



SAFETY DATA SHEET

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety & Health Administration

Polaprime 7

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: Andek Corporation
ADDRESS: 850 Glen Avenue, Moorestown, NJ 08057
TELEPHONE: 1-856-786-6900
In an emergency, contact CHEMTREC 1-800- 424-9300;
Outside the United States call +1-703-527-3887
PRODUCT IDENTIFIER: Polaprime 7
RECOMMENDED USE: Waterproof Protective Coating

SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

Skin: Irritant Category 2 / Sensitization Category 1
Eye: Irritation Category 2A
Inhalation: Toxicity (Vapor) Category 2 / Sensitization Category 1
Carcinogenicity: Category 2

SIGNAL WORD: Warning

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

- Combustible liquid.
- Flammable liquid and vapor.
- Causes eye irritation.
- Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition.
- Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents have been contaminated with water.
- Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture.
- Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause allergic respiratory reaction.
- Harmful if inhaled. Respiratory sensitizer.
- Lung damage and respiratory sensitization may be permanent.
- Causes skin irritation.
- May cause allergic skin reaction. Skin sensitizer.
- Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction.

PICTOGRAMS:



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Prevention:

- **Do Not** handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- **Do Not** allow contact with water.
- Protect from moisture. If moisture enters container, pressure can build up which can cause a sealed container to pressurize and burst.
- Keep container tightly closed.

- Keep only in original container.
- Avoid breathing mist or spray.
- **Do Not** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- **Do Not** eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- If swallowed immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response:

- **Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water.
- **Eyes:** Flush with clean lukewarm water (low pressure) for at least 15 minutes and obtain medical attention immediately.
- **Inhalation:** Remove victim to fresh air. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention. Asthmatic type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic.
- **Ingestion:** **Do Not** induce vomiting. Give 250 ml of milk or water to drink and get immediate medical attention.

Storage:

- Store in tightly closed containers.
- Protect from moisture and foreign materials.
- Ideal storage temperature range is 50-81°F.

Disposal:

- **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.
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 3 – COMPOSITION

<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>APPROX %</u>
Aluminum Polished Flake	7429-90-5	10.0
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	6.0
Naphtha Light Aromatic Solvent	64742-95-6	16.0
Mineral Spirit	8052-41-3	2.0
Chlorinated Paraffin	63449-39-8	12.0
Antimony Trioxide	1309-64-4	3.0
Polyisocyanate Prepolymer based on MDI	Trade Secret	49.0
Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate	101-68-8	2.0

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

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.
- Get medical attention.

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.

Inhalation

- Move to an area free from further exposure.
- 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. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening.

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 to 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

Flash Point (Method Used): 108°F Closed Cup

Flammable limits: Auto ignition temperature 880°F

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO²), foam, water spray for large fires

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

- 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.

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.

Decomposition Products: May be toxic and irritating.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill and Leak Procedures

- Evacuate non-emergency personnel.
- Isolate the area and prevent access.
- Remove ignition sources.
- Notify management.
- Put on protective equipment.
- Control source of the leak.
- Ventilate.
- Contain the spill to prevent spread into drains, sewers, water supplies, or soil.
- Call ChemTrec at 800-424-9300 for assistance and advice.
- Major Spill or Leak (Standing liquid): Released material may be pumped into closed, but not sealed, metal container for disposal. Process can generate heat.

- Minor Spill or Leak (Wet surface): Cover spill area with suitable absorbent material (Kitty Litter, Oil-Dri®, etc). Saturate absorbent material with neutralization solution and mix. Wait 15 minutes. Collect material in open-head metal containers. Repeat applications of decontamination solution, with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated.
- Check for residual surface contamination. Swype® test kits have been used for this purpose.
- Apply lid loosely and allow containers to vent for 72 hours to let carbon dioxide (CO₂) escape.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization

Neutralization solutions:

- Colorimetric Laboratories Inc. (CLI) decontamination solution.
- A mixture of 75% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Plurafac SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10) and 5% n- Propanol.
- A mixture of 80% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Plurafac SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10).
- A mixture of 90% water, 3-8% ammonium hydroxide or concentrated ammonia, and 2% liquid detergent.

Andek requires that CHEMTREC be immediately notified (800-424-9300) when this product is unintentionally released from its container during its course of distribution, regardless of the amount released. Distribution includes transportation, storage incidental to transportation, loading and unloading. Such notification must be immediate and made by the person having knowledge of the release.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

Storage temperature:

Minimum: 18 °C (64.4 °F)
Maximum: 40 °C (104 °F)

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

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.

Further Info on Storage Conditions

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.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate (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

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, and others have developed sampling and analytical methods.

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 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 and body 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.

