Revision date: 01-01-2024

1. Identification

Product identifier used on the label

RAPID-SET POLYURETHANE ADHESIVE

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company: SRW Products 32005 126_{th} Street PO Box 70 Princeton, MN 55371

Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

CHEMTREC INTERNATIONAL: 703-527-3887 SRW Products HOTLINE: 1-800-752-9326

Other means of identification

Chemical family: aromatic isocyanates

2. Hazards Identification

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

Classification of the product

Skin Corr./Irrit. 2 Skin corrosion/irritation

Eye Dam./Irrit. 2B Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Resp. Sens. 1 Respiratory sensitization

Skin Sens. 1 Skin sensitization

Carc. 1B Carcinogenicity

STOT RE 2 (by inhalation) Specific target organ toxicity — repeated

exposure

Label elements

Pictogram:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement:

H320 Causes eye irritation. H315 Causes skin irritation.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if

inhaled.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H350 May cause cancer.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Olfactory organs) through prolonged or

repeated exposure (inhalation). Precautionary

Statements (Prevention):

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

protection.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust/gas/mist/vapours.

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

understood.

P284 In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

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

P264 Wash with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statements (Response):

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove

contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P304 + P341 + P311 IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest

in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or

doctor/physician.

P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P303 + P352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333 + P311 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Call a POISON CENTER or

doctor/physician.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P337 + P311 If eye irritation persists: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary Statements (Storage):

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements (Disposal):

P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection

point.

Hazards not otherwise classified

If applicable information is provided in this section on other hazards which do not result in classification but which may contribute to the overall hazards of the substance or mixture.

Labeling of special preparations (GHS):

CONTAINS ISOCYANATES. INHALATION OF ISOCYANATE MISTS OR VAPORS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, BREATHLESSNESS, CHEST DISCOMFORT AND REDUCED PULMONARY FUNCTION. 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.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

CAS Number	Content (W/W)	Chemical name
14807-96-6	>= 25.0 - < 50.0 %	talc
101-68-8	>= 10.0 - < 15.0 %	Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
64742-46-7	>= 7.0 - < 10.0 %	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

26447-40-5 >= 3.0 - < 5.0 % Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate 9016-87-9 >= 1.0 - < 3.0 % P-MDI

4. First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First aid personnel should pay attention to their own safety. 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. Immediate medical attention required.

If swallowed:

Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Immediate medical attention required.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11.

Hazards: Respiratory sensitization may result in allergic (asthma-like) signs in the lower respiratory tract including wheezing, shortness of breath and difficulty breathing, the onset of which may be delayed. Repeated inhalation of high concentrations may cause lung damage, including reduced lung function, which may be permanent. Substances eliciting lower respiratory tract irritation may worsen the asthma-like reactions that may be produced by product exposures.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Note to physician

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known

specific antidote.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

foam, water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons: water jet

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards during fire-fighting: nitrogen oxides, fumes/smoke, isocyanate, vapour

Advice for fire-fighters

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:

Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:

Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

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

Contain contaminated water/firefighting water. 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

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7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Provide suitable exhaust ventilation at the processing machines. Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Avoid aerosol formation. When handling heated product, vapours 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:

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. The relevant fire protection measures should be noted.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

No applicable information available.

Suitable materials for containers: tinned carbon steel (Tinplate)

Further information on storage conditions: Keep only in the original container in a cool, wellventilated place. Protect from direct sunlight. Store protected against freezing.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection Components

with occupational exposure limits

Diphenylmethane-4,4'- OSHA PEL diisocyanate (MDI)

CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3; CLV 0.02 ppm; 0.2 mg/m3

ACGIH TLV TWA value 0.005 ppm;

P-MDI OSHA PEL CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3 ; CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2

mg/m3;

ACGIH TLV TWA value 0.005 ppm;

talc OSHA PEL TWA value 20 millions of particles per cubic foot

of air; TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per

cubic foot of air Respirable;

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation 250/(%SiO2+5) using a value of 1

equation, 250/(%SiO2+5), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher

exposure limits.

TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 Respirable

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 10/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.

TWA value 0.3 mg/m3 Total dust; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,

30/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher

exposure limits.

TWA value 2 mg/m3 Respirable dust ; TWA value

0.3 mg/m3 Total dust;

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 30/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100%

SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.

TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 Respirable; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation,

10/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2.

Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.

TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable;

The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 250/(%SiO2+5), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.

TWA value 20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air :

ACGIH TLV TWA value 2 mg/m3 Respirable fraction; The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middl;

OSHA PEL PEL 5 mg/m3 Mist; TWA value 5 mg/m3 Mist ACGIH TLV;

Included in the regulation, but with no data values - See the regulation for further details

;

Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible. TWA value 5 mg/m3 Inhalable fraction;

Advice on system design:

No applicable information available.

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. For emergency or non-routine, high exposure situations, including confined space entry, use a NIOSH-certified full facepiece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions.

Hand protection:

Chemical resistant protective gloves should be worn to prevent all skin contact., Suitable materials may include, chloroprene rubber (Neoprene), nitrile rubber (Buna N), chlorinated polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (Pylox), butyl rubber, fluoroelastomer (Viton), depending upon conditions of use.

Eye protection:

Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists. **Body protection:**

Cover as much of the exposed skin as possible to prevent all skin contact., Suitable materials may include, saran-coated material, depending upon conditions of use.

