



## ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010  
C226LP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 24-3821  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
Page 1 of 17

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

ERAPOL OC60A PART A

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

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

#### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
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

#### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Skin Sensitizer Category 1

STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3



continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 2 of 17

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## 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

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 ...

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 3 of 17

## 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 Centre.
- 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 Centre 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 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 sensitiser 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.

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 4 of 17

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
- Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
- Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema 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 sensitised 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 leads 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]

Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade 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 100 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour.
- 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.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), isocyanates, and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide,

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 5 of 17

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MAJOR SPILLS

For isocyanate spills of less than 40 litres (2 m2):

- 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).
- Dike the spill to prevent spreading and to contain additions of decontaminating solution.
- Prevent the material from entering drains.
- Estimate spill pool volume or area.
- Absorb and decontaminate. - Completely cover the spill with wet sand, wet earth, vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - Add neutraliser (for suitable formulations: see below) to the adsorbent materials (equal to that of estimated spill pool volume). Intensify contact between spill, absorbent and neutraliser by carefully mixing with a rake and allow to react for 15 minutes
- Shovel absorbent/decontaminant solution mixture into a steel drum.
- Decontaminate surface. - Pour an equal amount of neutraliser solution over contaminated surface. - Scrub area with a stiff bristle brush, using moderate pressure. - Completely cover decontaminant with vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - After 5 minutes, shovel absorbent/decontamination solution mixture into the same steel drum used above.
- Monitor for residual isocyanate. If surface is decontaminated, proceed to next step. If contamination persists, repeat decontaminate procedure immediately above
- Place loosely covered drum (release of carbon dioxide) outside for at least 72 hours. Label waste-containing drum appropriately. Remove waste materials for incineration.
- Decontaminate and remove personal protective equipment.
- Return to normal operation.
- Conduct accident investigation and consider measures to prevent reoccurrence.

### Decontamination:

Treat isocyanate spills with sufficient amounts of isocyanate decontaminant preparation ("neutralising fluid"). Isocyanates and polyisocyanates are generally not miscible with water. Liquid surfactants are necessary to allow better dispersion of isocyanate and neutralising fluids/ preparations. Alkaline neutralisers react faster than water/surfactant mixtures alone.

Typically, such a preparation may consist of:

Sawdust: 20 parts by weight Kieselguhr 40 parts by weight plus a mixture of {ammonia (s.g. 0.880) 8% v/v non-ionic surfactant 2% v/v water 90% v/v}.

Let stand for 24 hours

Three commonly used neutralising fluids each exhibit advantages in different situations.

Formulation A:

liquid surfactant	0.2-2%
sodium carbonate	5-10%
water to	100%

Formulation B

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 6 of 17

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

liquid surfactant	0.2-2%
concentrated ammonia	3-8%
water to	100%
Formulation C	
ethanol, isopropanol or butanol	50%
concentrated ammonia	5%
water to	100%

After application of any of these formulae, let stand for 24 hours.

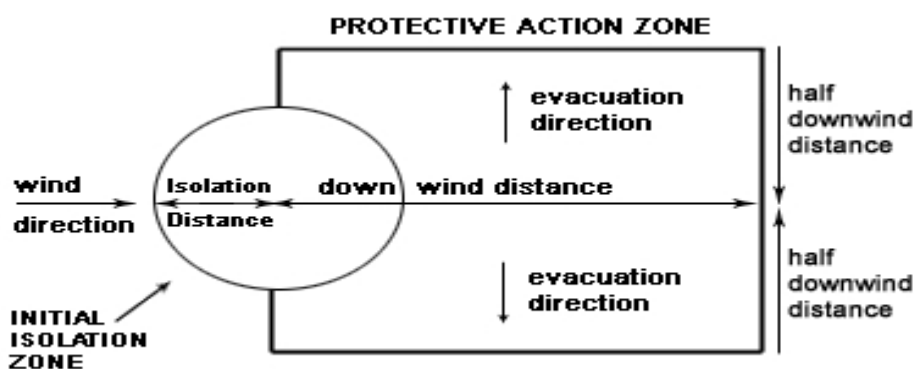
Formulation B reacts faster than Formulation A. However, ammonia-based neutralisers should be used only under well-ventilated conditions to avoid overexposure to ammonia or if members of the emergency team wear suitable respiratory protection. Formulation C is especially suitable for cleaning of equipment from unreacted isocyanate and neutralizing under freezing conditions. Regard has to be taken to the flammability of the alcoholic solution.

