

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: #1500-BLK INTER-COAT 1500 Rust Preventative Urethane Coating
 Date Printed: January 20, 2011
 Product Use/Class: Coating

Supplier: International Epoxies & Sealers
 30241 Commerce Drive
 San Antonio, FL 33576
 Information Phone: 1-800-451-7206

Emergency Telephone: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053
 Outside the U.S. Call collect: 1-352-323-3500

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Wt. Percent	Ingredient	CAS
20 - 50%	Solvent,Naphtha,Petroleum	64742-94-5
40 - 70%	Polyisocyanate Prepolymer based on MDI	CAS# is a trade secret
5 - 15%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8
3 - 10%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9
1-7%	Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	26447-40-5
1-5%	Naphthalene	91-20-3
1-5%	Carbon Black	1333-86-4
1-5%	1-Methoxy-2-propanol Acetate	108-65-6
< 1%	pseudocumene (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)	95-63-6

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview - Warning Color: Opaque, Black **Form:** liquid **Odor:** mild, Fruity.

Combustible. Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal contents have been contaminated with water. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture decomposition. Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when. Vapors or mist may be a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to high temperature or ignition. Vapors may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapor source. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling solvents may be harmful or fatal. 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. Causes eye irritation. May cause lung damage. May affect nervous system. May cause liver damage. May cause kidney damage.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

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

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

HUMAN EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Inhalation - Acute Inhalation

For Product: INTER-COAT 1500 May be harmful by inhalation.

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

Inhalation - Chronic Inhalation

For Product: INTER-COAT 1500 May be harmful by inhalation.

As a result of previous repeated overexposure or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates at levels

well below the TLV or PEL. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many nonspecific 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. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling solvents may be harmful or fatal.

Skin - Acute Skin**For Product: INTER-COAT 1500.**

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

For Component: Solvent Naphtha

Slightly toxic by skin absorption. Causes irritation with symptoms of dryness, reddening, itching, and swelling.

Skin - Chronic Skin**For Product: INTER-COAT 1500** - Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Animal tests on MDI indicate skin contact alone may lead to an allergic respiratory reaction.**Eye - Acute Eye****For Product: INTER-COAT 1500** - Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.**For Component: Solvent Naphtha** - Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling.**Eye - Chronic Eye****For Product: INTER-COAT 1500** - Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis.**Ingestion - Acute Ingestion****For Product: INTER-COAT 1500** - May cause irritation; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.**For Component: Solvent Naphtha** - Slightly toxic by ingestion.**Ingestion - Chronic Ingestion****For Product: INTER-COAT 1500** - Chronic exposure to organic solvents has been associated with various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage.**For Component: Solvent Naphtha** - May cause liver damage. May cause kidney damage.**Carcinogenicity:**

Carbon Black, Naphthalene, Pseudocumene are listed with IARC and the ACGIH as possible human carcinogens.

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 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable 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. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards - Flammable Liquid. Vapors may spread long distances and ignite. Vapors or mist may be a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to high temperature or ignition. 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. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. Vapors or fumes may form explosive mixture with air.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill and Leak Procedures - Remove all sources of ignition, including flames, heat, and sparks. Use appropriate personal protective equipment during clean up. Dike or dam spilled material and control further spillage, if possible. Cover spill with inert material (e. g., dry sand or earth) and collect for proper disposal. Ventilate area to remove vapors or dust. Do not allow spilled material or wash water to enter sewers, surface waters, or groundwater systems.

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.

International Epoxies & Sealers requires that INFOTRAC be immediately notified (800) 535-5053) 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage temperature: minimum: 45 °F (7 °C) maximum: 95 °F (35 °C)
12 Month shelf life when stored under these conditions

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. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Ground and bond containers and equipment before transferring to avoid static sparks. Avoid contact with eyes. Use adequate ventilation and/or engineering controls in high temperature processing to prevent exposure to vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed when not in use.

