

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTRATE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name/designation: Eurorooft PU Primer / Sealer.

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

Relevant identified uses: Adhesive / Primer.

1.3 Supplier details

Alumasc Building Products Ltd
White House Works, Bold Road, Sutton, St Helens, Merseyside, United Kingdom, WA9 4JG
Tel: +44 (0)1744 648400
e-mail: technical@alumascroofing.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation: National Poisons Information Service
Emergency telephone numbers: 0344 892 0111 (Healthcare professionals only)
Other emergency telephone numbers Alumasc Building Products: +44 17 4464 8400
(Mon-Thurs – 08.30-17.00 Fri – 08.30-16.00)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP][1]:

H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H336 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H372 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, H304 - Aspiration Hazard Category 1.

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictures:



Signal word:

Danger.

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Supplementary statements:

EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements prevention:	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. P271 Use only a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection. P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. P242 Use non-sparking tools. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges. P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Precautionary statements response:	P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/ physician/first aider. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
Precautionary statements storage:	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statements disposal:	P501: Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3 Other hazards

Methylene Chloride:	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply).
Xylene:	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply).
Polymeric Diphenylmethane:	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply).
Diisocyanate:	

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPONENTS

3.1 Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2.

3.2 Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 1330-20-7 2. 215-535-7 3. 601-022-00-9 4. Not available	60-90	Xylene *	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H226, H312, H332, H315 [2]	Not available

1. 9016-87-9 2. Not available 3. Not available 4. Not available	10-30	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2; H332, H315, H319, H317, H334, H351, H335, H373, EUH204 [1]	Not available
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties.			

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Eye contact:** If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- Skin contact:** If skin contact occurs:
Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Wash skin and hair with running water.
Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- Inhalation:** 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.
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 symptom
- Ingestion:** If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Observe the patient carefully.
Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.
Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

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.

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 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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to Xylene:

Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.

Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX – BEI.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam.

Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space.

Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk.

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire incompatibility:

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

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Fire-fighting:

Alert fire brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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 Monoxide (CO)
- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- Isocyanates
- Hydrogen cyanide
- Minor amounts of Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

When heated at high temperatures many isocyanates decompose rapidly generating a vapour which pressurises containers, possibly to the point of rupture. Release of toxic and/or flammable isocyanate vapours may then occur

Burns with acrid black smoke.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See Section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

See Section 12.

6.3 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:

Liquid Isocyanates and high isocyanate vapour concentrations will penetrate seals on self contained breathing apparatus - SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur.

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).

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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
Check for bulging containers.
Vent periodically.
Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.

Fire & explosion protection:

See Section 5.

Other information:

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.

Storage incompatibility:

Xylenes:

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

For Alkyl Aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by:

- Oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.
- Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary.
- Oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable.

- Dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen.
- Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene.
- Carboxylic acids.

Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates are electrophiles, and as such they are reactive toward a variety of nucleophiles including alcohols, amines, and even water. Upon treatment with an alcohol, an isocyanate forms a urethane linkage.

- 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.

						
+	X	+	X	+	+	+

X - Must not be stored together.

O - May be stored together with specific preventions.

+ - May be stored together.

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

7.3 Specific end uses(s)

See Section 1.2.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Xylene:	Dermal 212 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 221 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 221 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 442 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 442 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 125 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 65.3 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 12.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 65.3 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 260 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 260 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) *	0.327 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.327 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.327 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 12.46 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 12.46 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 2.31 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 6.58 mg/L (STP)

* Values for general population.

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL):

Ingredient data:

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	Xylene	Xylene (mixed isomers, pure)	50 ppm / 221 mg/m ³	442 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not available	Skin
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Xylene	Xylene, o-,m-,p- or mixed isomers	50 ppm / 220 mg/m ³	441 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not available	Sk, BMGV
Europe ECHA Occupational exposure limits - Activity list	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	Isocyanates, all (as -NCO) except Methyl Isocyanate	0.02 mg/m ³	0.07 mg/m ³	Not available	Sen

Emergency limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Xylene	Not available	Not available	Not available
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	0.15 mg/m ³	3.6 mg/m ³	22 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Xylene	900 ppm	Not available
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	Not available	Not available

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering Controls:	CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear. 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. All processes in which isocyanates are used should be enclosed wherever possible. Total enclosure, accompanied by good general ventilation, should be used to keep atmospheric concentrations below the relevant exposure standards. If total enclosure of the process is not feasible, local exhaust ventilation may be necessary.
8.2.2. Personal protection:	
Eye and face protection:	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection:	See Hand Protection below.
Hands/feet protection:	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. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. Do NOT wear natural rubber (latex gloves).

