



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Polyfill Crack Filler PART B

POLYASPARTIC CURING AGENT

Revision Date: 03/26/2026

Section 1: COMPANY AND PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**Manufacturer Name**

SurfaceLogix (a Reliance Supply Company) 1711
N.W.33RD Street, Pompano Beach, FL 33064

Telephone Numbers

Information- 954.971.9111
Medical Emergency - Chemtrec 800-262-8200

Product Number 155B

Product Name POLYFILL CRACK FILLER , Part B
Chemical Family Proprietary Aliphatic Polyisocyanate

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**GHS Classification****Acute toxicity (Inhalation):****Skin sensitization:****Specific target organ toxicity
single exposure:****Category 4****Category 1****Category 3 (Respiratory
system)****GHS Label Elements****Hazard pictograms:****GHS07****Signal word:****Warning****HMIS Codes****Health - 2****Flammability -1****Reactivity - 1**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Harmful if inhaled.

May cause respiratory irritation.

Prevention:

Avoid breathing 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.

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.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Store locked up.

Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal:

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

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

Hazard statements :

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements :

P280 Wear protective gloves

P302 + P352 If you COME IN CONTACT WITH the SKIN: wash with abundant soap and water

P304 + P340 IN CASE OF INHALATION: Remove the victim to an open-air area and keep it at rest in a position that does not hinder breathing

P312 If you feel unwilling, contact an ANTI-POISON INFORMATION CENTRE or a doctor Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry: Skin Contact, Inhalation, Eye Contact

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Skin Allergies, Eczema, Asthma, Respiratory disorders

Exposure:

Inhalation

Acute Inhalation

For Product: Polyfill Crack filler, PART B

Diisocyanate or polyisocyanate 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.

For Component: Aromatic Solvent Blend

May cause nervous system effects which can include symptoms of dizziness, incoordination, headache, numbness, and/or confusion.

Chronic Inhalation

For Product: Polyfill Crack Filler, PART B

As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates or polyisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates or polyisocyanates 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 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 diisocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent.

Section 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CONCENTRATION

COMPONENTS

CAS NUMBER

80-100%

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

28182-81-2

<0.2 %

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

822-06-0

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

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. 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. 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. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

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 hyper-reactivity 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.

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 Hazard

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 (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. For spills involving a solid product, remove mechanically (sweep up, vacuum, shovel etc.) and collect and place into an approved metal container.

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. Residual surface contamination can be checked using a wipe test pad to verify decontamination is complete (e.g. SKC Surface Swype™). If the wipe 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 wipe 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 Neutralization solutions:

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

SurfaceLogix 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 AND STORAGE

Storage temperature:

minimum: -20 °C (-4°F)

maximum: 45 °C (113 °F)

Storage period : 1 year @ 25 °C (77 °F) from Lot of Manufacture.

Storage Conditions : Store separate from food products.

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. Store separate from food products.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (28182-81-2)

Exposure Limit

time weighted average 0.5 mg/m³

Exposure Limit

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 1.0 mg/m³ (15-min)

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

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.005 ppm

Exposure Limit Ceiling Limit Value: 0.02 ppm

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. Therefore, when the coatings system will be applied in a non-spray manner, 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 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 concentrations of the isocyanate monomer are below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); and -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m3 averaged over eight (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.

Hand protection

Gloves should be worn., Nitrile rubber gloves., Butyl rubber gloves., Neoprene gloves

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., Gloves, long sleeved shirts and pants.