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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Solvent Naphtha, Naphthalene, Pseudocumene (1,2,4 – Trimethybenzene), 1-Methoxy-2propanol Acetate			
Source	Limit / Standard	Note	Source

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product #1500-BLK

Naphthalene	TWA 50 mg/m3	10 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
Naphthalene	STEL 15 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
Naphthalene	TWA 10 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
Pseudocumene				
(1,2,4 – Trimethylbenzene	TWA 25 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum),	RCP- 17 ppm	100 mg/m3	Total	N/A
Heavy Aromatic	TWA		Hydro-Carbons	
1-Methoxy-2-propanol Acetate	TWA 50 ppm		N/A	ACGIH

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

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.005 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Ceiling Limit Value: 0.02 ppm, 0.2 mg/m3

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Recommended exposure limit (REL): 0.005 ppm, 0.05 mg/m3

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Ceiling Limit Value and Time Period (if specified): 0.020 ppm, 0.2 mg/m3 (10-min)

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)

OSHA PEL 3.5 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., Butyl rubber gloves., Nitrile 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., 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form: Liquid

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product #1500-BLK

Color: Opaque, Black
Odor: Paint like
pH: Not Established
Freezing Point: Not Established
Boiling point: > 354 °F (179 °C)
Flash point: 145 °F (63 °C) [ASTM D-56]
Auto Ignition Temperature: > 445°F (229°C)
Flammable Limits (vol. % air) LEL: 0.8 UEL: 5.9
Viscosity, dynamic: 200 - 500 cps @ 25°C (77°F)
Density (H2O=1): 1.03 – 1.07
Weight: 8.59 – 8.90 lbs/gal
Vapor Density (Air=1): 4.7 at 101kPa for solvent
Vapor Pressure: 0.78 kPa (0.59mm Hg) at 20C
Evaporation Rate (BuAC=1): < 0.1
Freezing Point: Not Available
Solubility in water: Negligible
Percent Volatile: 28% Wt.
VOC Content: 2.48 lbs/gal , 290 g/L
Solids Content: 72% Wt.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability - Stable

Physical Hazards - Combustible Liquid

Hazardous Reactions - Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or excessive temperatures may cause polymerization.

Materials to avoid - Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys, Strong acids and oxidizers.

Conditions to avoid - Avoid moisture and elevated temperatures. Heat, flames and sparks.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Data for INTER-COAT 1500

Toxicity data based on polymeric MDI.

Acute oral toxicity: LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg (rat, Male/Female)

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50: 490 mg/m³, 4 h (rat). Vapor.

Skin irritation: rabbit, Slightly irritating

Repeated dose toxicity: 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 mg/m³, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week). Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity: Genetic Toxicity in Vitro: Bacterial - gene mutation assay: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

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

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity: 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.

Toxicity Data for Solvent Naphtha

Acute oral toxicity: LD50: >6,000 mg/kg (Rat)

Acute inhalation toxicity: Not Available

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

Skin irritation: Skin irritation

Eye irritation: Eye irritation

Repeated dose toxicity: Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Toxicity Data for 1-Methoxy-2-propanol Acetate

Oral (LD50): Acute:8532 mg/kg [Rat]

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product #1500-BLK

Dermal (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rabbit]

Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity

Contains:

NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene cause cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

NAPHTHALENE CAS Number 91-20-3 List Citations: NTP SUS and IARC 2B

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity: Not Available

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

Acute inhalation

LC50: 369 mg/m³, 4 h (rat, Male/Female)

LC50: > 2240 mg/m³, 1 h (rat)

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50: > 10,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin irritation: rabbit, Draize Test, Slightly irritating

Eye irritation: rabbit, Draize Test, Slightly irritating

Sensitisation: Dermal: sensitizer (guinea pig, Maximisation Test). Inhalation: sensitizer (Guinea pig)

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

Mutagenicity: Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without). Positive and negative results were reported. The use of certain solvents which rapidly hydrolyze diisocyanates is suspected of producing the positive mutagenicity results.

Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Micronucleus Assay: (mouse). Negative.

Carcinogenicity: rat, Female, inhalation, 2 Years, 17 hrs/day, 5 days/week. Negative.

