



SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : **COVERSHIELD U100**
Product Code: U100 (**PART A**)
Product Use : Clear Concrete Terrazzo Sealer
Manufacturer/Supplier : CoverTec Products LLC
10857 NW 50th Street
Sunrise, FL 33351
United States of America
Product Information : 754-223-2465
Transport Emergency : INFOTRAC: +1-800-535-5053
Revision Date: NA
Preparation Date: 06/25/2015

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is not classified as hazardous according to OSHA HazCom 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200).

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components

There are no hazardous components above the relevant concentration limits according to OSHA HazCom 2012.

<u>INGREDIENT</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>OSHA STEL</u>	<u>WEIGHT %</u>
Water	7732-18-5	NONE	NONE	NONE	10-20
Acrylic Polymer	Trade Secret	NONE	NONE	NONE	25-35
Polyurethane Resin	Trade Secrete	NONE	NONE	NONE	50-80

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move to fresh air.

Eyes: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. If eye irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Skin: Wash with soap and water. If skin irritation or an allergic skin reaction develops, get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties: Not Applicable

Extinguishing Media: Foam/Carbon dioxide/Dry chemical/Water fog

Protection of Fire Fighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Closed containers may rupture due to build-up of pressure when exposed to extreme heat.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Standard hydrocarbon spill procedures apply to this product

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Prevent all skin and eye contact. Avoid breathing vapors. Re-seal partially used containers. Wash with soap and water before eating or drinking. Protect from moisture contamination. Exothermic generation of carbon dioxide may cause dangerous pressure.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limits: None established



Engineering Controls: Use with adequate ventilation

Gloves Procedures: Avoid prolonged skin contact. Chemically protected gloves may be worn.

Eye Protection: Safety Glasses

Respiratory Protection: Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with a combination organic vapor and high efficiency filter cartridge if recommended exposure limit is exceeded. Use self contained breathing apparatus for confined spaced or poorly ventilated areas or large cleanup sites.

Clothing Recommendation: Do not wear rings, watches, or similar apparel that could entrap the material and cause a skin reaction.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form: liquid

Odor: slight

Autoignition temperature ca. 430 °C (806 °F) @ 997 hPa (DIN 51794)

Flash Point not determined

Flammable Limits - LEL Not Applicable

Flammable Limits - UEL Not Applicable

Boiling point 98 degrees Celsius, 204 degrees Fahrenheit

Freezing point similar to water

Density Not determined

Vapor Density No Data Available

Vapor Pressure 23 hPa at 68 degrees Fahrenheit

116 hPa at 122 degrees Fahrenheit

Specific Gravity 1.05 (25 degrees Celsius)

pH 7.9

Melting point Not Applicable

Solubility in Water Soluble

Volatile Organic Compounds = 0

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

Materials and Conditions to Avoid (stability): Avoid excessive heat, open flame, sparks and strong oxidizing agents. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Replace outage with inert dry nitrogen. Avoid water, acid, base (alkalis, ammonia), alcohols, metal compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Decomposition Temperature: Not determined

Hazardous Decomposition or By products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides.

Conditions to Avoid (Polymerization): Avoid incompatible reactants, especially strong bases, water or temperatures over 160° Centigrade

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely routes of exposure: Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation

Health Effects and Symptoms

Acute: Not expected to cause adverse acute health effects.

Chronic: Not expected to cause adverse chronic health effects.

Toxicity Data

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: > 5000 mg/kg (rat)

Studies of a comparable product

Skin Irritation

rabbit, non-irritant

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Eye Irritation rabbit, slight irritant

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Salmonella/micro some test (Ames test): No indication of mutagenic effects.

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Carcinogenicity:

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

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradation

60 %, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50: > 100 mg/l (Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 h)

Eco toxicological reports on a comparable product

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: 70.7 mg/l (Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h)

Studies of a comparable product.

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: > 10,000 mg/l, (activated sludge)

Eco toxicological reports on a comparable product

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Use excess product in an alternate beneficial application. Dispose of according to local, state and federal regulations.

RCRA Hazard Class: Non-Regulated

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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: None

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Non-hazardous under Section 311/312

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: None

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

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:

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
>=1%	Water	7732-18-5
>=1%	Polyacrylate Resin	CAS# is a trade secret
>=1%	Polyether Polyol	25723-16-4

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

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
0.1 - 1%	Ammonia	7664-41-7



Massachusetts Right to Know Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance List:

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
0.1 - 1%	Ammonia	7664-41-7
30 - 35 ppm	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6

California Prop. 65:

Warning! This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to be Developmental toxin.

