

Product Name: DK 700 (part B)
Revision Date 02/08/2017

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 Product and Company Identification

Product

Product Name: DK 700 Part B
Product Description: Impermeable vapor barrier
Intended Use: Primer for high performance coatings
Restrictions on use: Do-it-yourself applications

Company

Manufacturer: SureCrete Design Products, Inc.
15246 Citrus Country Drive
Dade City, FL 33523
USA
Contact: 352-567-7973 (telephone general)
800-262-8200 Chemtrec
+1 703-741-5500 Chemtrec International
info@surecretedesign.com (e-mail)
352-521-0973 (facsimile)

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Classification of substance or mixture:

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) (Category 4) H332
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3) (Respiratory system) H371
Respiratory sensitization (Category 1) H335
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation) (Category 1) (Lungs) H372
Skin irritation (Category 2) H315
Skin sensitization (Category 1) H317
Eye irritation (Category 2B) H320

GHS Label Elements

Hazard symbol



Signal Word: Danger

Label Hazard statements:

H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320: Causes eye irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

- H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H372: Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Label Precautionary statements:

- P261: Avoid breathing dust, mist, gas, vapors or spray.
P264: Wash skin and face thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280: Wear protective gloves.
P284: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) or regional standards. For additional details, see section 8 of the SDS.
P302+352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+351+338+313: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. Get medical attention.
P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P342+311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor
P333+313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P403+233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with existing federal, state, and local environmental regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components

Ingredient	CAS #	EC#	% (by weight)
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9	NE	<64%
4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	NE	<48%
2,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	5873-54-1	NE	<7%
2,2'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	2536-05-2	NE	<2%

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of component(s) have been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

Most Important Symptom(s)/Effect(s)

Acute: Diisocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV or PEL can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a pre-existing, nonspecific bronchial hyper reactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or PEL with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the TLV or PEL may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

Causes skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove. Contact with MDI can cause discoloration.

Causes eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

May cause irritation of the digestive tract; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Delayed: Symptoms affecting the respiratory tract can also occur several hours after overexposure.

Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Then remove contact lenses, if easily removable, and continue eye irrigation for not less than 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with soap and water. Use lukewarm water if possible. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Inhalation: Move to an area free from further exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions that may occur in sensitized persons can be life threatening. Get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Notes to Physician

Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation as needed. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.

Skin: This compound is a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.

Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound.

Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

SECTION 5 Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Foam, water spray for large fires.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jet.

Fire Fighting Procedure: Firefighters should wear NFPA compliant structural firefighting protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus and NFPA compliant helmet, hood, boots and gloves. Avoid contact with product. Decontaminate equipment and protective clothing prior to reuse. During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous.

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Hazardous Decomposition Products: By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke., Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are contaminated with water (CO₂ formed). Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Large fires can be extinguished with large volumes of water applied from a safe distance, since reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous.

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Procedures: Implement site emergency response plan. Evacuate non-emergency personnel. The magnitude of the evacuation depends upon the quantity released, site conditions, and the ambient temperature. Isolate the area and prevent access of unauthorized personnel. Notify management. Call CHEMTREC at 1-800-4249300 for assistance and advice. Wear necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) as specified in the SDS or the site emergency response plan. Ventilate and remove ignition sources. Control the source of the leak. Contain the released material by damming, diking, retaining, or diverting into an appropriate containment area. Absorb or pump off as much of the spilled material as possible. When using absorbent, completely cover the spill area with suitable absorbent material (e.g., vermiculite, kitty litter, *Oil-Dri*®, etc...). Allow for the absorbent material to absorb the spilled liquid. Shovel the absorbent material into an approved metal container (i.e., 55-gallon salvage drum). Do not fill the container more than 2/3 full to allow for expansion, and do not tighten the lid on the container. Repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface.

