
1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Urocel 65, A Component
Chemical Family : Polyester Resin in Organic Solvent
Product Use Description : Paint, Urethane Coating
Manufacturer : Pilgrim Permocoat, Inc.
402 S. 22nd Street
Tampa, FL 33605

Telephone : (813) 248-3328
Emergency telephone number (24h) : Chemtrec 800 262 8200

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids - Category 3
Eye irritation - Category 2B

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

Flammable liquid or vapour.
Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. – No smoking
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discard.
Wash skin and face thoroughly after handling.
Wear permeation resistant protective gloves and clothing. Wear eye and face protection.

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Keep container tightly closed

- Response: P303+P361+P353 :IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 :IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313 :If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363 :Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO2), Foam, or water spray (for large fires) to extinguish.
- Storage: Store in well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal: P501:Disposal of contents/container to be specified in accordance with regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Concentration (Weight)
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6	50% - 60%

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- General advice : Seek medical advice. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately.
- Eye contact : In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of lukewarm water. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Get medical attention.
- Skin contact : In case of skin contact, wash affected areas with soap and water. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Wash clothing before reuse.
- Ingestion : If ingested, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respirator. Get medical attention.
- Most important symptoms/effects - acute and delayed : **Acute:** Causes eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : All extinguishing media are suitable.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : No data available
- Fire Fighting Procedure : Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potentially toxic and irritating fumes. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture.
- Hazardous Decomposition Products : By Fire and Thermal Decomposition: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke., Other undetermined compounds
- Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards : Flammable Liquid. Vapors may spread long distances and ignite. Vapors or mist may be a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to high temperature or ignition. Vapors or fumes may form explosive mixture with air. Toxic and irritating gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures : Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
- Environmental precautions : Construct a dike to prevent spreading.
- Methods for cleaning up : Contact Pilgrim Permocoat, Inc. for advice. Approach suspected leak areas with caution. Place in appropriate chemical waste container.
- Additional advice : Open enclosed spaces to outside atmosphere. If possible, stop flow of product.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Remove all sources of ignition, including flames, heat, and sparks. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ground and bond containers and equipment before transferring to avoid static sparks. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed

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when not in use.

Storage

Storage Period:

6 Months @ 25 °C (77 °F): after receipt of material by customer

Storage Temperature

Minimum: 0°C (32 °F)

Maximum: 45 °C (113 °F)

Storage Conditions

Store separate from food products.

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Substances to Avoid

Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents, Peroxides

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Any component which is listed in section 3 and is not listed in this section does not have a known ACGIH TLV, OSHA PEL or supplier recommended occupational exposure limit.

Engineering measures/Hygiene

General dilution and local exhaust as necessary to control airborne vapors, mists, dusts and thermal decomposition products below appropriate airborne concentration standards/guidelines. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent the build up of explosive atmospheres and to prevent off gases from entering the work place.

Personal protective equipment

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Respiratory protection | : | The use of a positive pressure supplied air respirator is mandatory when: airborne concentrations are not known; airborne solvent levels are 10 times the appropriate TLV; spraying is performed in a confined space or area with limited ventilation. |
| Hand protection | : | Butyl-rubber Nitrile rubber. Neoprene gloves.
Impervious gloves. PVC disposable gloves
Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. |
| Eye protection | : | When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include a chemical safety goggle, or chemical safety goggle in combination with a full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash. |
| Skin and body protection | : | Avoid all skin contact. Depending on the conditions of use, cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin |

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contact., Gloves, long sleeved shirts and pants.

Special instructions for protection and hygiene : Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available.

Exposure Limit(s)

Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate (108-65-6)	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values Time Weighted Average (TWA):	None known
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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid. Colorless to light yellow
Odor : Solvent-like
Odor threshold : No data available
pH : No data available
Melting point/range : No data available
Boiling point/range : 294 °F (146 °C)
Flash point : 124.88 °F (51.6 °C)
(Setaflash (ASTM D-3243, D-3278, D-3828)) Based on organic solvent (s) contained in the product.
Evaporation rate : No data available
Flammability (solid,gas) : Not applicable
Upper/lower explosion/flammability limit : 1.3% (V) for the solvent (lower)
13.1% (V) for the solvent (upper)
Vapor pressure : 3.7 mmHg at 70 °F (21 °C) for the solvent
Water solubility : Insoluble
Relative vapor density : Not applicable
Relative density : 1.10
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) : No data available
Auto-ignition temperature : No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available.
Viscosity : No data available
Molecular Weight : No data available
Density : 67.3 lb/ft³ (1.078 g/cm³) at 70 °F (21 °C)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks.
Materials to avoid	:	Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents, Peroxides
Hazardous decomposition products	:	By Fire and Thermal Decomposition: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO _x), dense black smoke., Other undetermined compounds
Possibility of hazardous Reactions/Reactivity	:	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely routes of exposure

Skin Contact
Inhalation
Eye Contact
Ingestion

Health Effects and Symptoms

Acute: Causes eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling.

