

CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

www.crossfieldproducts.com

3000 E. Harcourt St.
 Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221 (Headquarters)
 (310)-886-9100 (8:00 AM – 5:00 PM Pacific Time)

140 Valley Rd.
 Roselle Park, NJ 07204
 (908)-245-2800 (8:00 AM – 5:00 PM Eastern Time)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):

Aero-Flor 250 Clear, Part B
Aero-Flor 250 Pigmented, Part B

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:

Polyisocyanate Curative

PRODUCT USE:

Decking Topcoat Curative

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:

Crossfield Products Corp.

ADDRESS: (West Coast):

3000 E. Harcourt St.
 Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221 (Headquarters)

ADDRESS: (East Coast):

140 Valley Rd.
 Roselle Park, NJ 07204

EMERGENCY PHONE:**CHEMTREC:** 800-424-9300DATE OF PREPARATION:

July 23, 2015

REVISION DATE:

May 12, 2016

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION



GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) – Category 4
 Skin sensitization – Category 1
 Specific target organ toxicity single exposure – Category 3
 (Respiratory and Central nervous system)
 Flammable liquids – Category 2
 Eye irritation – Category 2A
 Reproductive toxicity – Category 1B

Signal Word: (Danger)**Hazard Statements:**

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction

H319: Causes serious eye irritation

H332: Harmful if inhaled

H335: May cause respiratory irritation

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use

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

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking

P233: Keep away from any possible contact with water, because of violent reaction and possible flash fire

P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

P242: Use only non-sparking tools

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling

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

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

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340+P312: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

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

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

P314: Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

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

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

P403+P253: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool

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

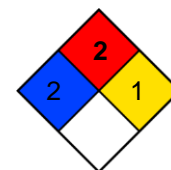
HMIS-RATINGS (SCALE 0 – 4)

HEALTH	2*
FLAMMABILITY	2
REACTIVITY	1

Health = 2*

Fire = 2

Reactivity = 0

NFPA RATING

* Chronic Health Hazard

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a clear to pale yellow liquid solution. This solution is corrosive, and can be damaging to contaminated tissue. Ingestion of large quantities can be fatal. In the event of fire or spill, adequate precautions must be taken. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce toxic or irritating combustion products and a variety of other compounds (i.e. carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide). Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: This solution can damage skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and other contaminated tissue.

INHALATION: HDI aerosols or vapors at concentrations above the applicable exposure limits can irritate the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract causing runny nose, sore throat, dryness of the throat, chest tightness, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath (dyspnea) and reduced lung function. Persons with pre-existing non-specific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits with similar symptoms as well as an asthma attack. Exposure well above the exposure limits may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis has also been reported. Other possible symptoms of overexposure include headache, wheezing, dizziness, nausea, narcosis, fatigue and loss of appetite. Chronic overexposure has been associated with various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage, loss of memory, loss of intellectual ability and loss of coordination.

CONTACT WITH SKIN: Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Symptoms of skin irritation may include reddening, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering. Some persons may develop skin sensitization from skin contact. Cured material is difficult to remove. Repeated or prolonged contact can result in dry, defatted and cracked skin with increased susceptibility to infection. Additional irritation may develop into dermatitis.

CONTACT WITH EYES: Vapors are irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling if left untreated. Corneal damage can occur and injury is slow to heal, however damage is usually reversible.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to any component of this product.

INGESTION: Though ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to this product, if ingestion does occur it can result in irritation and possible corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Vomiting may cause aspiration of solvent resulting in chemical pneumonitis.

INJECTION: Though injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to this product, if it occurs, may cause local reddening, tissue swelling, and discomfort.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: A Brief Explanation in **Lay Terms**.

ACUTE: This solution is corrosive, and can burn and damage eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. If inhaled, irritation of the respiratory system may occur, with coughing, and breathing difficulty. Though to occur during occupational use, ingestion of large quantities may be fatal. unlikely

CHRONIC: Repeated skin contact with this product may result in dermatitis (inflammation and reddening of the skin) and skin sensitization.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR						
			ACGIH		OSHA		IDLH mg/m ³	OTHER mg/m ³	
			TLV mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	PEL mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³			
Homopolymer of HDI	28182-81-2	60 - 100	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	MFR TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ MFR STEL: 1.0 mg/m ³ (15 min)	
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0	0.1 - 1	0.005 ppm	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NIOSH REL: TWA: 0.005 ppm MFR Ceiling Limit value 0.02 ppm (10 min)
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	108-65-6	7 - 13	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	MAK: 50 ppm; 275 mg/m ³ (1996)
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	1 - 5	TWA 200 ppm	250 ppm	NE	250 ppm	NE		
Water and other ingredients. The other ingredients are each present in less than 1 percent concentration in this product.		Balance	The components present in the balance of this product do not contribute any significant, additional hazards. All hazard information pertinent to this product has been presented in the remaining sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet, per the requirements of Federal Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).						
VOC: Component = 112 grams/liter			As Applied (Part of a multi-component system) = 249 grams/liter						

NE = Not Established. C = Ceiling Limit. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Oils or ointments should not be used at this time. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, **CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION.** If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Victim should drink 1 – 2 glasses of water or milk. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or who cannot swallow.