Decontaminate the spill surface area using a neutralization solution (see list of solutions on the SDS); scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. Wait at least 15 minutes after first application of the neutralization solution. Cover the area with absorbent material and shovel this into an approved metal container. Check for residual surface contamination using *Swype*® test kits, available from Colorimetric Laboratories, Inc. (CLI) at 847-8033737. If the *Swype*® test pad demonstrates that isocyanate remains on the surface (red color on pad), repeat applications of neutralization solution, with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated (no color change on *Swype*® pad). Apply lid loosely to metal waste container (do not tighten the lid because carbon dioxide gas and heat can be generated from the neutralization process). With the lid still loosely in place, move the container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container, and properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization

Products or product mixtures that have been shown to be effective neutralization solutions for decontaminating surfaces, tools, or equipment that have been in contact with an isocyanate includes: Products available through industrial suppliers:
Spartan Chemical Company: 1-800-537-8990:

- Spartan® ShineLine Emulsifier Plus
- Spartan® SC-200 Heavy Duty Cleaner

Colorimetric Laboratories, Inc. (CLI): 1-847-803-3737

- Isocyanate Decontamination Solution

A mixture of 80% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Plurafac SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10).

Mix equal amounts of the following:

- Mineral spirits (80%), VM&P Naphtha (15%), and household detergent (5%), and

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- A 50-50 mixture of monoethanolamine and water

In a separate container, blend the two solutions in a 1:1 ratio by volume. Immediately prior to applying this blended neutralization solution onto the contaminated surface area, mix or agitate the container to help ensure uniform mixing of the ingredients.

If the above products are not available, the following products can be obtained through retail outlets:

- ZEP® Commercial Heavy-Duty Floor Stripper
- Greased Lightning® Super Strength Cleaner and Degreaser
- EASY OFF® Grill and Oven Cleaner or EASY OFF® Fume Free Oven Cleaner
- A mixture of 50% Simple Green® Pro HD Heavy-Duty Cleaner and 50% household ammonia.
- A mixture of 90% Fantastic® Heavy Duty All Purpose Cleaner and 10% household ammonia.

Note: Always wear proper PPE when cleaning up an isocyanate spill and using a neutralization solution. It may take two or more applications of the neutralization solution to decontaminate the surface. Check for residual surface contamination using a surface wipe method such as the *CLI Swype® pad*.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Handling/Storage Precautions: Do not breathe vapors, mists, or dusts. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate levels below the exposure limits. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in a confined space, or if the exposure limit is exceeded. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gases created by overheating or burning this material. Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Storage Period: 6 Months @ 25 °C (77 °F): after receipt of material by customer

Storage Temperature

Minimum: 10 °C (50°F)

Maximum: 30 °C (86 °F)

Storage Conditions: Store separate from food products.

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Substances to Avoid: Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys.

SECTION 8 Exposure Control / Personal Protection

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) (101-68-8)

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.005 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)
Ceiling Limit Value: 0.02 ppm, 0.2 mg/m³

Any component which is listed in section 3 and is not listed in this section does not have a known ACGIH TLV, OSHA PEL or supplier recommended occupational exposure limit.

Industrial Hygiene/Ventilation Measures:

Local exhaust should be used to maintain levels below the TLV whenever MDI is heated, sprayed, or aerosolized. Standard reference sources regarding industrial ventilation (e.g., ACGIH Industrial Ventilation Manual) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation. To ensure that published exposure limits have not been exceeded, monitoring for airborne diisocyanate should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. NIOSH, OSHA, Bayer, and others have developed sampling and analytical methods. Bayer methods can be made available, upon request.

Respiratory Protection

Airborne MDI concentrations greater than the ACGIH TLV-TWA (TLV) or OSHA PEL-C (PEL) can occur in inadequately ventilated environments when MDI is sprayed, aerosolized, or heated. In such cases, respiratory protection must be worn. The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). The type of respiratory protection available includes (1) an atmosphere-supplying respirator such as a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a supplied air respirator (SAR) in the positive pressure or continuous flow mode, or (2) an air-purifying respirator (APR). If an APR is selected then (a) the cartridge must be equipped with an end-of-service life indicator (ESLI) certified by NIOSH, or (b) a change out schedule, based on objective information or data that will ensure that the cartridges are changed out before the end of their service life, must be developed and implemented. The basis for the change out schedule must be described in the written respirator program. Further, if an APR is selected, the airborne diisocyanate concentration must be no greater than 10 times the TLV or PEL. The recommended APR cartridge is an organic vapor/particulate filter combination cartridge (OV/P100).