Chronic: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling solvents may be harmful or fatal.

Toxicity Data for Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate

Toxicity Note

Data is based on a similar product, including residual monomer.

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: > 5155 mg/kg (rat, female) (OECD Test Guideline 401)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC0: > 70.458 mg/l, > 4345 ppm, 4 h (rat, male) (OECD Test Guideline 403)
4 hour test is calculated.

LC0: > 4345 ppm, 6 h (rat, male) (OECD Test Guideline 403)

Acute Dermal Toxicity

LD50: > 5000 mg/kg (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Skin Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 404, Non-irritating

Eye Irritation

rabbit, slight irritant

Sensitization

dermal: non-sensitizer (Guinea pig, Magnusson/Kligmann (Maximization Test))

Skin sensitisation according to Magnusson/Kligmann (maximizing test):: negative (guinea pig, OECD Test Guideline 406)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

14 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 300 ppm, LOAEL: 1,000 ppm, (Rat)

45 Days, Oral: NOAEL: >= 1,000 mg/kg, (Rat, male/female, daily)

9 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 300 ppm, LOAEL: 1,000 ppm, (Rat, male/female, 6 hrs/day)

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

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

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

Rat, Female, inhalation, 6 hrs/day 7 days/week, NOAEL (teratogenicity): > 4,000 ppm, No Teratogenic effects observed at doses tested. Rat, Female, inhalation, GD 6-15, 6 hrs/day 7 days/week, NOAEL (teratogenicity): > 4,000 ppm, NOAEL (maternal): 500 ppm

Carcinogenicity:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product

Ecological Data for Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate

Biodegradation

> 90 %, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. readily biodegradable

Aerobic, 100 %, Exposure time: 8 d, i.e. degradable

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50: 161 mg/l (Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 96 h)

LC50: > 100 mg/l (*Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: 408 mg/l (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*), 48 h)

EC50: > 500 mg/l (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 h)

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Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC20: > 1,000 mg/l, (activated sludge, 0.5 h)

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks

None.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste from residues / unused products : Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.
- Contaminated packaging : Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

- UN/ID No. : UN1263
- Proper shipping name : Paint
- Class or Division : 3
- Packing group : III
- Label(s) : Flammable liquid
- Marine Pollutant : No

IATA

- UN/ID No. : UN1263
- Proper shipping name : Paint
- Class or Division : 3
- Packing group : III
- Label(s) : Flammable liquid
- Marine Pollutant : No

IMDG

- UN/ID No. : UN1263
- Proper shipping name : Paint
- Class or Division : 3
- Packing group : III

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Label(s) : Flammable liquid
Marine Pollutant : No

TDG

UN/ID No. : UN1263
Proper shipping name : Paint
Class or Division : 3
Packing group : III
Label(s) : Flammable liquid
Marine Pollutant : No

Further Information

The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact Pilgrim Permocoat, Inc..

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States Federal Regulations

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

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) Components:
None

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:
Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) Components:
None

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required Components:
None

US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261):
Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.2, to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste., In its purchased form, this product meets the criteria of ignitability under 40 CFR 261.21(a), and, when discarded in that form, should be managed as a hazardous waste.

State Right-To-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the SDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

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

Components	CAS-No.	Weight percent
Polyester Polyol	67815-82-1	>=1%
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6	20-30%

California Prop. 65:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain any of the listed chemicals, which the state of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Based on information provided by our suppliers, this product is considered "DRC Conflict Free" as defined by the SEC Conflict Minerals Final Rule (Release No. 34-67716; File No. S7-40-10; Date: 2012-08-22).