- 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.

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.
- 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 labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled 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 metres
IERG Number	47

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 7 of 17

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## 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 vapour 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 vapour 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 localised 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

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions.
- Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, strong bases, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones,

continued...



# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 8 of 17

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions in these materials.

- Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds.
- Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. This reaction may also generate large volumes of foam and heat. Foaming in confined spaces may produce pressure in confined spaces or containers. Gas generation may pressurise drums to the point of rupture.
- Do NOT reseal container if contamination is expected
- Open all containers with care
- Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence,
- Isocyanates will attack and embrittle some plastics and rubbers.
- A range of exothermic decomposition energies for isocyanates is given as 20-30 kJ/mol.
- The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment.
- For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.

BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

for commercial quantities of isocyanates:

- Isocyanates should be stored in adequately bunded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated. Drums of isocyanates should be stored under cover, out of direct sunlight, protected from rain, protected from physical damage and well away from moisture, acids and alkalis.
- Where isocyanates are stored at elevated temperatures to prevent solidifying, adequate controls should be installed to prevent the high temperatures and precautions against fire should be taken.
- Where stored in tanks, the more reactive isocyanates should be blanketed with a non-reactive gas such as nitrogen and equipped with absorptive type breather valve (to prevent vapour emissions)..
- Transfer systems for isocyanates in bulk storage should be fully enclosed and use pump or vacuum systems. Warning signs, in appropriate languages, should be posted where necessary.
- Areas in which polyurethane foam products are stored should be supplied with good general ventilation. Residual amounts of unreacted isocyanate may be present in the finished foam, resulting in hazardous atmospheric concentrations.
- 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X X + X X +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

continued...



# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 9 of 17

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

X: *Must not be stored together*

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	(Isocyanates, all (as- NCO))		0.02		0.07				

### MATERIAL DATA

ERAPOL OC60A PART A:

Not available

METHYLENE BIS(4-CYCLOHEXYLISOCYANATE):

for methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate):

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk eye, skin and pulmonary irritation. Individuals who may be hypersusceptible or otherwise unusually responsive from exposure to industrial chemicals may not be adequately protected at this limit.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### 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

#### ■ NOTE:

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

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 10 of 17

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of the 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.

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

• When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

• When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

• Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

• Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves.

• Protective gloves and overalls should be worn as specified in the appropriate national standard.

• Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be re-used until they have been decontaminated.

• NOTE: Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanates.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### 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 equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ 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.

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 11 of 17

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- 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 positive-pressure air supplied breathing apparatus (hood or helmet type) is normally required.
- Spraying should be performed in a spray booth fitted with an effective exhaust system which complies with local environmental legislation.
- The spray booth area must be isolated from unprotected personnel whilst spraying is in progress and until all spraying mist has cleared.

NOTE: Isocyanate vapours will not be adequately absorbed by organic vapour respirators.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

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

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°C)	>150	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.02 @ 25C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour 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 polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 12 of 17

## 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
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 by EC Directives 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 characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).
- Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

##### 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 vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.
- Animal testing shows that when inhaled, high doses of methylenebis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate) causes marked airway irritation with tremors and convulsions, and severe fluid build-up and congestion in the lungs. Inhaling high concentrations of vapour can cause chest tightness, shortness of breath, breathing difficulty, cough and dry throat, airway inflammation with an asthma-like wheeze and lung inflammation, and these symptoms can be delayed several hours. Airway sensitisation can occur in both allergy-prone and non-allergy-prone people, with symptoms as described above. Sensitised individuals should not work with or near this material. Extreme care should be taken when handling this material.
- The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation 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 sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment.

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 13 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

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

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 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.

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.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

ERAPOL OC60A PART A:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

METHYLENE BIS(4-CYCLOHEXYLISOCYANATE):

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

### 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

■ 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.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. 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,

### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit):slight irritant\*

Skin (guinea pig):sensitiser\*

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 14 of 17

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 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 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.

Aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates may cause airway toxicity and skin sensitization. Monomers and prepolymers exhibit similar respiratory effect. Of the several members of diisocyanates tested on experimental animals by inhalation and oral exposure, some caused cancer while others produced a harmless outcome. This group of compounds has therefore been classified as cancer-causing.

Inhalation (Rat, adult female) LC50: 307 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h \*

Inhalation (Rat, adult male) LC50: 295 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h \*

\* Vendor MSDS

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

METHYLENE BIS(4-CYCLOHEXYLISOCYANATE):

For Isocyanate Monomers:

Environmental Fate: Isocyanates, (di- and polyfunctional isocyanates), are commonly used to make various polymers, such as polyurethanes. Polyurethanes find significant application in the manufacture of rigid and flexible foams. They are also used in the production of adhesives, elastomers, and coatings.

Atmospheric Fate: These substances are not expected to be removed from the air via precipitation washout or dry deposition.

Terrestrial Fate: These substances are expected to sorb strongly to soil. Migration to groundwater and surface waters is not expected to occur.

Aquatic Fate: Breakdown by water, (hydrolysis), is the primary fate mechanism for the majority of commercial isocyanate monomers, however; the low solubility of these substances will generally lessen the effectiveness of hydrolysis as a fate pathway. But hydrolysis should be considered one of the two major fate processes for the isocyanates. These substances strongly sorb to suspended particulates in water. In the absence of hydrolysis, sorption to solids, (e.g., sludge and sediments), will be the primary mechanism of removal.

Biological breakdown is minimal for most compounds and evaporation is negligible. Evaporation from surface water is expected to take years. In wastewater treatment this process is not expected to be significant.

Isocyanates will react with water producing carbon dioxide and forming a solid mass, which is insoluble.

Biodegradation: Breakdown of these substances in oxygenated and low oxygen environments is not expected to occur. Most of the substances take several months to degrade. Degradation of the hydrolysis products will occur at varying rates.

Ecotoxicity: These substances are not expected to accumulate/biomagnify in the environment. These substances are toxic if inhaled. These substances are harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

for methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate):

Fish toxicity:

Acute (Brachydanio rerio) LC0: 0.69 mg/l/96h\*

Acute (Brachydanio rerio) LC50: 1.20 mg/l/96h\*

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 15 of 17

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute (Brachydanio rerio) LC100: 2.76 mg/l96h\*

Bacterial toxicity:

Acute EC50: 19mg/L\*

- The product reacts with water at the interface forming CO<sub>2</sub> and a solid insoluble product with high melting point (polyurea). This reaction is accelerated by surfactants (eg. detergents) or by water soluble solvents.\*

\*[Bayer]

Persistence: does not meet the P criterion for aquatic environment due to a fast hydrolysis. The expected hydrolysis product under environmental conditions is 4,4'-diaminodicyclohexylmethane (CAS 1761-71-3). This substance is not considered inherently biodegradable and it is therefore considered fulfilling the screening P/vP criteria.

Bioaccumulation: The substance fulfils due to the high logKow (6.11) the screening B criterion but no further testing is necessary due to the overall conclusion and due to the fast hydrolysis of the substance. For the environmentally relevant hydrolysis product 4,4'-diaminodicyclohexylmethane log Kow –values of 2.03 and 3.26 are available. It is concluded, that the hydrolysis product does not fulfill the screening B criterion.

This substance fulfils the P/vP criteria based on screening data, but it does not fulfill the screening B criterion.

Substance has been evaluated and categorised as not being persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

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

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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.
- DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO<sub>2</sub> gas is generated and may pressurise containers.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use.

continued...



# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 16 of 17

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

### HAZCHEM:

2Z(1)

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3334	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A27		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	220 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	100 L
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: UN, 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;**

"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous substances for which health surveillance must be supplied", "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 Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) Draft National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals - Schedule 4 Hazardous chemicals Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health

continued...

# ERAPOL OC60A PART A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3821

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 17 of 17

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Surveillance", "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", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for ERAPOL OC60A PART A (CW: 24-3821)

## 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 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](http://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. 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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Issue Date: 5-Aug-2010

Print Date: 10-Dec-2012