

PRODUCT NAME: ELASTUFF 310 PART A CLEAR FR

PRODUCT CODE: EL-310-FR-A

~~~~ SECTION 1 ~~~~ MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

Manufacturer's Name : UNITED COATINGS MANUFACTURING CO  
 Address : 19011 EAST CATALDO AVE.  
           : SPOKANE VALLEY, WASHINGTON 99016-9423  
           : INITIAL (FIRST CALL) CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300  
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 TOLL FREE : BACKUP (800) 541-4383  
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~~~~ SECTION 2 ~~~~ HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ~~~~

| Reportable Components | CAS Number | MM HG @ Temp | Weight % |
|---|------------|--------------------|------------|
| Polyether diol | 25322-69-4 | <1 | 77F/25C 26 |
| OSHA PEL: N/E, ACGIH TLV: N/E, STEL: N/E
AIHA WEEL: 10mg/m3, TWA as aerosol
~ | | | |
| * Polymeric Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (pMDI) | 25686-28-6 | <0.000177F/25C | 21 |
| Also contains:
4-4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) (CAS# 101-68-8) and
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) Homopolymer (CAS# 25686-28-6)
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) Mixed Isomers (26447-40-5)
The following OEL's are for CAS# 101-68-8:
ACGIH TLV TWA: 0.005ppm, OSHA PEL, ceiling: 0.02ppm.
~ | | | |
| Chlorinated paraffin waxes | 63449-39-8 | N/A | N/A 20 |
| Good industrial practice suggests observing the ACGIH-OSHA TWA exposure limit for oil mists of 5mg/m3.
~ | | | |
| * Diphenylmethane diisocyanate homopolymer | 101-68-8 | 1x10 ⁻⁵ | 77F/25C 19 |
| Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (generic MDI) (CAS# 26447-40-5)
Contains <60% 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS#101-68-8)
ACGIH TLV TWA: 0.005ppm, OSHA PEL, ceiling: 0.02ppm.
~ | | | |
| Tris(monochloropropyl)phosphate | 13674-84-5 | UKN | UKN 10 |
| No exposure guidelines have been established
~ | | | |
| Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | 64742-52-5 | <0.000168F/20C | 5 |
| OSHA PEL: Mist 5mg/m3 TWA, ACGIH TLV: Mist 5mg/m3 TWA
~ | | | |
| * Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
#Indicates carcinogenic chemical. | | | |

This MSDS may be used for other container sizes of this product. When parts A & B are combined, the hazard warnings for both components are present.

~~~~ SECTION 3 ~~~~ HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

**Potential Health Effects**

**Eyes:**

Contact with isocyanates may result in conjunctival irritation and mild corneal opacity. Isocyanate is reported to induce chemical burns in rabbit eye studies. A similar degree of eye injury

may develop after contact with human eyes.

**Skin:**

Absorption is believed to generally be too slow to produce signs of acute systemic poisoning. However, animal studies have shown that respiratory sensitization can be induced by skin contact with known respiratory sensitizers, including isocyanates. Isocyanates are a primary skin irritant--they react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Symptoms can include: redness, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering. Isocyanates are also strong skin sensitizers. Experience indicates that direct skin contact is the route of exposure most likely to cause skin sensitization. Once sensitized, an individual may react even to airborne levels below the TLV with the following symptoms; itching and tingling of the earlobes and neck, rash, hives, swelling of the arms and legs or other symptoms common to allergic dermatitis. These symptoms may be immediate or delayed several hours. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering. In those who have developed a skin sensitization, these symptoms can develop as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or even as a result of vapor-only exposure.

**Ingestion:**

Can result in irritation & corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract, resulting in sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. If aspirated into the lungs, chemical pneumonia may result.

**Inhalation:**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to vapors or mists are irritating to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapors and mists of isocyanate at concentrations above recommended exposure limits can irritate 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. Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the intended recommended exposure level with similar symptoms as well as an asthma attack. Exposure to higher levels may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). These effects are usually reversible. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills) has also been reported.