HMIS Rating

Health	:	3
Flammability	:	1
Physical hazard	:	0

Prepared by	:	Pilgrim Permocoat, Inc.
Telephone	:	(813) 248-3328
Preparation Date	:	06/04/2022



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Urocel 65, Part B

1. Identification

Pilgrim Permocoat, Inc.
402 S. 22nd Street
Tampa, FL 33605

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY

CALL CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
INTERNATIONAL: (703) 527-3887

NON-TRANSPORTATION

Emergency Phone: Call Chemtrec
Information Phone: (844) 646-0545

Product Name: Urocel 65, Part B
Material Number: Aliphatic Polyisocyanate
Chemical Family: Raw material for coatings, adhesives, sealants, or elastomers in industrial applications
Use: Do-It-Yourself Applications, Medical applications

Restrictions on use:

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (Inhalation): Category 4
Skin sensitisation: Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 3 (Respiratory system)

GHS Label Elements

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements: **Prevention:**
Wear protective gloves.
Avoid breathing dust, mist, gas, vapors or spray.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response:

Material Name: Urocel 65, Part B

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Call a doctor or emergency medical facility (i.e. 911) if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components

Residual diisocyanate monomer content: < 0.70%, During the following six months, especially if stored at temperatures near the top of the recommended storage temperature range, HDI monomer content may rise to a maximum of: 1.00%

Concentration	Components	CAS-No.
95 - 100%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2
<=0.7%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

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

4. First Aid Measures

Most Important Symptom(s)/Effect(s)

Acute: Isocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the exposure limits or guidelines can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing difficulty). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits or guidelines with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the exposure limits or guidelines may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g. fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

May cause skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove.

May cause eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

May cause irritation of the digestive tract; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Delayed: Symptoms affecting the respiratory tract can also occur several hours after overexposure.

Eye Contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Then remove contact lenses, if easily removable, and continue eye irrigation for not less than 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact

If direct skin contact with isocyanates occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wipe off the isocyanate product from the skin using dry towels or other similar absorbent fabric. If readily available, apply a polyglycol-based cleanser (e.g. SKC, Inc. (SKC) D-TAM™ Skin Cleanser) or corn oil. Wash with soap and warm water and pat dry. If a polyglycol-based cleanser is not available, wash with soap and warm water for 15 minutes. If available, use a wipe test pad to verify decontamination is complete (e.g. SKC SWYPE™). Get medical attention if irritation develops. Discard or wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation

Move to an area free from further exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions that may occur in sensitized persons can be life threatening. Get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Notes to Physician

Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation as needed. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision. Skin: This compound is a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn. Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound. Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

5. Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Foam, water spray for large fires.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jet

Fire Fighting Procedure

Firefighters should wear NFPA compliant structural firefighting protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus and NFPA compliant helmet, hood, boots and gloves. Avoid contact with product. Decontaminate equipment and protective clothing prior to reuse. During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Material Name: Urocel 65, Part B

By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke., Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards

Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are contaminated with water (CO₂ formed). Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Large fires can be extinguished with large volumes of water applied from a safe distance, since reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Procedures

Implement site emergency response plan. Evacuate non-emergency personnel. The magnitude of the evacuation depends upon the quantity released, site conditions, and the ambient temperature. Isolate the area and prevent access of unauthorized personnel. Notify management. Call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for assistance and advice.

Wear necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) as specified in the SDS or the site emergency response plan. Ventilate and remove ignition sources. Control the source of the leak. Contain the released material by damming, diking, retaining, or diverting into an appropriate containment area. Absorb or pump off as much of the spilled material as possible. When using absorbent, completely cover the spill area with suitable absorbent material (e.g., vermiculite, kitty litter, Oil-Dri®, etc.). Allow for the absorbent material to absorb the spilled liquid. Shovel the absorbent material into an approved metal container (i.e., 55-gallon salvage drum). Do not fill the container more than 2/3 full to allow for expansion, and do not tighten the lid on the container. Repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface. For spills involving a solid product, remove mechanically (sweep up, vacuum, shovel etc.) and collect and place into an approved metal container.