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
20 - 25 ppb	Methanol	67-56-1

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

HMIS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

HEALTH: 2 FLAMMIBILITY: 1 REACTIVITY: 0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: B



SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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10857 NW 50th Street
Sunrise, FL 33351
United States of America
Product Information : 754-223-2465
Transport Emergency : INFOTRAC: +1-800-535-5053
Revision Date: NA
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SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification Acute toxicity (Inhalation): Category 4
Respiratory sensitisation: Category 1
Skin sensitisation: Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 3 (Respiratory system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation): Category 2 (Lungs)
GHS Label Elements Hazard pictograms:



Signal Word: Danger Hazard Statements:
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Precautionary statements:
Prevention:
Do not breathe dust, mist, gas, vapors or spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves.
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.
Response:
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Call a doctor or emergency medical facility (i.e. 911) if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor or emergency medical facility (i.e. 911).
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.



Storage:

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with existing federal, state, and local environmental control laws.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components Weight Percent	Components	CAS-No.	Classification
55 - 90%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2	Acute toxicity Category 4 Inhalation. Respiratory sensitisation Category 1. Skin sensitisation Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system. Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2 Inhalation Lungs.
10 - 20%	Hydrophilic Aliphatic Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	666723-27-9	Acute toxicity Category 3 Inhalation. Skin sensitisation Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system.
0.1 - 1%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0	Acute toxicity Category 4 Oral. Acute toxicity Category 1 Inhalation. Skin corrosion Category 1. Serious eye damage Category 1. Respiratory sensitisation Category 1. Skin sensitisation Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Most Important Symptom(s)/Effect(s)Acute: Isocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the exposure limits or guidelines can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing difficulty). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits or guidelines with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the exposure limits or guidelines 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. May cause skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove. May cause 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.

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.

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.

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 such as vermiculite, etc. Allow 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. 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.

Neutralization options: ZEP® Commercial Heavy-Duty Floor Stripper, EASY OFF® Grill and Oven Cleaner, or a mixture of 90% Fantastic® Heavy Duty All Purpose Cleaner and 10% household ammonia

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

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: 1 year at 25degrees Celsius or 77 degrees Fahrenheit
Minimum storage temperature is 7 degrees Celsius or 44 degrees Fahrenheit
Maximum storage temperature is 50 degrees Celsius or 122 degrees Fahrenheit
Store away from food.

Avoid water, amines, strong bases, alcohols, copper alloys

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (28182-81-2)

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate (822-06-0)

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.005 ppm

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

Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that worker protection should be achieved through engineering controls, such as ventilation, whenever feasible. When such controls are not feasible to achieve full protection, the use of respirators and other personal protective equipment is mandated. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent emissions into the workplace. If oven off-gases are not vented properly (i.e. they are released into the work area), it is possible to be exposed to airborne monomeric HDI.

Respiratory Protection:

A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate-containing environments (air-purifying or fresh air-supplied) may be necessary for spray applications or other situations such as high temperature

use which may produce inhalation exposures. A supplied-air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) is recommended. Before an air-purifying respirator can be used, air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of HDI monomer and HDI polyisocyanate. Specific conditions under which air-purifying respirators can be used are outlined in the following sections.

Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

SPRAY APPLICATION:

A. Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate-based coatings are spray applied, some form of respiratory protection should be worn. During the spray application of coatings containing this product the use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists: -the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or -the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); or -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or - operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146). A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing spray paint environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met: -The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times 8 hour TWA exposure limit); and -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and - a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

NON-SPRAY OPERATIONS:

A. During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch-making, brush or roller application, etc., at elevated temperatures (for example, heating of material or application to a hot substrate), it is possible to be exposed to airborne isocyanate vapors.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form: liquid

Odor: slight

Autoignition temperature ca. 445 °C (833 °F) (DIN 51794)

Flash Point: 365 Fahrenheit

Flammable Limits - LEL Not Applicable

Flammable Limits - UEL Not Applicable

Boiling point: Decomposition

Freezing point: not determined

Density: Not determined

Vapor Density: No Data Available

Vapor Pressure: HDI Polyisocyanate: 5.2 X 10⁻⁹ @ 68 F (20 C) mmHg

Specific Gravity: 1.15 (25 degrees Celsius)

Density ca. 1.15 g/cm³ @ 20 °C (68 °F) (DIN 51757)

pH no data

Specific Gravity: Approximately 1.15 @ 20 °C (68 °F)

Melting point: Not Applicable

Solubility in Water: Insoluble - Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO₂ gas

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Reaction: 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 : Heat, flames and sparks. Protect from freezing.

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: Isocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the exposure limits or guidelines can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing difficulty). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits or guidelines with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the exposure limits or guidelines 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.

May cause skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove.

May cause 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 exposure limits or guidelines. 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 isocyanates can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates.

