

POWERS POWER-PRO 600

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 7-Aug-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6626-08
Version No:1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POWERS POWER-PRO 600

SYNONYMS

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Powers Fasteners Australasia Pty Ltd
Address:
Factory 3, 205 Abbots Road
Dandenong South
VIC 3175
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 8787 5888
Telephone: 1800 677 872 (freecall)
Fax: +61 3 8787 5899

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour- air
mixture.
May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation.

SAFETY

Wear suitable protective clothing.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated
by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding
stuffs.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or
Poisons Information Centre (show this container
or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	0-10
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	0.1-0.9

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin 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.

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.
 - Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
 - Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
 - Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line.
 - Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids.
 - Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion.
 - Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions.
 - There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux; Medical Toxicology]

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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].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), isocyanates, and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: None

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

Treat isocyanate spills with sufficient amounts of isocyanate decontaminant preparation. 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.

· Reactions of isocyanates with amines, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous release of heat.

· Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions with isocyanates.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated 250 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated 50 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated 30 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated 10 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

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 oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) (Isocyanates, all (as- NCO))		0.02		0.07			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated: CAS:64742- 48- 9

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	75	

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA).

REL TWA: 400 ppm [EXXON]

4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI):

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers. This should emphasise:

- demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- completion of a standardised respiratory questionnaire
- physical examination of the respiratory system and skin
- standardised respiratory function tests such as FEV₁, FVC and FEV₁/FVC.

Odour Threshold Value: 0.39 ppm

Mean MDI exposures of less than 0.003 ppm appear to have no acute or chronic effect on pulmonary function.

MDI produces identical toxicological responses to those produced by TDI and the recommended TLV-TWA is identical for the two isocyanates. Exposure at or below the recommended value is thought to protect the worker against pulmonary function decrements as well as to minimise the potential for respiratory tract sensitisation. Individuals who may be hypersusceptible or otherwise unusually responsive to exposure to certain industrial chemicals may not adequately protected from adverse health effects caused by MDI at the recommended TLV-TWA. Ceiling values recommended by NIOSH and OSHA are synonymous with normal excursions allowable for exposures to the TLV-TWA (in excess of 3 x TLV-TWA for no more than a total of 30 minutes during a work day but in any case not exceeding 5 x TLV-TWA).

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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].

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

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

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Black/grey/white/wood/teak/tile coloured paste; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.3- 1.5

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): >55

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
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.
Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.
Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI):
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LDLo: 9200 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg /24 hours
Inhalation (human) TClO: 0.13 ppm/30 mins	Eye (rabbit): 0.10 mg Moderate
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 178 mg/m ³ /4h Dermal Sensitiser *	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 2200 mg/kg Respiratory Sensitiser (g.pig) *	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >6200 mg/kg * [* = Bayer CCINFO 2133615]	

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	IARC:3	ILOP	AUOEL	

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens:
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) Category: 3

REPROTOXIN

ILOP: France Threshold Limit Values for Occupational Exposure (VLE, VME) - Allergens:
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)

SENSITISER

AUOEL: Australia Exposure Standards - Sensitisers: 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED:

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes it will produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI):

Half- life Soil - High (hours):	24
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	6
Half- life Air - High (hours):	5.8
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	0.58
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	24
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	6
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	24
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	6
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	2688
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	672
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	5.8
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	0.58
First order hydrolysis half- life (hours):	12
Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)95.24-134.37mg/L	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 CO₂ gas is generated and may pressurise containers.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

· Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Powers Power-Pro 600 (CAS No: None):

No regulations applicable

naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) (CAS: 101-68-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities

Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) (CAS: 26447-40-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

CAS

4, 4' - diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)

101- 68- 8, " 26447- 40- 5 "

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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