	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. DO NOT use skin cream unless necessary and then use only minimum amount. Isocyanate vapour may be absorbed into skin cream and this increases hazard.
Body protection:	See Other Protection below.
Other protection:	All employees working with isocyanates must be informed of the hazards from exposure to the contaminant and the precautions necessary to prevent damage to their health. They should be made aware of the need to carry out their work so that as little contamination as possible is produced, and of the importance of the proper use of all safeguards against exposure to themselves and their fellow workers. Adequate training, both in the proper execution of the task and in the use of all associated engineering controls, as well as of any personal protective equipment, is essential. Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered.

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:

Euroroof PU Primer / Sealer.

Materia	CPI	Materia	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A	NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
PVA	A	NEOPRENE	C
TEFLON	A	NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
VITON	A	NITRILE	C
BUTYL	C	NITRILE+PVC	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C	PVC	C
HYPALON	C	PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	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 AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

For spraying or operations which might generate aerosols:

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- In certain circumstances, personal protection of the individual employee is necessary. Personal protective devices should be regarded as being supplementary to substitution and engineering control and should not be used in preference to them as they do nothing to eliminate the hazard.
- However, in some situations, minimising exposure to isocyanates by enclosure and ventilation is not possible, and occupational exposure standards may be exceeded, particularly during on-site mixing of paints, spray-painting, foaming and maintenance of machine and ventilation systems. In these situations, air-line respirators or
- Self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard must be used.
- Organic vapour respirators with particulate pre- filters and powered, air-purifying respirators are NOT suitable.

- Personal protective equipment must be appropriately selected, individually fitted and workers trained in their correct use and maintenance. Personal protective equipment must be regularly checked and maintained to ensure that the worker is being protected.
- Air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard should be used during the clean-up of spills and the repair or clean-up of contaminated equipment and similar situations which cause emergency exposures to hazardous atmospheric concentrations of isocyanate.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See Section 12.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Important health, safety and environmental information

Appearance:	brown	Relative density (Water = 1):	0.9-1.0
Physical state:	Liquid	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not available
Odour:	Not available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C):	Not available
Odour threshold:	Not available	Decomposition temperature:	Not available
pH (as supplied):	Not available	Viscosity (cSt):	105.263-526.316
Melting point/freezing point (°C):	Not available	Molecular weight (g/mol):	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C):	>35	Taste:	Not available
Flash point (°C):	>30	Explosive properties:	Not available
Evaporation rate:	Not available	Oxidising properties:	Not available
Flammability:	Flammable.	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available	Gas group:	Not available
Vapour pressure (kPa):	Not available	pH as a solution (1%):	Not available
Solubility in water:	Not available	VOC g/L:	Not available
Vapour density (Air = 1):	Not available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics:	Not available
Nanoform Solubility:	Not available		0.9-1.0
Particle Size:	Not available		

9.2 Other information

This product contains a maximum VOC content of 78%.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

See Section 7.2.

10.2 Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See Section 7.2.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See Section 7.2.

10.5 Incompatible materials

See Section 7.2.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See Section 5.3.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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. 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. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest.
Ingestion:	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) 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. Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal.
Skin contact:	There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Eye:	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
Chronic:	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. 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. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. The chemistry of reaction of isocyanates, as evidenced by MDI, in biological milieu is such that in the event of a true exposure of small MDI doses to the mouth, reactions will commence at once with biological macromolecules in the buccal region and will continue along the digestive tract prior to reaching the stomach. Reaction products will be a variety of polyureas and macromolecular conjugates with for example mucus, proteins and cell components. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATYYS]

Eurorooft Spray SA Primer:

Toxicity	Irritation
Not available	Not available

Xylene:

Toxicity	Irritation
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral(Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate

Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate:

Toxicity	Irritation
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >9400 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.49 mg/L4h ^[2]	
Oral(Rat) LD50; 43000 mg/kg ^[2]	

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.

Xylene:	Reproductive effector in rats 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 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.
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Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate:	product The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to 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.
Eurorooft PU Primer / Sealer & Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate:	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. 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. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. 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.
Xylene & Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate:	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.

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.
✓ - Data available to make classification.