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

Appearance: Viscous liquid

Physical state: Liquid

Color: Silver

Odor: Mild

Odor Threshold: None Established

pH: None Established

Melting Point/freezing point: None Established

Initial boiling point/ boiling range: 600°F

Flash point: 108°F

Evaporation rate: 0.2 (Butyl Acetate = 1)

Flammability (solid, gas): Flammable

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: 5.7% (V) /0.8% (V)

Vapor pressure: 0.8kPa (6mmHg) at 20°C (68°F)

Vapor density: 4 (Air =1)

Relative density: 1.05 Kg/Lt

Solubility: Insoluble (reacts with water to evolve CO² gas)

Partition coefficient: N-Octanol/water: N/A
Auto-ignition temperature: 471°C (880°F)
Decomposition temperature: Polymerises @ 200°C
Viscosity: 5,500 centipoises @ 25°C

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.

Materials to avoid

Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys

Hazardous decomposition products

By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke, isocyanate, isocyanic acid and other undetermined compounds.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Skin Contact, Inhalation, Eye Contact

EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG TERM EXPOSURE:

Repeated dose toxicity for Polymeric MDI

90 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.

Repeated dose toxicity for Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate

90 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 0.3 mg/m³, (rat, Male/Female, 18 hrs/day, 5 days/week) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

NUMERICAL MEASURES OF TOXICITY:

CHEMICAL NAME	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	Eye Irritation
Polymeric MDI	Acute - rat, Male/Female > 2,000 mg/kg	rabbit, Slightly irritating	Acute - 490 mg/m ³ , 4 h (rat)	
Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate		Acute - rabbit > 10,000 mg/kg ()	Acute - rat, Male/Female 369 mg/m ³ , 4 h rat > 2240 mg/m ³ , 1 h (OECD Test Guideline 403)	Rabbit - Slightly irritating
Aluminum Powder	2,000 mg/kg (Rat)	N/A	888 mg/M ³ (Rat)	
Antimony Trioxide	rat > 20,000 mg/kg bw (Fleming, 1938; Gross et al, 1955; Weil et al, 1978)	rabbit > 8,300 mg/kg bw (Gross et al, 1955)	rat > 5,200 mg/m ³ (Leuschner, 2006)	Based on available data, the classification criteria for eye irritation are not met (Leuschner, 2005).

SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH EXPOSURE:

Polymeric MDI - Dermal sensitization according to Buehler (epicutaneous test); negative (guinea pig, OECD Test Guideline 406)

Toxicological studies at the product

Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate

Dermal: Sensitizer (guinea pig, Maximization Test)

Inhalation: Sensitizer (Guinea pig)

CHEMICAL LISTED IN NTP OR IARC?

Polymeric MDI:

Carcinogenicity

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

Exposure to a level of 6 mg/m³ polymeric MDI was related to the occurrence of lung tumors. This level is significantly over the TLV for MDI.

Mutagenicity

Rat, 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.

Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate:**Carcinogenicity**

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

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

Antimony Trioxide:**Carcinogenicity**

Diantimony trioxide is classified as inhalation carcinogen category 2 (according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008).

Three chronic inhalation studies in rats are available for the carcinogenicity assessment of diantimony trioxide (Watt, 1983; Groth et al., 1986a, Newton et al., 1994). The exposure duration in all three animal studies is 12 months and thus all studies deviates from the OECD guideline on chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity, which prescribes an exposure period of 24 months for rats. The study by Newton et al., (1994) showed no diantimony trioxide-related lung tumors, neither in males nor females, at any dose level up to 4.5 mg/m³. The study shows that diantimony trioxide reduced the pulmonary clearance rate in a dose dependent manner. However, it is well known that reduced lung clearance rate at chronic exposure of rats to poorly soluble particles (PSPs) can result in pulmonary overload, subsequently followed by an inflammatory response, epithelial cell hypertrophy and/or hyperplasia and squamous metaplasia. The persistence of these tissue responses over chronic time periods can lead to secondary development of lung tumors (Hext, 1994).

Due to the deviations from the OECD guidelines and the critical shortcoming in all three studies, US NTP ([National Toxicology Program](#)) has embarked on a testing program leading to a new, full 2-year bioassay; finalized end 2010 and reporting expected in 2013.

The overall expert judgment by TC NES was that the most likely mechanism for carcinogenicity appears to be impaired lung clearance and particle overload followed by an inflammatory response, fibrosis and tumors. Consequently, diantimony trioxide can be regarded as a threshold carcinogen and as a starting point for a quantitative risk characterization the NOAEC of 0.51 mg/m³ derived for local repeated dose toxicity is also used for carcinogenicity. However, in this context, it is questionable whether effects caused by pulmonary overload in the rat are also relevant for humans.