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~~~~ SECTION 4 ~~~~ FIRST AID MEASURES ~~~~

Eyes:

For eye exposure, irrigate the exposed eyes with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. If the victim is wearing contact lenses, they should be removed, provided such removal does not cause further damage to the eyes. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

Skin:

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected areas with soap and water. Some organic materials such as corn oil or propylene glycol are effective in decontaminating MDI from the skin when applied immediately. After washing, cover affected skin with

polyethylene glycol (300-500 mol wt) and wash again immediately with soap and water to thoroughly remove polyethylene glycol and residual isocyanate. Wash clothing before reuse. For severe exposures, get under safety shower and consult a physician immediately.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician immediately.

Inhalation:

Move to fresh air; administer oxygen by a qualified individual or artificial respiration as needed. Consult a physician immediately. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic.

Note to Physician:

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

Skin- this compound is a potent 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 any exposure to Isocyanate. Throughout a symptomatic victim's treatment course, monitor the ECG, chest x-ray, pulse oximetry, peak airflows, arterial blood gases, serum electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function

~~~~ SECTION 5 ~~~~ FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ~~~~

**Flammable Properties**

**Flash Point:** 199C/390F

**Lower Flammable Limits:** N/A

**Upper Flammable Limit:** N/A

**Auto Ignition Temperature:** Not available

**Extinguishing Media:**

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or appropriate foam. If water is used, very large quantities are required. Reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous. Contain run-off water with temporary barriers.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate.

Personnel engaged in fighting Isocyanate fires must be protected against nitrogen dioxide fumes as well as Isocyanate vapors. Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and turnout gear.

~~~~ SECTION 6 ~~~~ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ~~~~

Small Spill:

Clean up personnel must be equipped with self contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. Evacuate area of all non-essential personnel. Extinguish all nearby sources of ignition and ventilate area using explosion proof mechanical exhaust ventilation as vapors are heavier than air and are combustible or flammable and may migrate to a source of ignition.

Clear the area of unnecessary personnel. Insure a trained response team is in emergency protective equipment. Prevent further spillage and contain the spill using dikes made of sand, earth or spill pillows. Cover the spill area with a non-combustible absorbant material (e.g., absorbant clay, earth, sand) to absorb as much liquid as possible. Shovel the absorbant into open top containers. Do not fill to the top or cover the containers. Prepare a decontaminating solution as follows:

Option 1: consists of a solution 90% water, 8% concentrated ammonia solution and 2% liquid detergent.

Option 2: consists of a solution 90-95% water, 5-10% sodium carbonate and 0.2-0.5% liquid detergent.

Pour the liquid decontaminant liberally over the remaining spill area and spread with a broom or squeegee to insure contact. Let stand 10-15 minutes @25c(77f), longer at lower temperatures. Then wash down the area with plenty of water. In a well ventilated area, add enough liquid decontaminant solution to the containers with the absorbed spill material to obtain an approximate 10:1 ratio of decontaminate solution to spill material. Mix the liquid-absorbant slurry and let stand for 12-24 hours. Stir periodically, or the liquid-absorbant slurry may solidify. Leave the lids on loosely. After decontamination solution has been in contact with the spilled material for 24-48 hours, and the evolved carbon dioxide has vented away, tighten down the lids and dispose of the mixture in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Test the area for residual isocyanate vapors before allowing workers to re-enter the area. When safe working conditions have been re-established, remove and decontaminate all equipment used.

Large Spill:

Wear skin, eye and respiratory protection during clean-up.

Evacuate area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate area as vapors may migrate to a source of ignition. (if mechanical equipment is to be used to expedite ventilation of the area, use only explosion proof equipment). Dike and contain and/or absorb spill with inert material (sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material) and place in approved dot containers for proper disposal. Prepare a decontamination solution of 0.20% - 0.50% liquid detergent and 3.0% - 8.0% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water. (5.0% - 10.0% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Use about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the isocyanate. Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution. Loosely cover with lid. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away before completely covering and tightening lid. Treat the spill area using about 10 parts of the decontamination solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 10 minutes. Keep spills and cleaning run-offs out of sewers, storm drains and other unauthorized treatment/drainage systems and natural

