AV-202-LV MULTIGROUT LV
SAFETY DATA SHEET
Date Issued: 11/01/2015

Section 1: Identification

GHS Product Identifier: AV-202-LV Multigrout LV
Classification: Hydrophilic Foam
Product Use: Industrial Use Only

Supplier
CPR Products, Inc.
1315 W. Lark Industrial Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63026
Phone: 636.717.0666
Fax: 636.717.0665

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
Chemtrec: 800.424.9300

Section 2: Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

Hazard Class	Category	
Acute tox.	4	Acute toxicity (Inhalation)
Skin irrit.	2	Skin corrosion/irritation
Eye irrit.	2A	Serious eye damage/ irritation
Resp. sens.	1	Respiratory sensitization
Skin sens.	1	Skin sensitization
Carc.	2	Carcinogenicity
STOT SE	3 (Respiratory System)	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
STOT RE	1 (Inhalation)	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation)

GHS Label Elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word:	Danger
Hazards Statements:	
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspect of causing cancer.
H373	Causes damage to organs (respiratory tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Precautionary Statements:	**Prevention:**
P201	Obtain Special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/gas/mist/vapors.
P264	Wash skin and face thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) or regional standards. For additional details, see section 8 of the SDS.
	Response:
P303 + P311	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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 + P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a poison center or doctor/physician.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333 + P311	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Call a poison center or doctor/physician.
P337 + P311	If eye irritation persists: Call a poison center or doctor/physician.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
	Storage:
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
	Disposal:
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with existing federal, state, and local environmental control laws.

Hazards not otherwise classified

No specific dangers known, if the regulations/notes for storage and handling are considered.

Labeling of special preparations (GHS):

Contains isocyanates. Inhalation of isocyanate mists/vapors may cause respiratory irritation, breathlessness, chest discomfort and reduced pulmonary functions. Overexposure well above the PEL may result in bronchitis, bronchial spasms and pulmonary edema. Long-term exposure to isocyanates has been reported to cause lung damage, including reduced lung function which may be permanent. Acute or chronic overexposure to isocyanates may cause sensitization in some individuals, resulting in allergic respiratory reactions including wheezing, shortness of breath and difficulty breathing. Animal tests indicate that skin contact may play a role in causing respiratory sensitization

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Weight %	Components	CAS-No.	Classification
40 - 55%	Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate	CAS# is a Trade Secret	Acute toxicity Category 4 Inhalation. Skin irritation Category 2. Eye irritation Category 2B. Respiratory sensitization Category 1. Skin sensitization Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system. Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1 (Respiratory Tract).
15 - 25%	Prepolymer based on aromatic polyisocyanate	CAS# is a Trade Secret	Eye irritation Category 2A. Skin sensitization Category 1.
15 - 25%	2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate	112-15-2	Eye irritation Category 2A.
0.1 - 1%	Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (mixed isomers MDI)	26447-40-5	Acute toxicity Category 4 Inhalation. Skin irritation Category 2. Eye irritation Category 2B. Respiratory sensitization Category 1. Skin sensitization Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (Respiratory system). Specific target organ toxicity - repeated

			exposure Category 1 (Respiratory Tract).
0.1 - 1%	Toluene Diisocyanate Mixed Isomers	26471-62-5	Acute toxicity Category 1 Inhalation. Skin irritation Category 2. Eye irritation Category 2A. Respiratory sensitization Category 1. Skin sensitization Category 1. Carcinogenicity Category 2. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system.
0.1 – 1%	Polymethylene polyphenylene isocyanate	9016-87-9	
1 – 5%	Propylene Carbonate	108-32-7	Eye irritation Category 2A.

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

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Description of First-Aid Measures

General advice:
Remove contaminated clothing.

If inhaled:
Remove the affected individual into fresh air and keep the person calm. Assist in breathing if necessary. Immediate medical attention required.

If on skin:
Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

If in eyes:
In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water.