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to health professional with victim.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT °C (method): 34.5 °C (94 °F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: ND

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, % butyl acetate):

Lower (LEL): NE
Upper (UEL): NE:

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: (Class IIIB combustible Liquid)

Water Spray: NO

Carbon Dioxide: YES

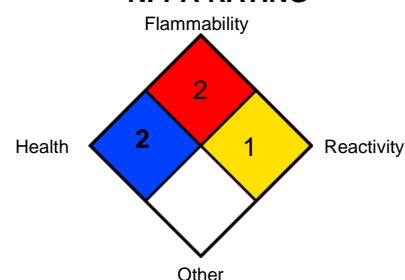
Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class

NFPA RATING



UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Run-off from fire control may cause pollution. Keep fire-exposed containers cool with water spray to prevent rupture due to excessive heat. High pressure water hose may spread product from broken containers increasing contamination. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce a variety of compounds (i.e. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, nitrogen oxides and compounds). Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding. Products of combustion are irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause breathing difficulty. Symptoms may be delayed several hours or longer depending upon the extent of exposure.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move fire-exposed containers, if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, prevent run-off water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. If necessary, discard or decontaminate fire response equipment before returning such equipment to service.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel.

The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (e.g.-1 L of the product released in a well-ventilated area) use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard-hat. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator may be required where engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. When respirators are required, Select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations. Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Neutralize residue with sodium bicarbonate and water rinse. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Place all spill residue in a suitable container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Discard contaminated clothing items, or launder before re-use. Inform anyone handling such contaminated laundry of the hazards associated with this product. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to this product.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing mists or sprays generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location.

For Non-Bulk Containers: Open containers slowly, on a stable surface. Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers, or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Wash thoroughly after using this material. Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual liquid, therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

Bulk Containers: All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

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Bulk Containers: All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

Tank Car Shipments: Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tank (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be clean and free of incompatible chemicals, prior to connection to the tank car or vessel. Valves and hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment before maintenance begins by a triple-rinse with water followed, if necessary, by using sodium bicarbonate and an additional rinse. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: If required use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems to ensure that there is no potential for overexposure to sprays, or mists of this product and that exposures are below those in section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, or applicable State regulations. If adequate ventilation is not available or if there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits (listed in Section 2) a respirator may be worn up to respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufactures recommendations/limitations. For a higher level of protection use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-facepiece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxiliary positive pressure Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear appropriate gloves for routine industrial use. Use appropriate gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 of this MSDS (Accidental Release Measures).

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from natural rubber are generally acceptable, depending upon the task.



9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): ND

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.13

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: reacts .

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 21 °C: 5.2 x10⁻⁹

ODOR: ND

LOG WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION COEFFICIENT: Not available.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Clear to hazy amber liquid

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): ND

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc=1): ND

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established.

BOILING POINT: >150 °F

pH: Not Established (Alkaline)

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition products of this solution can include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other toxic or irritating compounds, including oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide and hexamethylene diisocyanate. Combustion may produce isocyanate vapors.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product may react with oxidizers. Additionally, it is incompatible with water, amines, strong bases, alcohols, metal compounds and surface active materials. Avoid contact with free radical initiators.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Avoid heating above 400 °F.(204 °C).

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid exposure or contact to extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Additional toxicology information for components greater than 1 percent in concentration is provided below.

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Acute Oral LD₅₀ (rat) : > 5,000 mg/kg
 Acute Dermal LD₅₀ (rabbit) : >5000 mg/kg
 Acute Inhalation LC₅₀ (rat): 390-453 mg/m³, aerosol, 4hrs, lower respiratory irritant
 NOAEL (rat): 3.7 – 4.3 mg/m³, 3 wks inhalation
 NOAEL (rat): 3.3 – 3.4 mg/m³, 90 days inhalation

	<u>CAS 108-37-2</u>	<u>79-20-9</u>
Acute Oral Effects (LD50):	(Rat) >5000 mg/kg	(Rat) 6,482 mg/kg
Acute Dermal Toxicity (LD50):	(Rabbit) > 2,000 mg/kg	(Rat) >2,000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity (LD0):		(Rabbit) 49 mg/l 4hr
Skin irritation		(Rabbit) No skin irritation
Eye irritation		(Rabbit) irritating to eyes
Sensitization (Dermal)		

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The major components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, CAL/OSHA in concentrations > 0.1 %; and are therefore not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is severely irritating and corrosive to contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Prolonged or repeated skin contact can result in the development of rashes, and other allergy-like symptoms.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans, however, a component may be mutagenic – the data is inconclusive..

Embryotoxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

A *mutagen* is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An *embryotoxin* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *teratogen* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *reproductive toxin* is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) associated with the components of this product.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Skin disorders can be aggravated by over-exposure to this product. Inhalation of this products mists may aggravate respiratory conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure to this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product are relatively stable in the environment; they may degrade, after time, into other organic and inorganic constituents.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: This product is harmful to plant and animal life if this product is released into the environment. As with all chemicals, work practices should be aimed at eliminating environmental releases.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE This product can substantially alter the pH of an aquatic environment and can be toxic to fish and aquatic plants. As with all chemicals, work practices should be aimed at eliminating environmental releases.

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate:

Biodegradation:

0%, Exposure Time: 28 days, not readily biodegradable

Acute and Prolonged Exposure to Fish:

LC₅₀: > 100 mg/l, (Zebra fish, 96 hrs)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:

EC₅₀: >100 mg/l, (Water flea, 48 hrs)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:

EC₅₀: >1000 mg/l (Green algae, 72 hrs)

Toxicity to Microorganisms:

EC₅₀: >1000 mg/l (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 hrs)

108-65-6 (Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate)

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC₅₀: 161 mg/l 96 hr

Fathead minnow(Pimephales promelas)

LC₅₀: >100 mg/l 96 hr

Orange-red killifish (Oryzias laties)

Acute toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC₅₀: 408 mg/l 48 hr

Water flea (Daphnia magna)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC₅₀: >1,000 mg/l 72 hr

Green algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcspitata)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC₂₀: >1,000 mg/l 0.5 hr

activated sludge

79-20-9 (Methyl Acetate)

Toxicity to Fish

LC₅₀: >=250 mg/l 96 hr

Zebra fish (Danio rerio)

Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC₅₀: 1,027 mg/l 48 hr

Water flea (Daphnia magna)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC₅₀ >120 mg/l 72 hr

Algae (Desmodismus subspicatus)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. It may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Department of Transportation

Name: Paint Related Material
 UN Number UN1263
 Class 3
 Packing Group III
 Marine Pollutant No



IATA & IMDG

Name: Paint Related Material
 UN Number UN1263
 Class 3
 Packing Group III
 Marine Pollutant No



15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act are as follows.

COMPONENT	SARA 302	SARA 304	SARA 313
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer	No	No	No
Hexamethylene-1,6 Diisocyanate	No	Yes	Yes

SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: Not applicable.

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

DOT REGULATED COMPONENT (RQ): Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate
Reportable Quantity– 33,333 lbs

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate - 100 lbs

OTHER FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: No

Florida - Substance List: No.

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: No

Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No

Massachusetts - Right to Know Substance List: Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: No

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: , No

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate.

North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: : Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: No

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: No

West Virginia Substance List: No

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Methanol 67-56-1 <0.1%

WHMIS:

Class D2A, D2B, Other Toxic Effects

Class F, Dangerously Reactive Material

B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible liquid



B3 - Combustible Liquid



D2B - Toxic



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

BILL BEACH

CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORP,

THIS INFORMATION IS DRAWN FROM RECOGNIZED SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE. CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORP. MAKES NO GUARANTEES NOR ASSUMES ANY LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INFORMATION. THE USER SHOULD BE AWARE OF CHANGING TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, REGULATIONS AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES THAT MAY REQUIRE CHANGES HEREIN. THE ABOVE DATA IS SUPPLIED UPON THE CONDITION THAT PERSONS WILL EVALUATE THIS INFORMATION AND THEN DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR THEIR USE.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour **Time Weighted Average (TWA)**, the 15-minute **Short Term Exposure Limit**, and the instantaneous **Ceiling Level**. Skin adsorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (**RELs**). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

HMIS HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health Hazard:

0 (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); **1** (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); **2** (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); **3** (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime over-exposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime over-exposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: **0** (minimal hazard); **1** (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); **2** (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); **3** (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); **4** (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: **0** (normally stable); **1** (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); **2** (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); **3** (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); **4** (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: **0**

(material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**. Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other measures of toxicity include **TDL_o**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL_o** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause death. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Other acronyms used are: **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**; the **Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)**; Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; California's Safe Drinking Water Act (**Proposition 65**); the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)**; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the materials package label.