waterways. If spill occurs near air inlets or inside, turn off heating or air-conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building.

~~~~ SECTION 7 ~~~~ HANDLING AND STORAGE ~~~~

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**Handling & Storage:**

Handling: Vapors can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations. See SECTION 8, Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, for types of ventilation required. Wash after handling and shower at end of work period. Avoid eye contact. Avoid skin contact. Do not breathe vapor. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb atmospheric moisture. Use dry nitrogen to purge opened, partially filled containers before resealing.

Storage conditions: Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Isolate from incompatible materials. Store in a tightly closed container. Avoid contact with water, or moist air.

**Other Precautions:**

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. If used indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation. Use only in a well ventilated area. Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating or smoking. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor.

Unused product remaining in opened containers must be purged with dry nitrogen before resealing to prevent CO2 pressure build-up due to moisture contamination. If moisture or water contamination is suspected, do not reseal. Open sealed drums slowly to release any pressure due to possible CO2 pressure build-up.

~~~~ SECTION 8 ~~~~ EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ~~~~

Engineering Controls:

In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers.

Hazard control from vapor or spray mist is ideally performed by the use of engineering controls. Effective engineering controls should be used whenever possible to eliminate and/or reduce worker exposure to all respiratory hazards. General ventilation, local ventilation, or isolation may prove adequate to keep airborne concentrations of diisocyanate below the exposure limit. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental concentrations.

Respiratory Protection:

The hazards of both part A and part B will be exhibited when combined.

Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when Isocyanate-based coatings are mixed/sprayed and applied, respiratory protection should be worn.

A properly fitted supplied-air respirator, proven effective in

containing isocyanate spray/vapors during coating operations, and used in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, should be used when the following conditions are met:

- concentration of vapors is unknown.
- or concentrations exceed those in section II.
- or operations are being performed in confined space.

Skin Protection:

The use of Tyvek suits are recommended to prevent skin exposure.

Material is a potential skin sensitizer.

Use chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber or nitrile.

Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use.

Eye Protection:

Chemical goggles, unless a full-face piece respirator is used. Eye protection worn must be compatible with respiratory protection system employed.

~~~~ SECTION 9 ~~~~ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ~~~~

Boiling Range: 150C@ 5mmHg

Melting Point: Not determined.

Specific Gravity(H2O=1): 1.1729

Vapor Density(Air=1): Heavier than air

Vapor Pressure: <1.0 mmHg @ 77F/25C

Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) : Slower than ether

Coating V.O.C.: 0.0 lb/gl Coating V.O.C.: 0 g/l

Material V.O.C.: 0.0 lb/gl Material V.O.C.: 0 g/l

Solubility in Water: Reacts slowly to liberate CO2, slightly soluble

Appearance: Clear viscous liquid

Odor: PETROLEUM DISTILLATE ODOR

pH: N/A

~~~~ SECTION 10 ~~~~ STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~**Stability:**

Stable

Conditions To Avoid:

Avoid extreme heat conditions and water contact. Reaction with water can result in pressure buildup of the container resulting in rupture of the container.

Incompatible Materials:

Reacts with strong alkalis, acids, alcohols, and oxidizers, water or moisture and temperatures above 300 ° F. Reaction with alcohols can be violent. MDI polymerizes at 450 ° F.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Products of combustion include isocyanate vapor & mist, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides and unidentified products in fumes and smoke.

Hazardous Polymerization:

