MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET *Product #8704*

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: #8704 IES™ Multi Purpose Primer
Date Printed: January 20, 2010
Product Use/Class: Primer

Supplier: International Epoxies & Sealers
30241 Commerce Drive
San Antonio, FL 33576
Information Phone: 1-800-451-7206

Emergency Telephone: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053
Outside the U.S. Call collect: 1-352-323-3500

2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: **Warning: Color:** Opaque, Light brown. **Form:** Liquid. **Odor:** Mild, Fruity.
Flammable. Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents have been contaminated with water. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Vapors or mist may be a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to high temperature or ignition. Vapors may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapor source. 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. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Harmful if inhaled. Respiratory sensitizer. Lung damage and respiratory sensitization may be permanent. Causes skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. Skin sensitizer. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. Causes eye irritation. May cause lung damage. May affect nervous system. May cause liver damage. May cause kidney damage.

Potential Health Effects
Primary Routes of Entry: Skin Contact, Inhalation, Eye Contact

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Asthma, Respiratory disorders, Skin Allergies, Eczema

HUMAN EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Inhalation - Acute Inhalation
For Product: IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER
Diisocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV or PEL can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or PEL with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the TLV or PEL 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. Inhalation of the solvents may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms of nausea, lightheadedness, drowsiness, dizziness and loss of co-ordination.

For Component: t-Butyl Acetate May be harmful by inhalation.

Chronic Inhalation
For Product: IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER
As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates at levels well below the TLV or PEL. 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 nonspecific 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. Chronic overexposure to diisocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent. 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.

Skin - Acute Skin
For Product: IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER
Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Contact with MDI can cause discoloration.
For Component: t-Butyl Acetate
Slightly toxic by skin absorption. Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling.

Chronic Skin
For Product: IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER
Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Animal tests on MDI indicate skin contact alone may lead to an allergic respiratory reaction.

Eye - Acute Eye
For Product: IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER
Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.
For Component: t-Butyl Acetate
Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling.

Chronic Eye
For Product: IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER
Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis.

Ingestion - Acute Ingestion
For Product: IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER
May cause irritation; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

For Component: t-Butyl Acetate
Slightly toxic by ingestion.

Chronic Ingestion
For Product: IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER
Chronic exposure to organic solvents has been associated with various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage.

For Component: t-Butyl Acetate
May cause liver damage. May cause kidney damage.

Carcinogenicity:
No Carcinogenic substances as defined by IARC, NTP and/or OSHA

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Weight %	Component	CAS#
60 - 100%	t-Butyl Acetate	540-88-5
10 - 20%	Polyisocyanate Prepolymer based on MDI	CAS# is a trade secret
1 - 5%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8
1 - 5%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Inhalation: Move to an area free from further exposure. 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. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening.

Skin 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. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

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. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

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. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Foam, water spray for large fires.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Firefighters should wear NFPA compliant structural firefighting protective equipment, including selfcontained 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. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture.
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. 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. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. Vapors or fumes may form explosive mixture with air.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill and Leak Procedures - Remove all sources of ignition, including flames, heat, and sparks. Use appropriate personal protective equipment during clean up. Dike or dam spilled material and control further spillage, if possible. Cover spill with inert material (e. g., dry sand or earth) and collect for proper disposal. Ventilate area to remove vapors or dust. Do not allow spilled material or wash water to enter sewers, surface waters, or groundwater systems.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization -
Neutralization solutions:
(1) Colorimetric Laboratories Inc. (CLI) decontamination solution.
(2) A mixture of 75% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Plurafac SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10) and 5% npropanol.
(3) A mixture of 80% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Plurafac SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10).
(4) A mixture of 90% water, 3-8% ammonium hydroxide or concentrated ammonia, and 2% liquid detergent.

IES requires that INFOTRAC be immediately notified (800-535-5053) when this product is unintentionally released from its container during its course of distribution, regardless of the amount released. Distribution includes transportation, storage incidental to transportation, loading and unloading. Such notification must be immediate and made by the person having knowledge of the release.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage temperature: minimum: 15 °C (59 °F) **maximum:** 30 °C (86 °F)
Storage period: 12 Months
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. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Ground and bond containers and equipment before transferring to avoid static sparks. Avoid contact with eyes. Use adequate ventilation and/or engineering controls in high temperature processing to prevent exposure to vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed when not in use.
Further Info on Storage Conditions - 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

t-Butyl Acetate (540-88-5)
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Time Weighted Average (TWA): 200 ppm
US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)
PEL: 200 ppm, 950 mg/m3