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 SurfaceLogix 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

Form:	Liquid
Color:	Colorless to Light yellow
Odor:	Mild solvent odor
Freezing Point:	no data available
Boiling point/boiling:	Decomposition
Autoignition Temp.:	ca. 445 °C (833 °F) (DIN 51794)
Flash point:	ca. 120 °C (248°F)
Lower explosion limit:	Not Established
Upper explosion limit:	Not Established
Vapour pressure:	HDI Polyisocyanate: 5.2 X 10 ⁻⁹ @ 68 F (20 C) mmHg
Density:	ca. 1.07 g/cm ³
Specific Gravity:	Approximately 9 lb/gal
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble - Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO ₂ gas

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

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

Toxicity Data

Toxicity Data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Acute oral toxicity

LD50: > 2,500 mg/kg (Rat, female)

Estimated Value

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50: 0.39- 0.543 mg/m³, 4 h (Rat, Male/
Female)

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin irritation rabbit, Draize, Slightly irritating

Eye irritation rabbit, Draize, Slightly irritating

Sensitisation

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

dermal: sensitizer (Guinea pig, Maximization Test) dermal: non-sensitizer (Guinea pig, Buehler)

inhalation: non-sensitizer (Guinea pig)

Repeated dose toxicity

3 wks, inhalation: NOAEL: 3.7 - 4.3 mg/m³, (Rat) 90 d, inhalation: NOAEL: 3.3 - 3.4 mg/m³, (Rat) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Chromosome aberration test in vitro: negative

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Point mutation in mammalian cells (HPRT test): negative. Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

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

Respiratory sensitization:

No pulmonary sensitisation observed in animal tests.No pulmonary sensitisation potential was observed in guinea pigs after either intradermal or inhalative induction with polyisocyanate based on hexamethylene diisocyanate.

Toxicity to Reproduction/Fertility

Available data show no indications for reproductive toxicity.

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

Animal experiments on structurally similar compounds showed no indication of specific reproductive toxicity.

Carcinogenicity:

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

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without) Chromosome aberration test in vitro: positive Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Unscheduled DNA synthesis: negative (Rat, Male, inhalation) negative

Toxicity Data for Hydrophilic Aliphatic Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Acute oral toxicity

LD50: $\geq$ 5,000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guideline 423) Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50: 0.158 mg/l, 4 h (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 403) Studies of a comparable product.

Converted acute toxicity point estimate: 0.5 mg/l, (Expert judgement)

The substance was tested in a form (i.e. specific particle size distribution) that is different from the forms in which the substance is placed on the market and in which it can reasonably be expected to be used. Based on the "split-entry" concept and available data on particle size during end-use of the substance 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.

Sensitisation

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)

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50: 120 - 350 mg/m³, 4 h (rat)

LC50: 290 mg/m³, 1 h (rat)

RD50: 0.35 ppm, (mouse)

LC50: 124 mg/m³, 4 h (Rat, Male/Female) (OECD Test Guideline 403) vapor

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50: 570 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 404, severely irritant to corrosive

Sensitisation

dermal: sensitizer (guinea pig, Maximisation Test)

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)

inhalation: sensitizer (guinea pig)

Repeated dose toxicity

13 weeks, Inhalation: NOAEL: < 0.01 ppm (0.07 mg/m³), LOAEL: 0.01 ppm (0.07 mg/m³), (Rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

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.

4 h, inhalation: NOAEL: < 55 mg/m³, (Rat, Male/Female) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

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

HGPRT Assay: negative (Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, Metabolic Activation: with/without) Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Micronucleus Assay: negative (mouse,) negative

Carcinogenicity rat, Male/Female, inhalation, 2 yrs, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week, Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

Toxicity to Reproduction/Fertility

One generation study, inhalation, daily, (rat, Male/Female) NOAEL (parental): < 0.3 ppm, NOAEL (F2): 0.3 ppm

No effects on Reproductive parameters observed at doses tested.

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.