Decontaminate the spill surface area using a neutralization solution (see list of solutions on the SDS); scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. Wait at least 15 minutes after first application of the neutralization solution. Cover the area with absorbent material and shovel this into an approved metal container. Residual surface contamination can be checked using a wipe test pad to verify decontamination is complete (e.g. SKC Surface Swype™). If the wipe test pad demonstrates that isocyanate remains on the surface (red color on pad), repeat applications of neutralization solution, with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated (no color change on wipe pad). Apply lid loosely to metal waste container (do not tighten the lid because carbon dioxide gas and heat can be generated from the neutralization process). With the lid still loosely in place, move the container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container, and properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization

Products or product mixtures that have been shown to be effective neutralization solutions for decontaminating surfaces, tools, or equipment that have been in contact with an isocyanate include, but are not limited to:

- SKC, Inc. (SKC): 1-800-752-8472
 - o Isocyanate Decontamination Solution
- Spartan Chemical Company: 1-800-537-8990
 - o Spartan® ShineLine Emulsifier Plus (stripping solution)
 - o Spartan® SC-200 Heavy Duty Cleaner
- ZEP Commercial Heavy Duty Floor Stripper
- A mixture of 90% water, 10% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Plurafac SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10)

Material Name: Urocel 65, Part B

- A mixture of 75% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant, and 5% n-propanol
- A mixture of 80% water, 10% non-ionic surfactant, 5% isopropanol, 5% ammonium hydroxide (household ammonia)

Always wear proper PPE when cleaning up an isocyanate spill or when decontaminating surfaces, tools, or equipment using a neutralization solution. It may take two or more applications of the neutralization solution to decontaminate the surface. Residual surface contamination can be checked using a surface wipe method such as the SKC Swype™ pad.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling/Storage Precautions

Do not breathe vapors, mists, or dusts. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate levels below the exposure limits. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in a confined space, or if the exposure limit is exceeded. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gases created by overheating or burning this material. Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Storage Period:

6 Months @ 25 °C (77 °F): after receipt of material by customer

Storage Temperature

Minimum: -34 °C (-29.2 °F)
Maximum: 50 °C (122 °F)

Storage Conditions

Store separate from food products.

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Substances to Avoid

Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

The recommendations in this section should not be a substitute for a personal protective equipment (PPE) assessment performed by the employer as required by 29 CFR 1910 Subpart I.

Exposure Limits

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (28182-81-2)

Exposure Limit
 Time weighted average 0.5 mg/m3

Exposure Limit

Material Name: Urocel 65	
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Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 1.0 mg/m³ (15-min)

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

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values, as amended
Time weighted average 0.005 ppm

Any component which is listed in section 3 and is not listed in this section does not have a known ACGIH TLV, OSHA PEL or supplier recommended occupational exposure limit.

Industrial Hygiene/Ventilation Measures

Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that worker protection should be achieved through engineering controls, such as ventilation, whenever feasible. When such controls are not feasible to achieve full protection, the use of respirators and other personal protective equipment is mandated. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent emissions into the workplace. If oven off-gases are not vented properly (i.e. they are released into the work area), it is possible to be exposed to airborne monomeric HDI.

Respiratory Protection

A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate-containing environments (air-purifying or fresh air-supplied) may be necessary for spray applications or other situations such as high temperature use which may produce inhalation exposures. A supplied-air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) is recommended. Before an air-purifying respirator can be used, air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of HDI monomer and HDI polyisocyanate. Specific conditions under which air-purifying respirators can be used are outlined in the following sections. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134). **SPRAY APPLICATION:** A. Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate-based coatings are spray applied, some form of respiratory protection should be worn. During the spray application of coatings containing this product the use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists: -the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or -the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); or -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or -operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146). A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing spray paint environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met: -The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times 8 hour TWA exposure limit); and -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits). In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup. **NON-SPRAY OPERATIONS:** A. During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch-making, brush or roller application, etc., at elevated temperatures (for example, heating of material or application to a hot substrate), it is possible to be exposed to airborne isocyanate vapors. Therefore, when the coatings system will be applied in a non-spray manner, a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists: - the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or - the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); or - the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or - operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146). A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing paint environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met: -the airborne

concentrations of the isocyanate monomer are below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); and - the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over eight (8) hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and - a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

Hand Protection

Ensure gloves remain in good condition during use and replace if any deterioration is observed.

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

Eye Protection

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include a chemical safety goggle, or chemical safety goggle in combination with a full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash.

Skin Protection

Avoid all skin contact. Depending on the conditions of use, cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact., Gloves, long sleeved shirts and pants.

Medical Surveillance

All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted. Refer to the Covestro pamphlet (Medical Surveillance Program for Isocyanate Workers) for additional guidance.