If swallowed:
Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never 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.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO_2), 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	By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), 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. 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate may form peroxides of unknown stability.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Clear area. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Environmental Precautions

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning-Up

For small amounts: Absorb isocyanate with suitable absorbent material (see § 40 CFR, sections 260, 264 and 265 for further information). Shovel into open container. Do not make container pressure tight. Move container to a well-ventilated area (outside). Spill area can be decontaminated with the following recommended decontamination solution: Mixture of 90% water, 8% concentrated ammonia, 2% detergent. Add at a 10 to 1 ratio. Allow to stand for at least 48 hours to allow escape of evolved carbon dioxide.
For large amounts: If temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protein foam or other suitable foam (available from most fire departments) may be placed over the spill. Transfer as much liquid as possible via pump or vacuum device into closed but not sealed containers for disposal.
For residues: The following measures should be taken for final cleanup: Wash down spill area with decontamination solution. Allow solution to stand for at least 10 minutes. Dike spillage.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Provide suitable exhaust ventilation at the processing machines. Ensure thorough ventilation of storage and work areas. Avoid aerosol formation. When handling heated product, vapors of the product should be ventilated and respiratory protection used. Wear respiratory protection when spraying. Danger of bursting when sealed gastight. Protect against moisture. If bulging of drum occurs, transfer to well ventilated area, puncture to relieve pressure, open vent and let stand for 48 hours before resealing. Protection against fire and explosion: No explosion proofing necessary.

Conditions for Safe Storage (Including Any Incompatibilities)

Keep away from water. Segregate from foods and animal feeds. Segregate from acids and bases. Segregate from bases.
Suitable materials for containers: Carbon steel (Iron), High density polyethylene (HDPE), Low density polyethylene (LDPE), Stainless steel 1.4301 (V2)
Further information on storage conditions: Formation of CO_2 and buildup of pressure possible. Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Outage of containers should be filled with dry inert gas at atmospheric pressure to avoid reaction with moisture.
Storage stability:
Storage temperature: 45 - 95 °F
Protect against moisture.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Components with Occupational Exposure Limits

toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.005 ppm; STEL value 0.02 ppm;
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	OSHA PEL	CLV 0.02 ppm 0.14 mg/m3
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.005 ppm; STEL value 0.02 ppm;
Diphenylmethane- diisocyanate (mixed isomers MDI)	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.005 ppm

		0.051mg/m3 ;
Polymeric MDI	OSHA PEL	CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.005 ppm 0.051mg/m3 ;
	OSHA PEL	CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3 ;

Advice on system design:
Provide local exhaust ventilation to control vapors/mists.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection:
When workers are facing concentrations above the occupational exposure limits they must use appropriate certified respirators. When atmospheric levels may exceed the occupational exposure limit (PEL or TLV) NIOSH-certified air-purifying respirators equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and particulate filter can be used as long as appropriate precautions and change out schedules are in place. Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) TC19C positive pressure air supplied respirator. For emergency or non-routine, high exposure situations, including confined space entry, use a NIOSH certified full face piece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full face piece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions.

Hand Protection:
Chemical resistant protective gloves, Suitable materials, chloroprene rubber (Neoprene), chlorinated polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (Pylox), butyl rubber, fluoroelastomer (Viton), nitrile rubber (Buna N)

Eye Protection:
Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

General Safety and Hygiene Measures:
Wear protective clothing as necessary to prevent contact. Eye wash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible. Observe the appropriate PEL value. Wash soiled clothing immediately. Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Black-brown liquid
Odor: Slightly sweet odor
Odor Threshold: Not determined
pH: 5.5-7.0
Freezing Point: Not determined
Boiling Point: Not determined
Flashpoint: 225°F (107°C) Cleveland Open cup
Evaporation Rate: Not determined
Flammability: Not flammable
Lower Explosion Limits: Not determined
Upper explosion limits: Not determined
Vapor Pressure: Not determined
Vapor Density: Not determined
Relative Density: 1.147 @ 72˚ F (22˚C)
Solubility in Water: Reacts with water
Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: Not determined
Auto-ignition Temperature: Not determined

Decomposition Temperature: Not determined
Viscosity: 650-800 cP @ 72°F (22°C)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
Corrosion to metals: No corrosive effect on metal.
Oxidizing properties: Not an oxidizer.

Chemical stability
The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Reacts with water, with formation of carbon dioxide. Risk of bursting. Reacts with alcohols. Reacts with acids. Reacts with alkalis. Reacts with amines. Risk of exothermic reaction. Risk of polymerization. Contact with certain rubbers and plastics can cause brittleness of the substance/product with subsequent loss in strength. 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate may form peroxides of unknown stability.

Conditions to avoid
Avoid moisture.

Incompatible materials
Acids, amines, alcohols, water, alkalines, strong bases, Substances/products that react with isocyanates.

