FASTASEAL 3535 HARDENER

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
FASTASEAL 3535 HARDENER

SYNONYMS

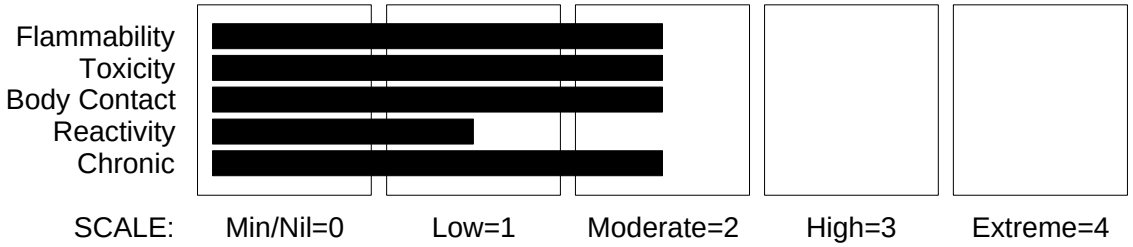
"Product Code: 3535", "Part B Hardener."

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

PRODUCT USE
Hardener for recoat primer.

SUPPLIER
Company: Mirotone Pty Ltd
Address:
21 Marigold Street
Revesby
NSW, 2212
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9795 3700
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (Aust)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112 (International)
Fax: +61 2 9771 3601

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R10	Flammable.
R20/22	Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R42	May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R65	HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.

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S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S13	Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S26	In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
amyl methyl ketone	110-43-0	29.3
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	28182-81-2	30-60
xylene	1330-20-7	8.9
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	8.9
hexamethylene diisocyanate	822-06-0	<0.5
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<2.5

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

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.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:
· Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
· Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
· Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

· Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
· Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
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.

continued...

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· Alcohol stable foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING
· Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· May be violently or explosively reactive.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
· Liquid and vapour are flammable.
· Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), isocyanates, and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Flooding quantities of water only.
· 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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc.

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

Personal Protective Equipment
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS
· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
· Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
· Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
· Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
· Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
· Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
· 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. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid reaction with water, alcohols, strong bases, alkalis, metal compounds and detergent solutions. Reacts with water, may

continued...

generate a large volume of foam, carbon dioxide gas (CO2) and heat.
· Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions.
· Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

· Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
· DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards	amyl methyl ketone (Methyl n-amyl ketone)	50	233		
Australia Exposure Standards	hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer (Isocyanates, all (as- NCO))		0.02		0.07
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o- , m- , p- isomers))	80	350	150	655
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (1-Methoxy- 2-propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548
Australia Exposure Standards	hexamethylene diisocyanate (Isocyanates, all (as- NCO))		0.02		0.07
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylbenzene (Ethyl benzene)	100	434	125	543

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
· Safety glasses with side shields.
· Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
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.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
· frequency and duration of contact,
· chemical resistance of glove material,.
Neoprene gloves.

OTHER
· Overalls.
· PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required.
Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless to pale yellow flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.
Will react with water to produce carbon dioxide.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): 15- 20 (VOC)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 142 (initial)
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.982
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.9 @25C
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 37 (CC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 4
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- **Presence of incompatible materials.**
- **Product is considered stable.**

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
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.
Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.
Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.
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 material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

AMYL METHYL KETONE:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50: 1670 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12600 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4000 ppm/4h

IRRITATION
Skin (rabbit): 14 mg/24h Mild
Skin (rabbit): Primary Irritant

HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE POLYMER:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18500 mg/m³/1h

IRRITATION
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Moderate

continued...

Eye (rabbit) 100: mg - [* BAYER]
Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg*
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg*

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.
The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.
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.

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild
Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	
Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg	
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h	
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg	
Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h	

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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
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.
Reproductive effector in rats

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg* * [CCINFO]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h	

A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.
The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I]

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 738 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 60 mg/m³/4h	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 350 mg/kg	
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 30 mg/m³	
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 5.6 mg/kg	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 593 mg/kg	

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h Mild
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm/8h	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 4000 ppm/4h	
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 2642 mg/kg	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg	

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Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity,
specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.
NOTE: 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.
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer			AUOEL	
xylene	IARC:3	ILOEl		
hexamethylene diisocyanate		ILOP	AUOEL	
ethylbenzene	IARC:2B			

SENSITISER
AUOEL: Australia Exposure Standards - Sensitisers: hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer
CARCINOGEN
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: 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.
REPROTOXIN
ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene
REPROTOXIN
ILOP: France Threshold Limit Values for Occupational Exposure (VLE, VME) - Allergens: hexamethylene diisocyanate
SENSITISER
AUOEL: Australia Exposure Standards - Sensitisers: hexamethylene diisocyanate
CARCINOGEN
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: ethylbenzene Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1866	Packing Group:	III

Shipping Name:RESIN SOLUTION, flammable

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1866	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: RESIN SOLUTION FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1866	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	223 944 955

Shipping Name: RESIN SOLUTION flammable

continued...

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS
FASTASEAL3535 Hardener (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

amyl methyl ketone (CAS: 110-43-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer (CAS: 28182-81-2) 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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- 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

hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer (CAS: 53200-31-0) 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

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- 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) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- 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 Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
- Australia Exposure Standards
- 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

hexamethylene diisocyanate (CAS: 822-06-0) 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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- 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
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

ethylbenzene (CAS: 100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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Australia National Pollutant Inventory
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

No data available for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer as CAS: 84540-57-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	28182- 81- 2, 53200- 31- 0
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108- 65- 6, 84540- 57- 8

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 (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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