Additional Protective Measures

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Follow all label instructions.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

State of Matter:	liquid
Color:	Clear, Pale yellow
Odor:	almost odourless
Odor Threshold:	No Data Available
pH:	not applicable
Boiling Point:	ca. 136 °C (276.8 °F) @ 1,013 hPa with decomposition.
Flash Point:	ca. 169 °C (336.2 °F) @ 1,013 hPa (DIN EN 22719)
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit:	Not Established
Upper Explosion Limit:	Not Established
Vapor Pressure:	HDI Polyisocyanate: 4.7 X 10 ⁻⁷ @ 68 F (20 C) mmHg
Vapor Density:	No Data Available
Density:	ca. 1.1301 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C (68 °F) ca. 1.1153 g/cm ³ @ 40 °C (104 °F)
Relative Vapor Density:	No Data Available

Material Name: Urocel 65, Part B

Specific Gravity:	1.11 - 1.13 @ 25 °C (77 °F)
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble - Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO2 gas
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:	cannot be determined, hydrolyses
Auto-ignition Temperature:	ca. 449 °C (840.2 °F) @ 1,013 hPa
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Unblocking Temperature:	No Data Available
Dynamic Viscosity:	ca. 5,380 mPa.s @ 20 °C (68 °F)
Kinematic Viscosity:	No Data Available
Bulk Density:	1,108.39 - 1,127.57 kg/m ³
Molecular Weight:	500 For the polyisocyanate, Approximate Value
Pour point:	not measurable
Self Ignition:	not applicable

10. Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Reactions

Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350 F (177 C), may cause polymerization, Moisture (water and high humidity) or high heat (temperatures greater than 350 F (177C)) can cause pressure build-up with possible explosive rupture.

Stability

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

Materials to Avoid

Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke., Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds

11. Toxicological Information

Likely Routes of Exposure:	Skin Contact
	Inhalation
	Eye Contact

Health Effects and Symptoms

Acute: Isocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the exposure limits or guidelines can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing difficulty). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits or guidelines with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the exposure limits or guidelines may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g. fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

May cause skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching,

swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove.

May cause eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

May cause irritation of the digestive tract; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic: As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to isocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanates at levels well below the exposure limits or guidelines. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air, or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Sensitization can be permanent.

Prolonged contact with skin can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with isocyanates can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates.

Prolonged vapor contact with the eyes may cause conjunctivitis.

Delayed: Symptoms affecting the respiratory tract can also occur several hours after overexposure.

Toxicity Data for: DESMODUR N 3200A

Data is based on the product, including residual monomer.

Toxicity Data for: Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Toxicity Note

Data is based on the product, including residual monomer.

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guideline 401)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 0.402 mg/l, 4 h, dust/mist (rat, male/female)

The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on expert judgment and the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Acute Dermal Toxicity

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

Studies of a comparable product.

LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Studies of a comparable product.

Skin Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 404, slight irritant

Eye Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 405, slight irritant

Sensitization

Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):: positive (Mouse, OECD Test Guideline 429)

Respiratory sensitization: (Guinea pig)

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

Respiratory sensitization: negative (rat)

No pulmonary sensitisation observed in animal tests.No pulmonary sensitisation potential was observed in rats after either intradermal or inhalative induction with polyisocyanat.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

21 d, inhalation (dust/mist/fume): NOAEL: 3,7, LOAEL: 17,5, (rat, male/female, (6 hours a day, 5 days a week))

Evidence of damage to organs other than the organs of respiration was not found.

90 d, inhalation (dust/mist/fume): NOAEL: 3,4, LOAEL: 21, (rat,)

Evidence of damage to organs other than the organs of respiration was not found.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test): No indication of mutagenic effects. (Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Toxicological studies at the product

Chromosome aberration test in vitro: negative (Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test: negative (Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Toxicity Data for: Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate**Acute Oral Toxicity**

LD50: 746 mg/kg (rat, male) (OECD Test Guideline 401)

LD50: 959 mg/kg (rat, male) (OECD Test Guideline 401)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 0.124 mg/l, 4 h, vapour (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 403)

Acute Dermal Toxicity

LD50: > 7,000 mg/kg (rat, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Skin Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 404, Corrosive

Eye Irritation

rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 405, Corrosive

Sensitization

dermal: sensitizer (Guinea pig, Maximisation Test)

dermal: sensitizer (Human, Case Report)

Respiratory sensitization: sensitizer (Guinea pig)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

2 years, inhalation: NOAEL: 0.005 ppm, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week)
Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

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

Point mutation in mammalian cells (HPRT test): negative (Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Micronucleus test: negative (Mouse, male/female, Inhalative)
negative

Carcinogenicity

rat, male/female, Inhalative, 2 yrs, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

Toxicity to Reproduction/Fertility

Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test, Inhalative, 6 hours/day 7 days/week, (rat, male/female) NOAEL (F2): 0.3 ppm Fertility and developmental toxicity tests did not reveal any effect on reproduction.

