



Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

WestWood Liquid Technologies

Version No: 6.6

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

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S.REACH.GB.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains xylene)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Adhesive / Primer
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	WestWood Liquid Technologies
Address	31 Morris Road, Nuffield Industrial Estate, Poole, Dorset BH17 0GG United Kingdom
Telephone	0800 80 85 480
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.westwood-uk.com
Email	info@westwood-uk.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	Westwood Liquid Technologies: 0800 80 85 480 (Office hours only)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H312 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H332 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H334 - Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, H351 - Carcinogenicity Category 2
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 pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH204	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
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 statement(s) 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.
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.
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 statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains xylene, polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate.

2.3. Other hazards

xylene	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

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	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 1330-20-7 2.215-535-7 3.601-022-00-9 4.Not Available	60-90	xylene *	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4; H226, H312, H315, H332 [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 9016-87-9 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	5-15	polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2; H315, H317, H319, H332, H334, H335, H351, H373, EUH204 [1]	Not Available	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

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	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.
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 symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.
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

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

Continued...

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting 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 substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Liquid and vapour are flammable. - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Combustion products include: - carbon dioxide (CO2) - isocyanates - hydrogen cyanide - and minor amounts of - nitrogen oxides (NOx) - 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

SECTION 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

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

	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.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	· 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
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	Consider storage under inert gas. for commercial quantities of isocyanates: · Isocyanates should be stored in adequately banded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated. ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. For low viscosity materials ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ 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. All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.
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.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50 P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000



Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

- X — Must not be stored together
- 0 — 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 use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 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/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 221 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 442 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 442 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 125 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 65.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 65.3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 260 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 260 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *	0.044 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.01 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.004 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 2.52 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.252 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.852 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.6 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	xylene	Xylene, o-,m-,p- or mixed isomers	50 ppm / 220 mg/m3	441 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Sk, BMGV
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Isocyanates, all (as -NCO) Except methyl isocyanate	0.02 mg/m3	0.07 mg/m3	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/m3	3.6 mg/m3	22 mg/m3

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 ▸ 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. 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.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ 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.

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

	▸ 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. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Barrier cream.

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.

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

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+		-	Airline**

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Moisture sensitive. Brown or Blue		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9-1.0
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cps)	20-30 @ 20
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>35	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>30	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. 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. 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. 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	
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.	
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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	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. 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.	
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 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. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. 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. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. 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. Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping. 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.	
Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	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.
POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	product 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. 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.
Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer & POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	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. 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 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	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 disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- 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. 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.
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Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

	▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ 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.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	*3Y

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1993		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains xylene)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3	
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
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	5 L	
	Tunnel Restriction Code	D/E	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1993		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains xylene)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3	
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
	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 Instructions	366	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1993		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains xylene)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3	
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	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. (contains xylene)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	274; 601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	0

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
xylene	Not Available
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
xylene	Not Available
polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Not Available

SECTION 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

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

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.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P5a, P5b, P5c
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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	Not Available	
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		GHS07; GHS02; Wng	H226; H312; H315; H332

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

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
2	Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Asp. Tox. 1; STOT SE 3; Flam. Liq. 2; STOT SE 3; Repr. 1B; Aquatic Chronic 2; STOT SE 1; STOT RE 1; Acute Tox. 4; Lact.; Aquatic Acute 1; Skin Sens. 1; Eye Dam. 1	GHS08; Dgr; GHS01; GHS09; GHS05	H312; H315; H332; H304; H335; H225; H336; H360; H411; H370; H372; H302; H362; H400; H317; H318

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	Not Available

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; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2	GHS08; GHS06; Dgr	H315; H319; H330; H334; H335; H373
2	Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 2; Resp. Sens. 1; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Skin Sens. 1; Carc. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Corr. 1B; Aquatic Chronic 1; Muta. 2	GHS08; GHS06; Dgr; GHS05; GHS09	H319; H330; H334; H335; H373; H317; H351; H302; H312; H314; H341; H410

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AILC / 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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	27/02/2024
Initial Date	03/12/2019

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.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
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.
H373	May cause 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.

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.6	27/02/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Transport information - Transport

Other information

As from 24 August 2023 adequate training is required before industrial or professional use.

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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ AIIC: 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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	On basis of test data
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H312	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H332	On basis of test data
Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, H334	Calculation method
Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351	Calculation method

Multipurpose Wethan 141 Primer

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
, EUH204	Calculation method

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