Toxicity Data for Isopropanol Acute oral toxicity

LD50: 4,396 - 5,500 mg/kg (Rat)

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50: 72.6 mg/l, 4 h (rat)

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50: 12,800 mg/kg (Rat)

Eye irritation

rabbit, Draize, Moderately irritating

Sensitisation

dermal: non-sensitizer (Guinea pig, Buehler)

Repeated dose toxicity

90 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 1500 ppm, (Rat)

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without) Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Micronucleus Assay: negative (mouse) negative

Toxicity to Reproduction/Fertility

Two generation study, oral, daily, (Rat) NOAEL (F1): 500 mg/kg, NOAEL (F2): 500 mg/kg,

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

Rat, inhalation, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 8,575 mg/kg,

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecological Data for POLYGUARD 85, PART B****Ecological Data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate****Biodegradation:**

aerobic, 1 %, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable

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

Bioaccumulation:

3.2 BCF An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected. 367.7 BCF An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected. Studies of hydrolysis products.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish:

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

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:

EC50: > 100 mg/l (Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:

ErC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (scenedesmus subspicatus, 72 h)

Biodegrade Product : 1%, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable

Toxicity to Microorganisms:

EC50: 3,828 mg/l, (activated sludge, 3 h)

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks Data is based on the product, including residual monomer.

Ecological Data for Hydrophilic Aliphatic Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate**Biodegradation**

0 %, i.e. not readily degradable

Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50: 35.2 mg/l (Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 h)

Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: > 100 mg/l (Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h)

Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

IC50: 72 mg/l, (Desmodesmus subspicatus (Green algae), 72 h)

Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Toxicity to Microorganisms

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

Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Ecological Data for Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

Biodegradation aerobic, 42 %, Exposure time: 28 Days, Not readily biodegradable.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: > 82.8 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC0: > 89.1 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50: > 77.4 mg/l, (Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 h)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: 842 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms)

Ecological Data for Aromatic solvent:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 10 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.71 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Chronic aquatic toxicity- Assessment : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 Containers that are empty as defined by RCRA (40 CFR part 261.7), may retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not grind, torch cut, weld or heat an empty container that once held an isocyanate-containing product; highly toxic vapors or gases are formed. **Drums** One method for disposing of empty drums is to contract with an approved drum re-conditioner. A state by state listing of drum re-conditioners can be obtained from the Reusable Industrial Packaging Association (RIPA) at www.reusablepackaging.org.

For all other packaging (e.g., aluminum bullet sample containers, and 1- and 5-gallon pails), these containers are non-returnable and should not be reused for any other purpose. Remove any remaining product and store in an appropriate waste container for proper disposal. Consult federal, state and local regulations, as well as a licensed waste disposal facility to determine proper disposition of these empty containers.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport (DOT)

Proper shipping name: Other regulated substances, liquid, n.o.s. (contains Hexamethylene1,6-Diisocyanate)

Hazard Class or Division: 9

UN/NA Number: NA3082

Packaging group: III

Hazard Label(s): Class 9

Reportable Quantity: 18143 kg (39998 lb)

Sea transport

(IMDG)Non-Regulated

(DOT) Ground Exception: Product ships LtdQty under 5 lt volume.

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

OSHA Hazcom Standard Rating: Hazardous

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

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

Components

None

SARASection311/312HazardCategories:

Refer to hazard classification information in Section 2.

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:

<u>Weight percent</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
60 - 100%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2
1 - 5%	Hydrophilic Aliphatic Polyisocyanate	666723-27-9

based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

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

<u>Weight percent</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
0.1 - 1%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

California Prop. 65:
None

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA 704M Rating

Health	2
Flammability	1
Reactivity	1
Other	

0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme

HMIS Rating

Health	2*
Flammability	1
Physical Hazard	1

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

* = Chronic Health Hazard

The method of hazard communication for SurfaceLogix, a Reliance Supply Company, is comprised of Product Labels and Safety Data Sheets. HMIS and NFPA ratings are provided by SurfaceLogix, a Reliance Supply Company, as a customer service.

The handling of products containing reactive HDI polyisocyanate/prepolymer and/or monomeric HDI requires appropriate protective measures referred to in this MSDS. 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.

This information is furnished without warranty, express or implied. This information is believed to be accurate to the best knowledge of SurfaceLogix, a Reliance Supply Company. The information in this SDS relates only to the specific material designated herein. SurfaceLogix, a Reliance Supply Company, assumes no legal responsibility for use of or reliance upon the information in this SDS. Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.