May occur. Contact with moisture or other materials, which react with isocyanates, may cause polymerization.

~~~~ SECTION 11 ~~~~~ TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~~

\*Data is for individual components of preparation.

**Materials having a known chronic/acute effects on eyes:**

NO DATA

**Materials having a known dermal toxicity.**

Polyether Diol CAS# 25322-69-4

Dermal LD50: Rabbit >2g/kg

Dermal LD50: greater than 6,200mg/kg (rabbit)

**Materials having a known oral toxicity.**

Polyether Diol CAS# 25322-69-4

Oral LD50: Rat>5g/kg

For MDI, Oral LC50: >10,000mg/kg (rat)

**Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:**

Polyether diol CAS# 25322-69-4

Inhalation LC50 (1hr rat): >200mg/L

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), CAS 101-68-8 The 4-hour LC50 for polymeric MDI in rats ranges from 370 to 490 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The 4-hour LC50 for monomeric MDI in rats was estimated 172-187mg/m<sup>3</sup>. The 1-hour LC50 for monomeric MDI aerosol was >2240mg/m<sup>3</sup> (rat).

**Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects:**

Inhalation of isocyanate vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Airborne overexposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.

**Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects:**

As a result of previous repeated over exposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms, which include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. 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. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Sensitization may be either temporary or permanent. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, or blistering. In those who have developed a skin sensitization, these symptoms can develop as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material, or even as a result of vapor-only exposure.

**Identified Teratogens:**

NO DATA

**Identified Reproductive toxins :**

NO DATA.

**Identified Mutagens:**

For MDI mutagenicity studies concluded: Negative (mouse lymphoma specific locus mutation test with or without metabolic activation) as well as positive (Salmonella microsome test with metabolic activation; cell transformation assay) results have been observed "in vitro." The use of certain solvents which rapidly hydrolyze MDI is suspected of producing mutagenicity in some of these studies. MDI was negative in an "in vivo" (mouse micronucleus) assay.

~~~~ SECTION 12 ~~~~ ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:

Polyether Diol CAS# 25322-69-4

LC50 (rainbow trout{Salmo gairdneri}, 96hr): >10,000mg/L (nominal, static). LC50 (Bluegill, 96hr): 1700mg/L (nominal, static). LC50 (Inland silverside, 96hr): 650mg/L (nominal, static).

MDI CAS# 101-68-8: LC50 - 24hr (static): Greater than 500mg/Liter for Daphnia magna, Limnea Stagnalis, and Zebra fish (Brachydano rerio) for both polymeric and monomeric MDI.

Chemical Fate :

This product is not expected to be biodegradable. Avoid spillage into the environment.

~~~~ SECTION 13 ~~~~ DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ~~~~

**Instructions:**

Dispose of contaminated product and materials used in cleaning-up, spills or leaks in a manner approved for this material. Consult appropriate federal, state and local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures. Empty containers will retain product residue and vapors and are subject to proper waste disposal, as above.

MDI: Empty containers must be handles with care due to product residue. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. Empty decontaminated containers should be crushed to prevent reuse. DO NOT HEAT OR CUT EMPTY CONTAINER WITH ELECTRIC OR GAS TORCH. Gases may be highly toxic and flammable.

~~~~ SECTION 14 ~~~~ TRANSPORT INFORMATION ~~~~

Shipping Information:

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT DESCRIPTION:

<793 GALLONS IN A SINGLE CONTAINER IS; NON-HAZARDOUS BY GROUND AND AIR. >793 GALLONS IS; DOT DESCRIPTION: ISOCYANATE, SOLUTION, TOXIC, N.O.S.(CONTAINS 4,4-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE),6.1, UN 2206, PG III

