

may explode when exposed to extreme heat or burst when contaminated with water. Solvent vapors may be heavier than air. Stagnant air may cause vapors to accumulate and travel along the ground to an ignition source which may result in a flash back to the source of the vapor.

===== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY: STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Excessive heat, sparks or open flames.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Water, amines, strong bases, alcohols, metal compounds and surface active materials

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, traces of HCN and HDI

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: MAY OCCUR WILL NOT OCCUR

May occur if in contact with moisture or other materials which react with isocyanates. May occur at temperatures over 400 °F.

===== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

May cause irritation of 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).

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Skin contact may cause irritation. Symptoms of skin irritation may be reddening, swelling, scaling or blistering. Eye contact may cause tearing, reddening and swelling of the eyes.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Skin absorption may cause systemic effects similar to those identified under inhalation effects.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Ingestion may result in irritation and possible corrosive action in the mouth, stomach and digestive tract.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Acute: May cause irritation of the mucous membranes, eyes, skin and throat. Other symptoms are headache, nausea, fatigue and loss of appetite. Ingestion may cause vomiting which may result in aspiration of the solvent resulting in chemical pneumonitis. Chronic: May cause lung damage, skin sensitization and neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: No OSHA REGULATED: No

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Asthma and any other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, hyper-reactivity), skin allergies and eczema.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR. APPLY ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF NECESSARY.
SPLASH(EYES): FLUSH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. SPLASH(SKIN): WASH AFFECTED AREAS THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND WASH THOROUGHLY BEFORE REUSE. FOR SEVERAL EXPOSURES GET UNDER SAFETY SHOWER AFTER REMOVING CLOTHING, THEN GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. GIVE 1 TO 2 CUPS OF MILK OR WATER TO DRINK. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON. CONSULT PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

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SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE
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STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION AND PROVIDE VENTILATION. COVER THE SPILL WITH SAWDUST, VERMICULITE OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL. COLLECT MATERIAL IN OPEN CONTAINERS. REMOVE CONTAINERS TO A SAFE PLACE AND ALLOW TO STAND FOR 24 TO 48 HOURS.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Incineration is the preferred method. Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue and flammable solvent vapor. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. DO NOT HEAT OR CUT EMPTY CONTAINER WITH ELECTRIC OR GAS TORCH.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Ground containers during storage and transfer operations. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

If container is exposed to high heat, it can be pressurized and possibly rupture explosively. HDI reacts slowly with water to form carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas. This gas can cause sealed containers to expand and possibly rupture explosively.

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SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES
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RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use self-contained breathing apparatus where vapor concentration may be above TLV limits. Below TLV limits, use a combination vapor and particulate respirator for spray application or a vapor respirator for non-spray applications.

VENTILATION

Exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of the solvents, HDI and polyisocyanate below their respective TLV must be utilized.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Chemical resistant gloves: Cover as much of the skin area as possible with appropriate clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Safety glasses, splash goggles or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Safety showers and eyewash stations should be provided.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands thoroughly before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only.

===== SECTION IX - TRANSPORT INFORMATION =====

DOT (GROUND)

1.3 gallons (5 liters) or less:
UN1263, Paint, 3, PGIII, "Ltd. Qty."

Greater than 1.3 gallons (5 liters):
UN1263, Paint, 3, PGIII

AIR

UN1263, Paint, 3, PGIII

===== SECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION =====

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None

===== SECTION XI - DISCLAIMER =====

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