NOAEC: 0.51 mg/m³ / Target organ: respiratory: lung

Mutagenicity

Based on the available long-term toxicity studies in rodents (Omura et al, 2002) and the relevant information on the toxicokinetic behavior in rats, it is concluded that the classification criteria for reproductive toxicity are not met because of the lack of absorption and systemic distribution, and a correspondingly negligible exposure of reproductive organs in male and female mammalian species to ATO. The reference Schroeder R.E. (2003) was identified as key study for developmental toxicity and will be used for classification and labeling. This study suggests that the NOAEC for developmental toxicity is >6.3 mg ATO/m³. Thus, based on available data, the classification criteria as developmental toxicant according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 are not met.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**DATA FROM TOXICITY TEST (AQUATIC AND/OR TERRESTRIAL ORGANISM WHERE AVAILABLE):**

CHEMICAL NAME	Algae/Aquatic Plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganism	Crustacea (Aquatic Invertebrates)
Antimony Trioxide	Algae [Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata] 72 hr. NOEC/LOEC (growth rate) 2.11/4.00 mg Sb/L (Heijerick et al, 2004)	Fish [Pimephales promelas] 28 day NOEC/LOEC (growth; length) 1.13/2.31 mg Sb/L (Kimball, 1978)	Soil microorganisms; NOEC; 2930 mg Sb/kg dw (Smolders et al., 2007) Aquatic microorganisms NOEC; 2.55 mg Sb/L (EPAS, 2005)	Invertebrates [Daphnia magna] 21 day NOEC/LOEC (reproduction) 1.74/3.13 mg Sb/L (Heijerick et al, 2003)
Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate		LC50: > 500 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 24 hr.)		EC50: > 500 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 hr.)

BIODEGRADATION:

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

Antimony Trioxide: Whereas antimony formally meets the criterion for persistence based on the absence of any degradation, this criterion is considered not to be applicable to inorganic elements. In addition, under conditions of a standard EUSES lake and the median partition coefficient for suspended matter, antimony meets the criteria for rapid removal from the water column.

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL:

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

Antimony Trioxide: Antimony does not meet the criteria for bioaccumulation: a BCF for aquatic organisms of 40 and a BSAF of 1 for earthworms are derived, and are all much lower than the threshold of 2,000 l/kg. Also, there is evidence to support that antimony does not biomagnify in the food chain. Therefore, antimony is not considered bioaccumulative (B) or very bioaccumulative (vB) based on the definitive criteria.

MOBILITY IN SOIL:

Polymeric MDI: Not Determined

Antimony Trioxide: A log Kp of 2.07 has been determined for soil.

RESULTS OF PBT AND VPVB ASSESSMENT:

Antimony Trioxide: The PBT and vPvB criteria of Annex XIII to the Regulation do not apply to inorganic substances, such as antimony and its inorganic compounds. However, the available data have been compared to the criteria:

See biodegradation for (P) and bioaccumulation potential for (B). For (T): Chronic NOEC values are available for fish, invertebrates and algae (see Section 12). The lowest NOEC is 1.13 mg Sb/L for fish (Kimball, 1978). Antimony and antimony compounds do not meet any of the toxicity criteria based on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity or reprotoxicity (cfr section 11 of this SDS) and there is no evidence of other chronic concerns. Therefore, antimony is not considered toxic (T) based on the definitive criteria.

Antimony, and therefore diantimony trioxide, is not PBT or vPvB.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:

Antimony Trioxide: Diantimony trioxide is not expected to contribute to ozone depletion, ozone formation, global warming or acidification.

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

UN #	1263
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Paint
HAZARD CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	III
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:	N/A
GUIDANCE ON TRANSPORT IN BULK:	N/A
TRANSPORT LABELS REQUIRED:	Class 3

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulation:

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

CHEMICAL NAME	CWA reportable quantities	CWA Toxic Pollutants	CWA Priority Pollutants	CWA Hazardous Substances	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity RQ
Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate	5000 lbs	Listed	N/A	Hazardous	Acute	Required	5000 lbs.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	N/A	Listed	N/A	Chronic Health Hazard	Acute	N/A	N/A
Xylene	N/A	Listed	N/A	Chronic Health Hazard	Acute	N/A	N/A
Cumene	5000 lbs	Listed	N/A	Chronic Health Hazard	Acute	Required	5000 lbs

US State Right to Know Regulations: New Jersey, Massachusetts or Pennsylvania substance lists

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #
Polyisocyanate Prepolymer based on MDI	CAS# is a trade secret
Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate	101-68-8
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) Mixed Isomers	26447-40-5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Cumene	98-82-8

California Prop 65:

Warning: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to be Carcinogenic.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0
Furan	110-00-9
Cobalt and cobalt compounds	7440-48-4
Propylene Oxide	75-56-9
Cumene	98-82-8

Massachusetts: Extraordinary Hazardous Substance List

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #
Furan	110-00-9
Propylene Oxide	75-56-9

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (HMIS RATING)

Health	2
Flammability	2
Physical Hazard	1
Personal Protection	H

0=Minimal 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=Serious 4=Severe

* = Chronic Health Hazard

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