Prolonged vapor contact with the eyes may cause conjunctivitis.

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

Data on the product is not available.

Please find the data available for the components.

Toxicity Data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Toxicity Note

Data is based on a similar product, including residual monomer.

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: \geq 5000 mg/kg (rat, female) (OECD Test Guideline 423)

Toxicological studies at the product

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 0.39 mg/l, 4 h (rat, female) (OECD Test Guideline 403)

Toxicological studies of a comparable product. 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: > 2000 mg/kg (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Studies of a comparable product.

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

Studies of a comparable product.

Skin Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 404, slight irritant

Toxicological studies at the product

Eye Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 405, slight irritant

Toxicological studies at the product

Sensitization

Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):: Causes sensitisation. (mouse, OECD Test Guideline 429)

Toxicological studies at the product

Respiratory sensitization: sensitizer

Studies of a comparable product.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

90 d, Inhalative: NOAEL: 3,3, (rat, male/female, 6 hours a day, 5 days a week)

Toxicological studies of a comparable product. Evidence of damage to organs other than the organs of respiration was not found.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test): No indication of mutagenic effects. (Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Toxicological studies at the product

Chromosome aberration test in vitro: negative (Chinese hamster V79 cell line, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Point mutation in mammalian cells (HPRT test): negative (Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Toxicity Data for Hydrophilic Aliphatic Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Toxicity Note

Data is based on a similar product, including residual monomer.

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: >= 5000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guideline 423)

Studies of a comparable product.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 0.158 mg/l, 4 h (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 403)

Toxicological studies of a comparable product. 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.

Skin Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 404, An irritant effect cannot be distinguished from a mechanical load caused by the removal of the test specimen.

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Eye Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 405, slight irritant

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Sensitization

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

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test): No indication of mutagenic effects.

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Toxicity Data for Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: 746 mg/kg (rat, male) (OECD Test Guideline 401)

LD50: 959 mg/kg (rat, male) (OECD Test Guideline 401)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity



LC50: 0.124 mg/l, 4 h (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 403)

Acute Dermal Toxicity

LD50: > 7000 mg/kg (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Skin Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 404, Corrosive

Eye Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 405, Corrosive

Sensitization

dermal: sensitizer (guinea pig, Maximisation Test (GPMT))

Other isocyanates have been shown to produce dermal and respiratory sensitization in several species (guinea pigs, mice, rabbits, dogs). In addition, there is some evidence to suggest that cross-sensitization between different types of diisocyanates may occur.

dermal: sensitizer (Human, Case Report)

Respiratory sensitization: sensitizer (guinea pig)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

2 years, inhalation: NOAEL: < 0.005 ppm, LOAEL: 0.005 ppm, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

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

Point mutation in mammalian cells (HPRT test): negative (Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Micronucleus test: negative (mouse, male/female, Inhalative)

negative

Carcinogenicity

rat, male/female, Inhalative, 2 yrs, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

Toxicity to Reproduction/Fertility

Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test, Inhalative, 6 hours/day 7 days/week, (rat, male/female) NOAEL (F2): 0.3 ppm Fertility and developmental toxicity tests did not reveal any effect on reproduction.

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

Rat, female, inhalation, gestation days 0 - 19, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): >0.3 ppm, NOAEL (maternal): < 0.3 ppm No Teratogenic effects observed at doses tested.

No fetotoxicity observed at doses tested.

Neurological Effects

Rats exposed by inhalation, 6 hours/day, for approximately 3 weeks, to concentrations as high as 0.3 ppm showed no neurobehavioral effects or damage to nerve tissues.

Carcinogenicity:

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

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradation

0 %, Exposure time: 28 Days, Not readily biodegradable.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: > 100 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC0: > 100 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 h)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 h)

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 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.
 RCRA Hazard Class: Non-regulated

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION
Land transport (DOT) Proper Shipping Name:

Other regulated substances, liquid, n.o.s. (contains Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate)

Hazard Class or Division: 9

UN/NA Number: NA3082

Packaging Group: III

Hazard Label(s): Class 9

RSPA/DOT Regulated Components: Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

Reportable Quantity: 9074 kg (20005 lb)

Sea transport (IMDG) Non-Regulated

Air transport (ICAO/IATA) Non-Regulated

Additional Transportation Information

When in individual containers of less than the Product RQ, this material ships as 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: None

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:

None

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

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:

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
55-90%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2
10 - 20%	Hydrophilic Aliphatic Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	666723-27-9
0.1 - 1%	N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine	98-94-2
0.1 - 1%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

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

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
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0.1 - 1%	N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine	98-94-2
0.1 - 1%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

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

HMIS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

HEALTH: 2 FLAMMIBILITY: 1 REACTIVITY: 0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: B



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