Hazardous decomposition products
Decomposition products:
Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, aromatic isocyanates, gases/vapors
Thermal decomposition:
No decomposition if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Primary routes of exposure
Routes of entry for solids and liquids are ingestion and inhalation, but may include eye or skin contact. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Acute Toxicity/Effects
Acute toxicity
Assessment of acute toxicity: Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Inhalation exposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed.

Oral
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Type of value: LD50
Species: rat (male/female)
Value: > 2,000 mg/kg
Literature Data

Information on: Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
Type of value: LD50
Species: rat (male/female)
Value: 6,170 mg/kg
Literature Data

Information on: 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate (DEAcetate)
Type of value: LD50
Species: rat (male/female)
Value: 11,000 mg/kg
Literature Data

Inhalation
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Type of value: LC50
Species: rat (male/female)
Value: 370 mg/l
Literature Data

Information on: Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
Type of value: LC50
Species: rat (male/female)
Value: 0.1 mg/l
Literature Data

Dermal
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Type of value: LD50
Species: rabbit (male/female)
Value: > 10,000 mg/kg
Literature Data

Information on: Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
Type of value: LD50
Species: rabbit (male/female)
Value: > 16,000 mg/kg
Literature Data

Information on: 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate (DEAcetate)
Type of value: LD50
Species: rabbit(male/female)
Value: 15,000 mg/kg
Literature Data

Assessment Other Acute Effects
Assessment of STOT single: Causes temporary irritation of the respiratory tract.

Irritation / Corrosion
Assessment of irritating effects: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Skin contact may result in dermatitis, either irritative or allergic.

Skin
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Species: rabbit
Result: Irritating.
Literature Data
Information on: Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
Species: rabbit
Result: Irritating.
Literature Data

Eye
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Species: rabbit
Result: Irritating.
Literature Data

Information on: Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
Species: rabbit
Result: Irritating.
Literature Data

Sensitization
Assessment of sensitization: Sensitization after skin contact possible. The substance may cause sensitization of the respiratory tract. As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms, which include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air, or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, or blistering. In those who have developed a skin sensitization, these symptoms can develop as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material, or even as a result of vapor-only exposure. Animal tests indicate that skin contact may play a role in causing respiratory sensitization.
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Buehler test
Species: guinea pig
Result: sensitizing
Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA)
Species: mouse
Result: sensitizing
Can cause skin sensitization
other
Species: guinea pig
Result: sensitizing
Studies in animals suggest that dermal exposure may lead to pulmonary sensitization. However, the relevance of this result for humans is unclear.
Literature Data

Information on: Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
Species: guinea pig
Result: sensitizing
Literature Data

Chronic Toxicity/Effects
Repeated Dose Toxicity
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The substance may cause damage to the lung even after repeated inhalation of low doses, as shown in animal studies. The substance may cause damage to the upper respiratory tract after repeated inhalation, as shown in animal studies.
Information on: toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The substance may cause damage to the lung even after repeated inhalation of low doses, as shown in animal studies.

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Experimental/calculated data: rat (Wistar) (male/female) Inhalation 2 yrs., 6 hr./day 0, 0.2, 1, 6 mg/m3 , olfactory epithelium
NOAEL: 0.2 mg/m3
LOAEL: 1 mg/m3
The substance may cause damage to the olfactory epithelium after repeated inhalation. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure. Repeated inhalation of the substance did not cause damage to the reproductive organs.

Genetic Toxicity
Assessment of mutagenicity: The substance was mutagenic in various test systems with bacteria and cell cultures; however, these results could not be confirmed in tests with mammals.

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Genetic toxicity in vitro: OECD Guideline 471 Ames-test Salmonella typhimurium: with and without metabolic activation ambiguous

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Genetic toxicity in vivo: OECD Guideline 474 Micronucleus assay rat (male) Inhalation negative. No clastogenic effect reported.
Literature Data.

Carcinogenicity
Assessment of carcinogenicity: IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). NTP listed carcinogen.
Literature Data

Reproductive toxicity
Assessment of reproduction toxicity: The results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect.
Literature data.

Teratogenicity
Assessment of teratogenicity: No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies.
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
The substance did not cause malformations in animal studies; however, toxicity to development was observed at high doses that were toxic to the parental animals.
Literature data.

Development
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
OECD Guideline 414 rat Inhalation 0, 1, 4, 12 mg/m3
NOAEL Mat.: 4 mg/m3
NOAEL Teratog.: 4 mg/m3
The substance did not cause malformations in animal studies; however, toxicity to development was observed at high doses that were toxic to the parental animals.
Literature Data

Symptoms of Exposure
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see Section 2) and/or in Section 11 (eczema, asthma, lung edema).