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

rat, female, Inhalative, 6 hours/day (Exposure duration: day 0 - 19 of gestation), NOAEL (teratogenicity): 0.3 ppm, NOAEL (maternal): 0.005 ppm Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.

Neurological Effects

Rats exposed by inhalation, 6 hours/day, for approximately 3 weeks, to concentrations as high as 0.3 ppm showed no neurobehavioral effects or damage to nerve tissues.

Carcinogenicity:

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

12. Ecological Information

Ecological Data for: DESMODUR N 3200A

Data is based on the product, including residual monomer.

Ecological Data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate
Biodegradation

0 %, Exposure time: 28 Days, Not readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation

9.6 BCF

An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: > 100 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 h)

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Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC0: > 100 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 h)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 h)

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks

Data is based on the product, including residual monomer.

Ecological Data for Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate**Biodegradation**

aerobic, 42 %, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable

Bioaccumulation

value calculated, 57.6 BCF

An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.

value calculated, 3.2 BCF

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

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: >= 82.8 mg/l (Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

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

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

ErC50: > 77.4 mg/l, (Desmodesmus subspicatus (Green algae), 72 h)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: 842 mg/l, (activated sludge, 3 h)

13. Disposal Considerations**Waste Disposal Method**

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. The preferred method for disposal of unused product is incineration. Contact and follow the guidance of a licensed disposal facility to properly dispose of unused product or chemical waste.

Empty Container Precautions

Containers that are empty as defined by RCRA (40 CFR part 261.7), may retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not grind, torch cut, weld or heat an empty container that once held an isocyanate-containing product; highly toxic vapors or gases are formed.

Drums

One method for disposing of empty drums is to contract with an approved drum re-conditioner. A state by state listing of drum re-conditioners can be obtained from the Reusable Industrial Packaging Association (RIPA) at www.reusablepackaging.org.

If not sent to a re-conditioner, it is important that the company contacted to dispose of the drums be notified of the hazards associated with the isocyanate-containing product. Metal recycling firms may require that

Material Name: Urocel 65, Part B

the drum be thoroughly decontaminated with a neutralizing agent prior to disposal. Contact Pilgrim Permocoat, Inc. for the proper procedure to neutralize and remove product residue from the drum. If not recycled, empty drums should be crushed by mechanical means, such that reuse is impossible. Consult federal, state and local regulations, as well as a licensed waste disposal facility to determine proper disposition of crushed drums.

Other Containers

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

14. Transportation Information

Land transport (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: Other regulated substances, liquid, n.o.s. (contains Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate)
Hazard Class or Division: 9
UN/NA Number: NA3082
Packaging Group: III
Hazard Label(s): CLASS 9

RSPA/DOT Regulated Components:

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

Reportable Quantity: 6480 kg (14286 lb)

Sea transport (IMDG)

Non-Regulated

Air transport (ICAO/IATA)

Non-Regulated

Additional Transportation Information

When in individual containers of less than the Product RQ, this material ships as non-regulated.

15. Regulatory Information

United States Federal Regulations

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

Material Name: Urocel 65, Part B

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

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

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate Reportable quantity: 100 lbs

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Refer to hazard classification information in Section 2.

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) Components:

None

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required Components:

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261):

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.2, to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

State Right-To-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the SDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

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

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
>=95%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2
<=0.7%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

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

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
<=0.7%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

California Proposition 65 List:

None.

Based on information provided by our suppliers, this product is considered "DRC Conflict Free" as defined by the SEC Conflict Minerals Final Rule (Release No. 34-67716; File No. S7-40-10; Date: 2012-08-22).

16. Other Information

The handling of products containing reactive HDI polyisocyanate/prepolymer and/or monomeric HDI requires appropriate protective measures referred to in this SDS. These products are therefore recommended only for use in industrial or trade (commercial) applications. They are not suitable for use

in Do-It-Yourself applications.

Contact: Product Safety Department
Telephone: (813) 248-3328
Version Date: 07/22/2021
SDS Version: 2.11

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|| Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.