Hand Protection

Gloves should be worn. Nitrile rubber gloves showed excellent resistance. Butyl rubber, neoprene and PVC are also effective.

Eye Protection

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include a chemical safety goggle, or chemical safety goggle in combination with a full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash.

Skin Protection

Avoid all skin contact. Depending on the conditions of use, cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction., This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates.

Medical Surveillance

All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker

has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted. Refer to the Bayer pamphlet (Medical Surveillance Program for Isocyanate Workers) for additional guidance.

Additional Protective Measures

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Follow all label instructions.

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

State of Matter:	liquid
Color:	Brown
Odor:	musty
Odor Threshold:	No Data Available
pH:	No Data Available
Boiling Point:	Approximately 208 °C (406.4 °F)
Flash Point:	198 °C (388.4 °F) (ASTM D 93)
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit:	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit:	No Data Available
Vapor Pressure:	< 0.0001 mmHg @ 25 °C (77 °F)
Vapor Density:	No Data Available
Density:	1.234 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C (68 °F)
Relative Vapor Density:	No Data Available
Specific Gravity:	1.24 @ 25 °C (77 °F)
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble - Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO ₂ gas
Partition Coefficient: octanol/water:	No Data Available
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Dynamic Viscosity:	150 - 250 mPa.s @ 25 °C (77 °F)
Kinematic Viscosity:	No Data Available
Bulk Density:	1,234 kg/m ³
Molecular Weight:	500 For the polyisocyanate
Self-Ignition:	not applicable

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Reactions: Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350°F (177°C), may cause polymerization.

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

Materials to Avoid: Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with moisture / water.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke. Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Likely Routes of Exposure: Skin Contact

Inhalation

Eye Contact

Health Effects and Symptoms

Acute: Diisocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV or PEL can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction).

Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyper reactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or PEL with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the TLV or PEL may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

Causes skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove. Contact with MDI can cause discoloration.

Causes eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

May cause irritation of the digestive tract. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic: As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to isocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanates at levels well below the TLV or PEL. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Sensitization can be permanent. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent.

Prolonged contact with skin can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates

Delayed: Symptoms affecting the respiratory tract can also occur several hours after overexposure.

Toxicity Data for Urethane Primer (Part B). Data based on polymeric MDI (a mixture of monomers and higher molecular weight oligomers).

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: > 2000 mg/kg (rat, male/female)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 0.49 mg/l, 490, 4 h (rat)

The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore, the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Acute Dermal Toxicity

LD50: > 9400 mg/kg (rabbit, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Skin Irritation

rabbit, slight irritant

Repeated Dose Toxicity90 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 1 mg/m³, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

2 years, inhalation: NOAEL: 0.2, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Bacterial - gene mutation assay: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Carcinogenicity

rat, Male/Female, inhalation, 2 Years, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week,

Polymeric MDI has been classified as IARC Group 3 ("Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans") (1999) indicating there is inadequate evidence available to describe the carcinogenic potential. Epidemiological studies found no association between isocyanates and cancer. In chronic exposure studies in rodents, pMDI produced tumors only at the highest exposure level of 6 mg/m³. This exposure level is significantly above the TLV for MDI (0.051 mg/m³). Based on the weight of the evidence, a determination of not classified for carcinogenicity is justified.

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicityrat, female, inhalation, gestation days 6-15, 6 hrs/day, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m³, NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m³

No Teratogenic effects observed at doses tested., Fetotoxicity seen only with maternal toxicity.