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure
Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come into contact with isocyanates is recommended. The isocyanate component is a respiratory sensitizer. It may cause allergic reaction leading to asthma-like spasms of the bronchial tubes and difficulty in breathing. Pre-employment and periodic medical examinations with respiratory function tests (FEV, FVC as a minimum) are suggested. Persons with history of respiratory disease or hypersensitivity should not be exposed to this product. Persons with asthmatic conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases, recurrent eczema or pulmonary sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as having pulmonary sensitization (allergic asthma) to isocyanates, further exposure is not recommended.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity
Aquatic Toxicity
Assessment of aquatic toxicity: Acutely harmful for aquatic organisms. The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations. The product may hydrolyze. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.

Toxicity to fish
Information on: Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
LC50 (96 h) 164.5 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (static)
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
LC50 (96 h) > 1,000 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (OECD Guideline 203, static)
Information on: 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate (DEAcetate)
LC50 (96 h) >10,000 mg/l, Fathead Minnow (static)
The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration. Literature data.

Aquatic invertebrates
Information on: Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
EC50 (48 h) 12.5 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static)
Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
EC50 (24 h) > 1,000 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static)
The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration. The product has not been tested.
The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.

Microorganisms/Effect on Activated Sludge
Toxicity to Microorganisms
OECD Guideline 209 static activated sludge/EC20 (180 min): > 100 mg/l
Nominal concentration. The product has not been tested.
The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.

Persistence and Degradability
Assessment Biodegradation and Elimination (H_2O)
Poorly biodegradable. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition. The product is unstable in water. The elimination data also refer to products of hydrolysis.
Elimination information
0 - 10 % BOD of the ThOD (28 d) (OECD Guideline 302 C) (aerobic, activated sludge, domestic)
Assessment of stability in water In contact with water the substance will hydrolyze rapidly.
Information on Stability in Water (Hydrolysis)
50 - 90 % (2 h)
In contact with water the substance will hydrolyze rapidly.

Bioaccumulation Potential
Bioconcentration factor: < 50 (42 d), Cyprinus carpio (OECD Guideline 305 C)
Does not significantly accumulate in organisms. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the hydrolysis products.

Mobility in soil
Assessment transport between environmental compartments
Absorption to solid soil phase is not expected. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.

Additional information
Absorbable organically-bound halogen (AOX): This product contains no organically-bound halogen.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT (Department of Transportation)
Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable
Hazard Class: Not applicable

UN Number: Not applicable
Packing Group: Not applicable
Label: Not applicable
Placard: Not applicable
NMFC (National Motor Freight Carriers)
Freight Class: 70

Section 15: Regulatory Information

EPCRA 311/312 (hazard categories): Acute; Chronic
EPCRA 313:
CAS Number Chemical name
91-08-7 toluene-2,6-diisocyanate
584-84-9 toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
101-68-8 Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
9016-87-9 P-MDI
112-15-2 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate (DEAcetate)
CERCLA RQ CAS Number Chemical name
100 lbs. 584-84-9; 91-08-7 toluene-2,4-diisocyanate; toluene-2,6-diisocyanate
5000 lbs. 101-68-8; 9016-87-9 Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI); P-MDI
State regulations
State RTK CAS Number Chemical name
MA, NJ, PA 584-84-9 toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
MA, NJ, PA 91-08-7 toluene-2,6-diisocyanate
MA, NJ, PA 9016-87-9 P-MDI
MA, NJ, PA 101-68-8 Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
NJ 26447-40-5 Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
CA Prop. 65:
WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

NFPA Hazard codes:
Health : 2 - Fire: 1 - Reactivity: 1 - Special:
HMIS III rating
Health: 2 - Flammability: 1 - Physical hazard:1

Section 16: Other Information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of CPR Products, Inc.'s knowledge, information and belief at the date of this publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any other process, unless specified in the text. CPR PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR COURSE OF PERFORMANCE OR USAGE OF TRADE. Given the variety of factors that can affect the use and application of this product, some of which are uniquely within the user's knowledge and control, it is essential that the user evaluate the product to determine whether it is fit for a particular purpose and suitable for user's method of use or application. Each user is also responsible for evaluating the conditions of use and designing the appropriate protective mechanisms to prevent employee exposures, property damage, or release to the environment. CPR Products, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury to the recipient or third persons or for any damage to any property resulting from misuse of the product.