

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** 10-12478  
**Product Name:** Nukote ST (pw), A-Side  
**Revision Date:** Jul 23, 2018 **Date Printed:** Jul 23, 2018  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Nukote Coating Systems  
**Address:** 4730 Consulate Plaza Dr. Suite 100, Houston, TX, US, 77032  
**Emergency Phone:** Chemtrec:800-4249300 (account:CCN16118) OR International:703-5273887 (account:CCN16118)  
**Information Phone Number:** (832) 770-7100  
**Fax:** (281) 227-0909  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2  
Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) - Category 1  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0068092-58-0	POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	42% - 78%
0000101-68-8	4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	27% - 51%
0000108-32-7	4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE	1.7% - 3%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the

POISON CENTER/doctor.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### **Skin Contact**

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Eye Contact**

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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## **SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur.

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

### **Fire-fighting Procedures**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### **Special Protective Actions**

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

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## **SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **Emergency Procedure**

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

## Recommended Equipment

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

## Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

## Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

## Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's safety data sheets.

Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste.

Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose off in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment.

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### General

Wash hands after use.  
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
Do not breathe vapors or mists.  
Use good personal hygiene practices.  
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.  
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

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## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous

substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.

### Respiratory Protection

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	0.02 ceiling	0.2 ceiling			1			0.005	0.050			

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	0.005	0.051		

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	9.16 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.10
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb/gal
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VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.
Appearance	Thin Clear Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Negligible
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Reacts with Water
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	253 °F
Viscosity	500-700 cps
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	446 °F

High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	0
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

### Incompatible Materials

This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor.

Causes skin irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated.

Causes serious eye irritation

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause an allergic skin reaction

### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard**

No data available

**Acute Toxicity**

No data available

0000101-68-8 4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (rat): 369-490 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (aerosol) (4-hour exposure) (1)

LC50 (rat): 178 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (17.4 ppm) (duration of exposure not reported) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 10,000 mg/kg (1,2)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 10,000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,200 mg/kg (3)

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**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Toxicity**

No data available.

No data available

**Persistence and Degradability**

No data available.

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

No data available.

**Mobility in Soil**

No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects**

No data available.

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**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Waste Disposal**

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

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**SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**U.S. DOT Information**

Not regulated

**IMDG Information**

Not regulated.

**IATA Information**

Not regulated.

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**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0068092-58-0	POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	42% - 78%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000101-68-8	4,4'- METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	27% - 51%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA
0000108-32-7	4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN -2-ONE	1.7% - 3%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA

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**SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION**

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**OTHER INFORMATION**

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

**GLOSSARY**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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**DISCLAIMER**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.



## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** 10-12479  
**Product Name:** Nukote ST (pw), B-Side  
**Revision Date:** Aug 20, 2019  
**Version:** 1.0  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Nukote Coating Systems  
**Address:** 4730 Consulate Plaza Dr. Suite 100, Houston, TX, US, 77032  
**Emergency Phone:** Chemtrec:800-4249300 (account:CCN16118) OR International:703-5273887 (account:CCN16118)  
**Information Phone Number:** (832) 770-7100  
**Fax:** (281) 227-0909  
**Date Printed:** Aug 20, 2019  
**Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1  
Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 4  
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1  
Serious Eye Damage - Category 1  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin  
H302 - Harmful if swallowed  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Precautionary Statements - Environmental

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed,  
have product container or label at  
hand. P102 - Keep out of reach of  
children.

P103 - Read label before use.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

P391 - Collect spillage.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 - Rinse mouth.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Storage**

P405 - Store locked up.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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### **SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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<b>CAS</b>	<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>% By Weight</b>
0009046-10-0	POLYOXYPROPYLENEDIAMINE	44% - 78%
0068479-98-1	AROMATIC AMINE	15% - 26%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	2% - 4%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.4% - 0.7%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.2% - 0.4%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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### **SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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#### **Inhalation**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### **Skin Contact**

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Eye Contact**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Ingestion**

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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## **SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Sudden reaction and fire may result when the product is exposed to oxidizing agents.

### **Fire-fighting Procedures**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### **Special Protective Actions**

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

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## **SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **Emergency Procedure**

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

### **Recommended Equipment**

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

### **Personal Precautions**

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### **Environmental Precautions**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

## Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### General

Wash hands after use.  
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
Do not breathe vapors or mists.  
Use good personal hygiene practices.  
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.  
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.  
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored. Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks. Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

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## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

## Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

When airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respirator with a full-face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-container breathing apparatus.

## Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +2 / 250 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +2];			[1,3]; [3];			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
CARBON BLACK	3.5a			1		3 (I)		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.05e			1		0.025 (R)		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE				1		10		

(I) - Inhalable fraction, (R) - Respirable fraction

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.56 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.03
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb/gal
VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.
Appearance	Pigmented Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild Ammonia-like
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	212 °F
Viscosity	300-500 cps
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	586 °F

High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, and moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials

This product will react with any material containing isocyanate. Some reactions can be violent.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product may be absorbed through skin and cause nausea, headache, and general discomfort. Causes skin irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Vapors can irritate the eyes. Chemical burns may result due to overexposure. Affects of exposure may be delayed. Causes serious eye damage

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Inhalation : Severe overexposure may induce respiratory sensitization with asthma like symptoms. These symptoms may be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Chronic exposures may result in permanent decreases in lung function.  
Skin sensitization may develop after repeated and/or prolonged contact.  
No data available.

### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No data available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration Hazard

No data available

### Acute Toxicity

If ingested : In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death.

Repeated and prolonged exposure at low levels may result in adverse skin and eye effects, liver and kidney disorders.

Harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if swallowed

### Chronic Exposure

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

0009046-10-0 POLYOXYPROPYLENEDIAMINE

LD50 (dermal,rabbit): 2090 mg/kg (based on raw material SDS)

LD50 (oral, rat): 480 mg/kg (based on raw material SDS)

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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Persistence and Degradability

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

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## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

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## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**U.S. DOT Information** Not regulated

**IMDG Information** UN/NA #: 3082

UN Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS AROMATIC AMINE)

Class: 9 Packing group: III

Marine Pollutant : Yes

**IATA Information** UN/NA #: 3082

UN Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS AROMATIC AMINE)

Class: 9 Packing group: III Placard: Class 9

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0009046-10-0	POLYOXYPROPYLENEDIAMINE	44% - 78%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0068479-98-1	AROMATIC AMINE	15% - 26%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	2% - 4%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.4% - 0.7%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.2% - 0.4%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### OTHER INFORMATION

\* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

### GLOSSARY

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### Version 1.0:

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