Toxicity Data for Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)

See data above for polymeric MDI

Toxicity Data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)**Acute Oral Toxicity**

LD50: > 7616 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guideline 401)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 0.368 mg/l, 4 h (rat, male) (OECD Test Guideline 403)

The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore, the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified

Acute Dermal Toxicity

LD50: > 9400 mg/kg (rabbit, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402) Studies of a comparable product.

Skin Irritation

rabbit, Draize Test, Slightly irritating
Human, irritating

Eye Irritation

rabbit, Draize Test, Slightly irritating
Human, irritating

Sensitization

Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)): positive (mouse, OECD Test Guideline 429)
Respiratory sensitization: positive (guinea pig)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

90 d, Inhalative: NOAEL: 0.3 mg/m³, (rat, male/female, 6 hours a day, 5 days a week)
Human: Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Positive and negative results were reported. The use of certain solvents which rapidly hydrolyze diisocyanates is suspected of producing the positive mutagenicity results.

Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Micronucleus Assay: (mouse) negative

Micronucleus test: negative (rat, male, Inhalative (exposure period: 3x1h/day over 3 weeks)) negative

Carcinogenicity

rat, Female, inhalation, 2 Years, 17 hrs/day, 5 days/week, negative

Other Relevant Toxicity Information

May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Toxicity Data for 2,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

See data above for polymeric

Toxicity Data for 2,2'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate

See data above for polymeric

Carcinogenicity

No carcinogenic substances as defined by IARC, NTP and/or OSHA

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Ecological Data for Urethane Primer (Part B). Ecotoxicity data based on polymeric MDI (a mixture of monomers and higher molecular weight oligomers).

Biodegradation

0 %, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. not degradable
aerobic, 0%, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable

Bioaccumulation

Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Exposure time: 112 d, < 1 BCF
Does not bioaccumulate.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50: > 1000 mg/l (Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 h)
LC50: > 3,000 mg/l (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 96h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: > 1000 mg/l (Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

NOEC: 1,640 mg/l, End Point: growth (Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 h)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: >100 mg/l, (activated sludge, 3 h)

Additional Eco toxicological Remarks

Data is based on the product, including residual monomer.

Ecological Data for Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)

See data above for polymeric MDI.

Ecological Data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)**Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish**

LC50: > 500 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 24 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: > 500 mg/l (Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 h)

Ecological Data for 2,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

See data above for polymeric MDI.

Ecological Data for 2,2'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate

See data above for polymeric MDI.

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SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions

Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

Section 14 Transport Information

When packaged and shipped in individual containers of less than the Product RQ (reportable quantity i.e. 11,111 lbs. [5,040 kg]), this material ships as non-regulated

Land transport (DOT)

Non-Regulated

Sea transport (IMDG)

Non-Regulated

Air transport (ICAO/IATA)

Non-Regulated

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

United States Federal Regulations

US. Toxic Substances Control Act: Listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) Components:

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate / Reportable quantity 5,000 lbs. (2,268 kg.)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) Components: None

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required Components:

Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261):

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Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.2, to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

State Right-To-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the SDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists:

Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI) CAS 9016-87-9
4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) CAS 101-68-8
2,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) CAS 5873-54-1

New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List and/or New Jersey RTK Special Hazardous Substances Lists:

Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI) CAS 9016-87-9
4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) CAS 101-68-8

California Prop. 65:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain any of the listed chemicals, which the state of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Based on information provided by our suppliers, this product is considered "DRC Conflict Free" as defined by the SEC Conflict Minerals Final Rule (Release No. 34-67716; File No. S7-40-10; Date: 2012-08-22).

SECTION 16 Other Information

Recommended restriction: for use by trained professionals, having read the complete SDS. The handling of products requires appropriate protective measures referred to in this SDS. These products are therefore recommended only for use in industrial or trade (commercial) applications. They are not suitable for use in Do-It-Yourself applications.
Date of printing 02/08/2017

To the best of our knowledge the information contained here is accurate. However, neither the above named manufacturer nor any of its distributors assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or the completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of the suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.