

# HPM-Sealtite Primer

Chemwatch: 5280-59

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	HPM-Sealtite Primer
Synonyms	Liquid polyurethane primer.
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Aldridge Corporation Australia Pty Ltd
Address	18/38 Powers Rd, Seven Hills NSW 2147
Telephone	+61 2 9674 9572
Fax	1300 662 517
Website	www.hpma.com.au
Email	sales@hpma.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC Australia (Sydney)
Emergency telephone numbers	+612 9037 2994 24 hours / 7 days
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	2	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	3	

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

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

Continued...

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

**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	30-60	urethane polymer
64742-95-6.	10-30	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
95-63-6	10-30	<u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u>
108-67-8	<10	<u>1,3,5-trimethyl benzene</u>
98-82-8	<10	<u>isopropyl benzene - cumene</u>
26471-62-5	<1	<u>toluene diisocyanate</u>
117-81-7	<1	<u>di-sec-octyl phthalate</u>
9016-87-9	<1	<u>polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate</u>
4083-64-1	<1	<u>p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate</u>
Not Available	<10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> <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**

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture****Fire Incompatibility**

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

**Advice for firefighters****Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.
  - ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Combustion products include:
- carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - isocyanates
  - and minor amounts of
  - hydrogen cyanide
  - nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)
  - metal oxides
  - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit clouds of acrid smoke

**HAZCHEM**

+3Y

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

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up****Minor Spills**

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

**Major Spills**

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li><b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li><b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> </ul> <p>for commercial quantities of isocyanates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Isocyanates should be stored in adequately bunded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	Pails
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>Reacts vigorously with alkalis</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropyl benzene - cumene	Cumene	125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 25 ppm	375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 75 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene diisocyanate	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	di-sec-octyl phthalate	Di-sec-octyl phthalate	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / - ppm	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS





Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Permafluor E+	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	360 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Mesitylene; (1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
isopropyl benzene - cumene	Cumene; (Isopropyl benzene)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene diisocyanate	Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers)	0.02 ppm	0.083 ppm	0.51 ppm
toluene diisocyanate	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate; (TDI)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene diisocyanate	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	Di-sec-octylphthalate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	86 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate; (Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate)	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	22 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	Isocyanate-bearing waste (as CNs N.O.S.)	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
urethane polymer	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
isopropyl benzene - cumene	900 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
toluene diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	5,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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>
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Continued...

<b>Personal protection</b>	   
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>PVC Apron.</li> <li>PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Duram Multiseal

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NITRILE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

### Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Coloured flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.96
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	161	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	48	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	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 Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
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"> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous.</p> <p>Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

Duram Multiseal	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h <sup>[2]</sup>	
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3280 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
isopropyl benzene - cumene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
toluene diisocyanate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 21.12586785 mg/l/6 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 25000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >9400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >159.81744 mg/l/1h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**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

<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</b>	For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively. Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. Inhalation (rat) TClO: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]
<b>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
<b>1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	CHEMWATCH 12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
<b>ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE</b>	For aromatic terpenes: p-cymene and cumene have low toxic potential and are excreted in the urine. At very high doses in animal testing, inco-ordination, damage to the kidneys and lung inflammation, with decrease in thymus weight, occurred. This group of substances does not seem to cause cancer, genetic damage or developmental toxicity and has low potential for reproductive toxicity. Cumene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. Cumene caused tumours at several tissue sites, including lung and liver in mice and kidney in male rats. Several proposed mechanisms of carcinogenesis support the relevance to humans of lung and liver tumours in experimental animals. similar metabolic pathways. There is also evidence that cumene is genotoxic in some tissues, based on findings of DNA damage in rodent lung and liver. Furthermore, mutations of the K-ras oncogene and p53 tumor-suppressor gene observed in cumene-induced lung tumours in mice, along with altered expression of many other genes, resemble molecular alterations found in human lung and other cancers. The relevance of the kidney tumors to cancer in humans is uncertain; there is evidence that a species-specific mechanism not relevant to humans contributes to their induction, but it is possible that other mechanisms relevant to humans, such as genotoxicity, may also contribute to kidney-tumour formation in male rats.
<b>TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
<b>DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE</b>	Di-sec-octyl phthalate (DEHP) in animal testing has not been shown to be acutely toxic when swallowed. Very high doses may cause reduced growth and increased liver and kidney weights. In animals, DEHP does not seem to affect fertility; however it may cause birth defects (notably of the bone) and mutations. The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa. Available data indicate that phthalate esters are minimally toxic by swallowing, inhalation and skin contact. Repeated exposure may result in weight gain, liver enlargement and induction of liver enzymes. They may also cause shrinking of the testicles and other structural malformations. <b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Oral (rat) NOAEL: 28.9-36.1 mg/kg/day Gastrointestinal changes, respiratory system changes, somnolence, haemorrhage, necrotic changes in GI tract, lowered blood pressure, liver, endocrine tumours, foetotoxicity, paternal effects, maternal effects, specific developmental abnormalities (hepatobiliary system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular system, urogenital system, central nervous system, eye/ear), foetolethality recorded.
<b>POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE</b>	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.



