
■ 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.
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 vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.<</>.
Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Temporary memory loss, kidney impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in workers grossly exposed to xylene (1%). One death was noted, with autopsy revealing lung congestion, oedema and local bleeding of alveoli. Inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5-6 hours can increase reaction time and cause slight inco-ordination. Tolerance developed during the work week, but was lost over the weekend. Physical exercise may reduce tolerance. About 4-8% of total absorbed xylene accumulates in fat.
Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.
Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.
Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased rates of blood cancer, but this may be complicated by exposure to other substances, including benzene.
Animal testing found no evidence of cancer-causing activity.
Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF].
Animal testing shows that polymeric MDI can damage the nasal cavities and lungs, causing inflammation.and increased cell growth.
Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.
Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.
Isocyanate vapours 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

continued...

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

■ 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.
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.
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. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising 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.

CARCINOGEN

Xylenes	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
4, 4' - Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

REPROTOXIN

xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	
alkanes, C9- 12- iso-	No Data Available	No Data Available		
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
2, 2' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- DO NOT recycle spilled material.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal.

continued...

• DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO2 gas is generated and may pressurise containers.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE
S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7","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","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

alkanes, C9-12-iso- (CAS: 90622-57-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) (CAS: 101-68-8,26447-40-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities","Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","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", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

continued...

2,2'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS: 2536-05-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities","Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","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", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**

No data for RS Components Terostat-PU 92 White 310mL - 630-1012 (CW: 4745-38)**

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	26447- 40- 5	R43

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8, 26447-40-5

■ 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/references.

■ 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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.