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 or TLV value. Wash soiled clothing immediately. Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form: paste

Odour: oily, mild

Odour threshold: No applicable information available.

Colour: tan

pH value: neutral to slightly alkaline

Melting point: not applicable

Boiling point: No applicable information available.

Sublimation point: No applicable information available.

Flash point: > 200 °F

> 93.34 °C

Flammability: not determined

Lower explosion limit: 1.6 %(V)
Upper explosion limit: 10.2 %(V)

Autoignition: No data available.

Vapour pressure: No data available.

Density: 1.26 g/cm3

Relative density: No applicable information available.

Bulk density: 1.26 g/cm3

Vapour density: Heavier than air.

Partitioning coefficient n- No data available octanol/water (log Pow):

Thermal decomposition: No decomposition if stored and handled as

prescribed/indicated.

Viscosity, dynamic: No applicable information available. Viscosity, kinematic: No applicable information available.

Solubility in water: slightly soluble

Solubility (quantitative): No applicable information available. Solubility (qualitative): No applicable information available.

Evaporation rate: No applicable information available.

Other Information: If necessary, information on other physical and chemical

parameters is indicated in this section.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Oxidizing properties:

Based on its structural properties the product is not classified as oxidizing.

Chemical stability

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

Conditions to avoid

See MSDS section 7 - Handling and storage.

Incompatible materials

strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products:

No hazardous decomposition products if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Thermal decomposition:

No decomposition if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

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: Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact. Virtually nontoxic by inhalation. Virtually nontoxic after a single ingestion.

Oral

No applicable information available.

Inhalation

Type of value: ATE

No applicable information available.

Dermal

No applicable information available.

<u>Assessment other acute effects</u> No applicable information available.

Irritation / corrosion

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

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 vapour-only exposure. Animal tests indicate that skin contact may play a role in causing respiratory sensitization.

Aspiration Hazard

Study scientifically not justified.

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

Repeated dose toxicity

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The substance may cause damage to the olfactory epithelium after repeated inhalation. The substance may cause damage to the lung after repeated inhalation. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure.

Genetic toxicity

Assessment of mutagenicity: The substance was mutagenic in various bacterial test systems; however, these results could not be confirmed in tests with mammals.

Carcinogenicity

Assessment of carcinogenicity: A carcinogenic potential cannot be excluded after prolonged

exposure to severely irritating concentrations. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure.

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4.4'-diisocyanate (MDI)

Assessment of carcinogenicity: A carcinogenic potential cannot be excluded after prolonged exposure to severely irritating concentrations. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure.

Information on: P-MDI

Assessment of carcinogenicity: Based on the ingredients there is a suspicion of a carcinogenic effect in humans. IARC Group 3 (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity).

Information on: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

Assessment of carcinogenicity: The substance caused cancer in animal studies.

Information on: Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Assessment of carcinogenicity: A carcinogenic potential cannot be excluded after prolonged exposure to severely irritating concentrations. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure.

Reproductive toxicity

Assessment of reproduction toxicity: Repeated inhalative uptake of the substance did not cause damage to the reproductive organs.

Teratogenicity

Assessment of teratogenicity: 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.

Other Information

Based on our experience and the information available, no adverse health effects are expected if handled as recommended with suitable precautions for designated uses. The product has not been tested. The statements on toxicology have been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Symptoms of Exposure

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure

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. Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come into contact with isocyanates is recommended. Contact may aggravate pulmonary disorders. Persons with history of respiratory disease or hypersensitivity should not be exposed to this product. Preemployment and periodic medical examinations with respiratory function tests (FEV, FVC as a minimum) are suggested. 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.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity Aquatic

toxicity

Assessment of aquatic toxicity:

There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms. The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations. Based on long-term (chronic) toxicity study data, the product is very likely not harmful to aquatic organisms.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.

Persistence and degradability

<u>Assessment biodegradation and elimination (H2O)</u> Not readily biodegradable (by OECD criteria).

Bioaccumulative potential Assessment

bioaccumulation potential

Based on a weight of evidence, the compound will not bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Assessment transport between environmental compartments

The substance will not evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface. Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected.

Additional information

Other ecotoxicological advice:

Do not release untreated into natural waters. Do not allow to enter soil, waterways or waste water channels. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal of substance:

Dispose of in accordance with local authority regulations. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

14. Transport Information

Land transport

USDOT

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Sea transport

IMDG

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Air transport IATA/ICAO

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Further information

DOT: This product is regulated if the amount in a single receptacle exceeds the Reportable Quantity (RQ). Please refer to Section 15 of this MSDS for the RQ for this product.

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

Registration status:

Chemical TSCA, US released / listed

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories): Acute; Chronic

CERCLA RQ CAS Number Chemical name

5000 LBS 7664-38-2; 78-93- phosphoric acid; Methylethylketone; Diphenylmethane-

3; 101-68-8; 9016- 4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI); P-MDI 87-9

 1000 LBS
 7705-08-0
 Iron trichloride

 100 LBS
 108-90-7
 chlorobenzene

NFPA Hazard codes:

Health: 2 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special:

16. Other Information

SDS Prepared by:

SRW PRODUCTS

SDS Prepared on: 01-01-2016

We support worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our

commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

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Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use

Recommended use*: for industrial and professional users

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