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) (101-68-8)
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.005 ppm
US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)
Ceiling Limit Value: 0.02 ppm, 0.2 mg/m3
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
Recommended exposure limit (REL): 0.005 ppm, 0.05 mg/m3
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
Ceiling Limit Value and Time Period (if specified): 0.020 ppm, 0.2 mg/m3 (10-min)

Industrial Hygiene/Ventilation Measures - Local exhaust should be used to maintain levels below the TLV whenever MDI is heated, sprayed, or aerosolized. Standard reference sources regarding industrial ventilation (e.g., ACGIH Industrial Ventilation Manual) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation. To ensure that published exposure limits have not been exceeded, monitoring for airborne diisocyanate should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. NIOSH, OSHA, and others have developed sampling and analytical methods.
Respiratory protection - Airborne MDI concentrations greater than the ACGIH TLV-TWA (TLV) or OSHA PEL-C (PEL) can occur in inadequately ventilated environments when MDI is sprayed, aerosolized, or heated. In such cases, respiratory protection must be worn. The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). The type of respiratory protection available includes (1) an atmosphere-supplying respirator such as a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a supplied air respirator (SAR) in the positive pressure or continuous flow mode, or (2) an air-purifying respirator (APR). If an APR is selected then (a) the cartridge must be equipped with an end-of-service life indicator (ESLI) certified by NIOSH, or(b) a change out schedule, based on objective information or data that will ensure that the cartridges are changed out before the end of their service life, must be developed and implemented. The basis for the change out schedule must be described in the written respirator program. Further, if an APR is selected, the airborne diisocyanate concentration must be no greater than 10 times the TLV or PEL. The recommended APR cartridge is an organic vapor/particulate filter combination cartridge (OV/P100).
Hand protection - Gloves should be worn., Butyl rubber gloves., Nitrile 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 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 contact., Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction., This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates.
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.
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

Form:	Liquid
Color:	Amber, clear liquid
Odor:	Mild, Fruity
pH:	Not Established
Freezing Point:	Not Established
Boiling point/boiling range:	not established
Flash point:	20 °C (68 °F)
Specific Gravity:	0.88
Viscosity, dynamic:	160 cps
Bulk density:	7.1 kg/m3
Molecular Weight:	142

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Reactions - Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or excessive temperatures may cause polymerization..
Materials to avoid - Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys
Conditions to avoid - Avoid elevated temperatures to prevent unintentional unblocking. Heat, flames and sparks.
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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

***Toxicity Data for** IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER*

Toxicity Note - Toxicity data based on polymeric MDI.
Acute oral toxicity - LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg (rat, Male/Female)
Acute inhalation toxicity - LC50: 490 mg/m3, 4 h (rat) vapor
Skin irritation - rabbit, Slightly irritating
Repeated dose toxicity - 90 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 1 mg/m3, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity. 2 years, inhalation: NOAEL: 0.2 mg/m3, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.
Mutagenicity - Genetic Toxicity in Vitro: Bacterial - gene mutation assay: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)
Carcinogenicity - rat, Male/Female, inhalation, 2 Years, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week, Exposure to a level of 6 mg/m3 polymeric MDI was related to the occurrence of lung tumors. This level is significantly over the TLV for MDI.
Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity - *rat, female, inhalation, gestation days 6-15, 6 hrs/day, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m3, NOAEL* (maternal): 4 mg/m3 No Teratogenic effects observed at doses tested., Fetotoxicity seen only with maternal toxicity.

Toxicity Data for t-Butyl Acetate

Acute oral toxicity - LD50: 4,500 mg/kg (Rat)
Acute inhalation toxicity - LC50: > 4000 ppm, (rat)
Acute dermal toxicity - LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg (rabbit)
Skin irritation - Skin irritation
Eye irritation - Eye irritation
Repeated dose toxicity - May be toxic following repeated exposure to high doses. Repeated inhalation exposures to high vapor concentrations (1600 ppm) of t-butyl acetate resulted in increased liver, adrenal, and kidney weights in male and female rats while male rats also exhibited transient reductions in body weight gains and higher motor activity counts. In addition, systemic toxicity as evidenced by a-2u-globulin nephropathy (a type of kidney toxicity unique to male rodents) was observed in male rats at all exposure levels (>=100 ppm). The only treatment-related effects observed in mice were transient behavioral changes observed immediately after exposure (>=400 ppm).