11.2.1 Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Eurorooft Spray SA Primer:

End point	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Methylene Chloride:

End point	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC (ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/l	4
BCF	1008h	Fish	2-5.4	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	202-286mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	2-3.3mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	150-218mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.98mg/l	4

LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas):

End point	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50 (ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2

Dimethyl Ether:

End point	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>4400mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1783.04mg/l	2
NOEC (ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>4000mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	154.917mg/l	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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 allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

For Polyisocyanates:

Polyisocyanates are not readily biodegradable. However, due to other elimination mechanisms (hydrolysis, adsorption), long retention times in water are not to be expected. The resulting polyurea is more or less inert and, due to its molecular size, not bioavailable.

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.

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H₂O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m³ /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m³ /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available for all ingredients.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not available	Not available	Not available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6 Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not available.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal Considerations:	Disposal of this product and its packaging must comply with all applicable environmental protection and waste disposal legislation, including any requirements set by local authorities. Any unwanted or non-recyclable material should be disposed of through a licensed waste disposal contractor. Transportation of such waste may be subject to ADR (International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) regulations and must be managed in accordance with those requirements.
Waste code:	Uncured product: 08 01 11* waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances. Cured product inert residue: 17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03 Empty metal paint tins with only hardened, inert residue: 15 01 04 metallic packaging.
Special precautions:	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Caution should be exercised when handling empty containers that have not been properly cleaned or rinsed, as they may retain hazardous residues. Spillage and wash water from cleaning tools must be prevented from entering soil, watercourses, drains, or sewer systems. Empty containers should be directed to authorised waste disposal or appropriate local recycling facilities.
Further information available via:	https://www.alumascroofing.com/downloads/disposal-guides/ 

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels required:



Marine Pollutant: No.
Hazchem: 3Y.

Land transport (ADR):

14.1 UN number	1993
14.2 UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: N/A
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler): 30 Classification code: F1 Hazard label: 3 Special provisions: 274 601 Limited quantity: 5L Tunnel restriction code: 2 (D/E)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR):

14.1 UN number	1993
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. *
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA class: 3 ICAO/IATA subrisk: N/A ERG code: 3L
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 Cargo only packing instruction: 366 Cargo only maximum qty/pack: 220L Passenger and cargo packing instruction: 355 Passenger and cargo maximum qty/pack: 60 L Passenger and cargo limited qty packing instructions: Y344 Passenger and cargo limited maximum qty/pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee):

14.1 UN number	1993
14.2 UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG class: 3 IMDG subrisk: Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	EMS number: F-E, S-E F-D, S-U Special provisions: 223 274 955 Limited quantities: 5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN):

14.1 UN number	1993
14.2 UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: N/A
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
14.6 Special precautions for user	Classification code: F1 Special provisions: 274; 601 Limited quantity: 5 L Equipment required: PP, EX, A Fire cones numbers: 0

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

Not applicable.

14.8. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product Name	Group
xylene	Not available
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Not available

14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product Name	Ship Type
xylene	Not available
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Xylene is found on the following regulatory lists:

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
Europe EC Inventory

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate is found on the following regulatory lists:

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA summary:

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Xylene	1330-20-7	601-022-00-9	01-2119488216-32-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam. Liq. 3; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4	GHS02; GHS07; Wng	H226; H312; H315; H332
2	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Asp. Tox. 1; Eye Irrit. 2; Resp. STOT SE 3; Narc. STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2; Repr. 1B; STOT SE 1; STOT RE 1; Flam. Liq. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Lact.; Aquatic Acute 1; Asp. Tox. 2	GHS02; GHS07; Wng; GHS08; Dgr; GHS01; GHS09	H312; H315; H332; H304; H335; H336; H411; H360; H370; H372; H225; H302; H318; H362; H400
Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.			

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	9016-87-9	Not available	01-2119457024-46-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 2; Resp. Sens. 1; Resp. STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Skin Sens. 1; Carc. 2	GHS08; GHS06; Dgr; GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H330; H334; H335; H373; H317; H351
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Resp. Sens. 1; Resp. STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Skin Sens. 1; Carc. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Corr. 1B; Aquatic Chronic 1; Acute Tox. 1; Muta. 2	GHS08; GHS06; Dgr; GHS07; Wng; GHS05; GHS09	H319; H334; H335; H373; H317; H351; H302; H312; H314; H330; H341; H410

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (xylene; polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory. No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text risk and hazard codes:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H362 May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H370 Causes damage to organs.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS version summary:

Version	Date of Update	Section Updated
2.0	24/01/2023	Template Change
2.1	27/05/2025	Section 13 update

Other information:

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

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory.
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

The contents and format of this SDS are in accordance with EEC Commission Directive 1999/45/EC, 67/548/EC, 1272/2008/EC and EEC Commission Regulation 1907/2006/EC (REACH) Annex II.

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