	product
<b>P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE</b>	<p>For p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate: The acute semi-lethal dose is 2600mg/kg by mouth. Because PTSA is rapidly broken down to PTSA and carbon dioxide, its repeated dose, reproductive, developmental and genetic toxicity are best described by PTSA.</p> <p>For p-toluenesulfonamide (PTSA): Animal testing shows that PTSA at high doses may cause changes in blood count and blood chemistry, with changes in the epithelium of the bladder and accelerated degeneration of the thymus. Sufficient doses may cause developmental effects, early delivery of foetuses or disorders in breast feeding. PTSA does not seem to cause mutations or genetic damage.</p>
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT &amp; 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues.
<b>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE &amp; TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE &amp; POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE &amp; P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
<b>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	Other Toxicity data is available for
<b>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene
<b>1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE &amp; ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE &amp; DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE &amp; DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE</b>	Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]
<b>ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE &amp; DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE &amp; POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE</b>	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.
<b>TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE &amp; POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE &amp; P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE</b>	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.
<b>TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE &amp; POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE &amp; P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE</b>	Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.
<b>TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE &amp; POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE &amp; P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE</b>	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.
<b>TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE &amp; POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE &amp; P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE</b>	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.
<b>TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE &amp; POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE</b>	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.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Continued...



✓ – Data available to make classification  
 ☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Duram Multiseal	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=6.14mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.29mg/L	1
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.13mg/L	1
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	7.72mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/L	1
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	12.52mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	13mg/L	5
	EC0	24	Crustacea	=40mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.4mg/L	4
isopropyl benzene - cumene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.7mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=0.6mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.29mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.22mg/L	2
toluene diisocyanate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>=100mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=12.5mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=3230mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>=0.5mg/L	1
di-sec-octyl phthalate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.16mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.133mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.1mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Fish	50mg/L	4
	EC60	504	Crustacea	=0.003mg/L	1
	NOEC	2400	Fish	=0.005mg/L	1
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

isopropyl benzene - cumene	HIGH	HIGH
toluene diisocyanate	LOW (Half-life = 1 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.13 days)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	HIGH (Half-life = 389 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.21 days)
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 342)
isopropyl benzene - cumene	LOW (BCF = 35.5)
toluene diisocyanate	LOW (BCF = 5)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	HIGH (BCF = 24500)
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.3424)



**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 703)
isopropyl benzene - cumene	LOW (KOC = 817.2)
toluene diisocyanate	LOW (KOC = 9114)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 165400)
p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate	LOW (KOC = 882.1)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li><b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	*3Y

**Land transport (ADG)**

<b>UN number</b>	1263				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	III				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous				

Special precautions for user	Special provisions	163 223 367
	Limited quantity	5 L

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

UN number	1263	
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

UN number	1263	
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 367 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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**1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(95-63-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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**1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(108-67-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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**ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE(98-82-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE(26471-62-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	

**DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE(117-81-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE(9016-87-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Continued...

Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

#### P-TOLUENESULFONYL ISOCYANATE(4083-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (toluene diisocyanate; di-sec-octyl phthalate; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; 1,3,5-trimethyl benzene; isopropyl benzene - cumene; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; p-toluenesulfonyl isocyanate; polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	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

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6., 25550-14-5.
toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5, 584-84-9, 91-08-7, 1321-38-6

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.

The 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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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