



## HYCHEM HYCRETE PU-SL(M)B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Jun-2012

X9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 32-1381

Version No:1.1.1.1

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

HYCHEM HYCRETE PU-SL(M)B

#### PRODUCT USE

Coating material.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: Hychem International Pty Ltd

Address:

3/19 Burns Road

Heathcote

NSW, 2233

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9548 2186

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 2 9520 2522

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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



#### RISK

Risk Codes

R20

R36/37/38

R40(3)

R42/43

R48/20

Risk Phrases

• Harmful by inhalation.

• Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

• Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

• May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.

• Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

#### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S51

S09

S401

Safety Phrases

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• Avoid contact with skin.

• Avoid contact with eyes.

• Wear suitable protective clothing.

• Wear suitable gloves.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

• Keep container tightly closed.

• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

• In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	9016-87-9	50-65
MDI, oligomeric	32055-14-4	25-50

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### 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.
- Protheses 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.

Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed.

### 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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.
- Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), isocyanates, and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

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.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

### 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 m<sup>2</sup>):

- Evacuate area from everybody not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and, if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.
- Notify supervision and others as necessary.
- Put on personal protective equipment (suitable respiratory protection, face and eye protection, protective suit, gloves and impermeable boots).
- Control source of leakage (where applicable).
- Avoid contamination with water, alkalis and detergent solutions.
- Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
- DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.
- Open all containers with care.
- DO NOT touch the spill material.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
- If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.
- This excess heat may generate toxic vapour.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
- Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions.
- Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, strong bases, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions in these materials.
- Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds.
- Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. This reaction may also generate large volumes of foam and heat. Foaming in confined spaces may produce pressure in confined spaces or containers. Gas generation may pressurise drums to the point of rupture.
- 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.

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

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- for commercial quantities of isocyanates:
  - Isocyanates should be stored in adequately bunded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated. Drums of isocyanates should be stored under cover, out of direct sunlight, protected from rain, protected from physical damage and well away from moisture, acids and alkalis.
  - Where isocyanates are stored at elevated temperatures to prevent solidifying, adequate controls should be installed to prevent the high temperatures and precautions against fire should be taken.
  - Where stored in tanks, the more reactive isocyanates should be blanketed with a non-reactive gas such as nitrogen and equipped with absorptive type breather valve (to prevent vapour emissions)..
  - Transfer systems for isocyanates in bulk storage should be fully enclosed and use pump or vacuum systems. Warning signs, in appropriate languages, should be posted where necessary.
- Rotate all stock to prevent ageing. Use on FIFO (First In-First Out) basis.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- MDI, oligomeric: CAS:32055- 14- 4

### MATERIAL DATA

HYCHEM HYCRETE PU-SL(M)B:

MDI, OLIGOMERIC:

POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE:

- for isocyanates:

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.

MDI, OLIGOMERIC:

POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE:

- for diphenylmethane diisocyanate (methylene bisphenyl isocyanate; MDI)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.39 ppm

IDLH Level: 10 mg/m3

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION

##### RESPIRATOR

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

##### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

##### HANDS/FEET

###### ■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
  - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity.
  - 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.
  - NOTE: Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanates.
  - 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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

##### OTHER

- 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.

Employees exposed to contamination hazards should be educated in the need for, and proper use of, facilities, clothing and equipment and thereby maintain a high standard of personal cleanliness.

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

##### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- 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. Local exhaust ventilation is essential where lower molecular weight isocyanates (such as TDI or HDI) is used or where isocyanate or polyurethane is sprayed.
- Where other isocyanates or pre-polymers are used and aerosol formation cannot occur, local exhaust ventilation may not be necessary if the atmospheric concentration can be kept below the relevant exposure standards.

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.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Brown fluid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>300	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	230	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>450	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	11000 @ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.2363
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- Presence of elevated temperatures.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ 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.

##### EYE

■ This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

##### SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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.

##### INHALED

■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

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.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF].

Animal testing shows that polymeric MDI can damage the nasal cavities and lungs, causing inflammation and increased cell growth. This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern. Isocyanates can cause sensitisation of the airways. Aromatic species (those with benzene rings) may have the potential to cause cancer. Toxicity is lower for larger species because they are less easily absorbed by the body. However even large polymers with more than one high-risk reactive group cannot be classified as a low risk polymer.

Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia. Digestive effects include nausea and vomiting. Breathing difficulties may occur unpredictably after a period of tolerance and after skin contact. Allergic inflammation of the skin can occur, with rash, itching, blistering, and swelling of the hands and feet. Sensitive people can react to very low levels and should not be exposed to this material.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.

Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.

Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia. Digestive effects include nausea and vomiting. Breathing difficulties may occur unpredictably after a period of tolerance and after skin contact. Allergic inflammation of the skin can occur, with rash, itching, blistering, and swelling of the hands and feet. Sensitive people can react to very low levels and should not be exposed to this material.

The material may 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. This group of compounds has therefore been classified as cancer-causing.

#### CARCINOGEN

Polymethylene  
polyphenyl isocyanate

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

Group

3

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	No Data Available	No Data Available		
MDI, oligomeric	No Data Available	No Data Available		

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
  - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - DO NOT recycle spilled material.
  - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
  - Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal.
  - DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO<sub>2</sub> gas is generated and may pressurise containers.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S6

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS: 9016-87-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for Hychem Hycrete PU-SL(m)B (CW: 32-1381)**

No data for Hychem Hycrete PU-SL(m)B (CAS: , 32055-14-4)

## Section 16 - 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*