Toxicity Data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Acute inhalation toxicity - LC50: 369 mg/m3, 4 h (rat, Male/Female) LC50: > 2240 mg/m3, 1 h (rat)
Acute dermal toxicity - LD50: > 10,000 mg/kg (rabbit)
Skin irritation - rabbit, Draize Test, Slightly irritating
Eye irritation - rabbit, Draize Test, Slightly irritating
Sensitisation - dermal: sensitizer (guinea pig, Maximisation Test) inhalation: sensitizer (Guinea pig)
Repeated dose toxicity - 90 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 0.3 mg/m3, (rat, Male/Female, 18 hrs/day, 5 days/week) Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.
Mutagenicity - Genetic Toxicity in Vitro: Ames: (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without) Positive and negative results were reported. The use of certain solvents which rapidly hydrolyze diisocyanates is suspected of producing the positive mutagenicity results. Genetic Toxicity in Vivo: Micronucleus Assay: (mouse) negative
Carcinogenicity - rat, Female, inhalation, 2 Years, 17 hrs/day, 5 days/week, negative

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological Data for IES™ MULTI-PURPOSE PRIMER

Biodegradation - 0 %, Exposure time: 28 Days
Bioaccumulation - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Exposure time: 112 d, < 1 BCF Does not bioaccumulate.
Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish
LC0: > 1,000 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 h)

LC0: > 3,000 mg/l (Killifish (Oryzias latipes), 96 h)
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates - EC50: > 1,000 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 h)
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants - NOEC: 1,640 mg/l, End Point: growth (Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 h)
Toxicity to Microorganisms - EC50: > 100 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 h)
Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks - Ecotoxicity data based on polymeric MDI

Ecological Data for t-Butyl Acetate

Biodegradation - Readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation - ca. 10 BCF
Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish - LC50: 327 mg/l (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 96 h)
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates - EC50: 3,968 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna))
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants - EC0: 420 mg/l, (other: algae)

Ecological Data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish - LC50: > 500 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 24 h)
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates - EC50: > 500 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 h)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method - Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.
Empty Container Precautions - 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. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Land transport (DOT) - Limited Quantity

Proper shipping name:	Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class or Division:	ORM-D
UN/NA Number:	NA
Packaging group:	NA
Hazard Label(s):	NA

Land transport (DOT)

Proper shipping name:	Butyl acetates solution
Hazard Class or Division:	3
UN/NA Number:	UN1123
Packaging group:	III
Hazard Label(s):	FLAMMABLE LIQUID

RSPA/DOT Regulated Components:
t-Butyl Acetate
4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)
Reportable Quantity: 2,267 kg

Sea transport (IMDG)

Proper shipping name:	BUTYL ACETATES SOLUTION
Hazard Class or Division:	3
UN-Number:	UN1123
Packaging group:	III
Hazard Label(s):	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Air transport (ICAO/IATA)

Proper shipping name:	Butyl acetates solution
Hazard Class or Division:	3
UN-Number:	UN1123
Packaging group:	III
Hazard Label(s):	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazcom Standard Rating: Hazardous
US. Toxic Substances Control Act: Listed on the TSCA Inventory.

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

t-Butyl Acetate	Reportable quantity: 5000 lbs
4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	Reportable quantity: 5000 lbs

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:
Acute Health Hazard, Chronic 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
4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)

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 MSDS 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:

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
60 - 100%	t-Butyl Acetate	540-88-5
10 - 20%	Polyisocyanate Prepolymer based on MDI	CAS# is a trade secret
1 - 5%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8
1 - 5%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9

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

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
60 - 100%	t-Butyl Acetate	540-88-5
1 - 5%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8
1 - 5%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9
0.1 - 1%	tert-Butanol	75-65-0

MA Right to Know Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance List:

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
1 - 5 ppm	Furan	110-00-9

California Prop. 65:
Warning! This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to be Carcinogenic.

Weight percent	Components	CAS-No.
80 - 85 ppb	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0
1 - 5 ppm	Furan 1	10-00-9
<1 ppm	Cobalt and cobalt compounds	7440-48-4

<1 ppm	Propylene Oxide	75-56-9

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA 704M Rating

Health	2
Flammability	3
Reactivity	1
Other	

0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme

HMIS Rating

Health	2*
Flammability	3
Physical Hazard	1

0=Minimal 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=Serious 4=Severe
** = Chronic Health Hazard*

Prepared by: Technical Manager

DISCLAIMER: Some of the information presented is from sources other than direct test data on the product itself. The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. This MSDS was prepared and is to be used only for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS may not be applicable.

END OF MSDS