Toxicity Data for Carbon Black

Not available at this time

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradation: 0 %, Exposure time: 28 Days

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

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: > 1,000 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 h)

LC0: > 3,000 mg/l (Killifish (Oryzias latipes), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: EC50: > 1,000 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 h)

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

Toxicity to Microorganisms: EC50: > 100 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 h)

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks: Ecotoxicity data based on polymeric MDI

Ecological Data for Solvent Naphtha

Biodegradation: Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Hydrolysis: Material – Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

Photolysis: Material – Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.

Atmospheric Oxidation: Material – expected to degrade rapidly in air.

Mobility: Material -- highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and waste water solids.

Ecotoxicity: Material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term effects in the aquatic environment.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish: Not Available

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: Not Available

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants: Not available

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

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish: LC50: > 500 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 24 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: EC50: > 500 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 h)

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product #1500-BLK

thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Land transport (DOT)

Proper shipping name: Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class or Division: ORM-D
UN/NA Number: -
Packaging group: -
Hazard Label(s): ORM-D

Sea transport (IMDG)

Proper shipping name: Paint Related Material, Limited Quantity
Hazard Class or Division: 3
UN-Number: UN1263
Packaging group: III
Hazard Label(s): UN1263, Limited Quantity

Air transport (ICAO/IATA)

Proper shipping name: Paint Related Materials , Limited Quantity
Hazard Class or Division: 3
UN-Number: UN1263
Packaging group: III
Hazard Label(s): UN1263, Limited Quantity

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

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) Reportable quantity: 5000 lbs

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard, Delayed Health Hazard, Fire 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

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)
Naphthalene
Pseudocumene (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1,4,5,9,10,13,16,17,18,19
Pseudocumene	95-63-6	1,13,16,17,18,19
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)	64742-94-5	18
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	10,11,12

1 = ACGIH ALL	6 = TSCA 5a2	11 = CA P65 REPRO	16 = MN RTK
2 = ACGIH A1	7 = TSCA 5e	12 = CA RTK	17 = NJ RTK
3 = ACGIH A2	8 = TSCA 6	13 = IL RTK	18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z	9 = TSCA 12b	14 = LA RTK	19 = RI RTK

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product #1500-BLK

5 = TSCA4 10= CA P65 CARC 15 = MI 293

Code Key: CARC=Carcinogen; REPRO=Reproductive

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. In its purchased form, this product meets the criteria of ignitability under 40 CFR 261.21(a), and, when discarded in that form, should be managed as 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 MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

This product contains a trace (ppm) amount of phenyl isocyanate (CAS#103-71-9) and Monochlorobenzene (CAS#108-90-7) as impurities.

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

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
10-40%	Solvent Naphtha	64742-94-5
50-80%	Polyisocyanate Prepolymer based on MDI	CAS# is a trade secret
1 - 5%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8
1 - 5%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9
1-5%	Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	26447-40-5
1-5%	Naphthalene	91-20-3
< 1%	pseudocumene (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)	95-63-6

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

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
10-40 %	Solvent Naphtha	64742-94-5
1 - 5%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8
1 - 5%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9
1-5%	Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	26447-40-5
1-5%	Naphthalene	91-20-3
0.1 - 1%	tert-Butanol	75-65-0

MA Right to Know Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance List:

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
5 - 10 ppm	Furan	110-00-9
1-5 ppm	Propylene Oxide	75-56-9

California Prop. 65:

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

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
1-5%	Naphthalene	91-20-3
1-5%	Carbon Black	1333-86-4
< 1%	pseudocumene (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)	95-63-6
80 - 85 ppb	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0
1 - 5 ppm	Furan	110-00-9
<1 ppm	Cobalt and cobalt compounds	7440-48-4
<1 ppm	Propylene Oxide	75-56-9

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA 704M Rating

Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 1 Other

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

HMIS Rating

Health: 2* Flammability: 2 Physical Hazard: 1

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

*= Chronic Health Hazard

The method of hazard communication for International Epoxies & Sealers is comprised of Product Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets. HMIS and NFPA ratings are provided by International Epoxies & Sealers as a customer service.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product #1500-BLK

Contact person: Product Safety Department

Telephone: (352) 588-2400

MSDS Number: 1500

Version Date: 01/20/2011

Report version: 1

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