FOR SEA: ISOCYANATE, SOLUTION, TOXIC, N.O.S.(CONTAINS 4,4-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE),6.1, UN 2206, PG III.

~~~~ SECTION 15 ~~~~ REGULATORY INFORMATION ~~~~

(Not meant to be all inclusive-selected regulations represented)

US Regulations:**Status Of Substances Lists:**

The Concentrations Shown In Section II Are Maximum Ceiling Levels

(Weight %) to be used for calculations for regulations.

A reportable quantity is a quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Act (CERCLA).

If a spill of a substance exceeds it's reportable quantity (RQ) in CFR 302.3, Table 40 302.4 Appendix A & 302.4 Appendix B, the release must be reported to The National Response Center At (800) 424-8802, The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), And community emergency coordinators likely to be affected.

Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:

SEE SECTION II FOR PERCENTAGES

*TOXIC: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN 1%

#CARCINOGEN: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN .1%

DIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4-DIISOCYANATE CAS #101-68-8 RQ 5000#.

Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986 (SARA) Title III Requires emergency planning based on the Threshold Quantities (TPQ'S) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ'S) In 40 CFR 355 Appendix A&B Extremely Hazardous Substances. The emergency planning and release requirements of 40 CFR 355 apply to any facility at which there is present any amount of any extremely hazardous substance (EHS) equal to or in excess of it's Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:

Diphenylmethane-4,4-diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 101-68-8 de

minimis concentration: 1.0, Reportable Threshold: Standard

EPCRA 40 CFR 372 (Section 313) Requires EPA and the States to annually collect data on releases of certain toxic materials from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). This information must be included in all MSDS'S that are copied and distributed or compiled for this material. Reporting Threshold: Standard: A facility must report if it manufactures (including imports) or processes 25,000 pounds or more or otherwise uses 10,000 pounds or more of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year.

Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:**See Section II**

The components of this product are listed or excluded from listing on the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) chemical substance inventory. Mixtures shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the components which comprise one percent (by weight or volume) or greater of the mixture, except that the mixture shall be assumed to present a carcinogenic hazard if it has a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater. The remaining percentage of unspecified ingredients, if any, are not contained in above DeMinimis concentrations and/or are believed to

be non-hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), and may consist of pigments, fillers, defoamers, wetting agents, resins, dryers, anti-bacterial agents, water and/or solvents in varying concentrations.

International Regulations:

Canadian WHMIS:

CLASS D - POISONOUS AND INFECTIOUS MATERIALS
Division 2 Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects
Subdivision B - Toxic Materials

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):

All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL/NDSL. See Section II For Composition/Information on Ingredients.

EINECS:

All of the components of this product are listed in the EINECS inventory or are exempt from notification requirements.

State Regulations:

California:

California Proposition 65: The following Statement is made in order to comply with The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

"WARNING: This product contains the chemical(s) appearing below known to the State of California to:

A: Cause Cancer

NONE KNOWN

*If tinted contains Carbon Black: CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contain trace amounts of Crystalline Silica: CAS#14808-60-7

B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :

NONE KNOWN

In addition to the above named chemical(s) (if any), this product may contain trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm

Delaware:

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

METHYLENEBIS(PHENYLISOCYANATE) CAS#101-68-8 DRQ 5000#

Florida:

DIPHLYMETHANE DIISOCYANATE HOMOPOLYMER CAS# 101-68-8
LISTED AS TOXIC

Massachusetts:

DIPHLYMETHANE DIISOCYANATE HOMOPOLYMER CAS#101-68-8
SUBSTANCE CODES: 2, 4, F8, F9

Chlorinated Parafin Waxes CAS#63449-39-8 SUBSTANCE
CODES 3 *E*C*

Michigan:

NONE KNOWN

Minnesota:

Polyether Diol CAS# 25322-69-4
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:

CODES: A
HAZARDS: --
CARNINOGEN? NO

DIPHLYMETHANE DIISOCYANATE HOMOPOLYMER CAS#101-68-8
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:

CODES: A
HAZARDS: --
CARNINOGEN? NO

New Jersey:

NONE KNOWN

New York:

DIPHLYMETHANE DIISOCYANATE HOMOPOLYMER CAS#101-68-8
RQ--AIR 1, RQ--LAND 1

Pennsylvania:

DIPHLYMETHANE DIISOCYANATE HOMOPOLYMER CAS#101-68-8
CODE:E

Washington:

DIPHLYMETHANE DIISOCYANATE HOMOPOLYMER CAS#101-68-8
WASHINGTON AIR CONTAMINANT: ppm mg/Cubic Meter
TWA UNK 5
STEL UNK UNK
CEILING .02 .2
SKIN:UNK

~~~~ SECTION 16    ~~~~~ OTHER INFORMATION ~~~~~

**HMIS® III**

**Health**                                        : 3  
**Flammability**                                : 1  
**Physical Hazard**                             : 1

\*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

**HMIS® III Personal Protection    : K**

This rating is for the product as it is packaged. This rating will need to be adjusted by the user based on conditions of use.

The information contained herein relates only to the specific material identified. United Coatings believes that such information is accurate and reliable as of the date of this material safety data sheet, but no representation, guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information. To assure proper use & disposal of these materials & the safety & health of employees & customers, United Coatings urges persons receiving this information to make their own determination as to the information's suitability and completeness for their particular application.