

Polyurea Rapid Prime Part - B

Infinity Innovative Coatings Ltd

Part Number: **Not Available**
 Version No: **1.3**
 Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: **19/09/2023**
 Print Date: **19/09/2023**
 L.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Polyurea Rapid Prime Part - B
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Not Available
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Infinity Innovative Coatings Ltd
Address	42 Drumalig Road Carryduff Belfast BT88EQ United Kingdom
Telephone	02890136728
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	info@infinity-effects.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number


Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H332 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H334 - Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Polyurea Rapid Prime Part- B

Hazard statement(s)

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.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH204	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. Not Available 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	73	<u>Hardener</u>	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1; H332, H317, H334, EUH204 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. Not Available 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	27	<u>Additive</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 ^[2]	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from

C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. <p>Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice. ▸ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▸ Avoid giving alcohol. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. Treat symptomatically.

For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:

- This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity.
- Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
- Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure.
- Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
- Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
- Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line.
- Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids.
- Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion.
- Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions.
- There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux; Medical Toxicology]

NOTE: Isocyanates cause airway restriction in naive individuals with the degree of response dependant on the concentration and duration of exposure. They induce smooth muscle contraction which leads to bronchoconstrictive episodes. Acute changes in lung function, such as decreased FEV1, may not represent sensitivity.

[Karol & Jin, Frontiers in Molecular Toxicology, pp 56-61, 1992]

Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam.
- Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space.
- Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk.
- Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combustible. - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. - When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressurises and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour. - Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes. - Due to reaction with water producing CO₂-gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. - Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NO_x and carbon monoxide. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO₂) isocyanates hydrogen cyanide aldehydes and minor amounts of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p> <p>When heated at high temperatures many isocyanates decompose rapidly generating a vapour which pressurises containers, possibly to the point of rupture. Release of toxic and/or flammable isocyanate vapours may then occur</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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Chemical Class: cyanates and isocyanates

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
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LAND SPILL - SMALL

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R,W,SS
wood fiber - particulate	1	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
foamed glass - pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
wood fiber - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, W, P, DGC

LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

cross-linked polymer -particulate	1	blower	skidloader	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	skidloader	R,DGC, RT
polypropylene - particulate	2	blower	skidloader	R, SS, DGC
expanded mineral - particulate	3	blower	skidloader	R, I, W, P, DGC
wood fiber - particulate	3	blower	skidloader	R, W, P, DGC
polypropylene - mat	3	throw	skidloader	DGC, RT

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

- ▶ Liquid Isocyanates and high isocyanate vapour concentrations will penetrate seals on self contained breathing apparatus - SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur.

For isocyanate spills of less than 40 litres (2 m2):

- ▶ Evacuate area from everybody not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and, if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.
- ▶ Notify supervision and others as necessary.
- ▶ Put on personal protective equipment (suitable respiratory protection, face and eye protection, protective suit, gloves and impermeable boots).
- ▶ Control source of leakage (where applicable).
- ▶ Dike the spill to prevent spreading and to contain additions of decontaminating solution.
- ▶ Prevent the material from entering drains.
- ▶ Estimate spill pool volume or area.
- ▶ Absorb and decontaminate. - Completely cover the spill with wet sand, wet earth, vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - Add neutraliser (for suitable formulations: see below) to the adsorbent materials (equal to that of estimated spill pool volume). Intensify contact between spill, absorbent and neutraliser by carefully mixing with a rake and allow to react for 15 minutes
- ▶ Shovel absorbent/decontaminant solution mixture into a steel drum.
- ▶ Decontaminate surface. - Pour an equal amount of neutraliser solution over contaminated surface. - Scrub area with a stiff bristle brush, using moderate pressure. - Completely cover decontaminant with vermiculite or other similar absorbent. - After 5 minutes, shovel absorbent/decontamination solution mixture into the same steel drum used above.
- ▶ Monitor for residual isocyanate. If surface is decontaminated, proceed to next step. If contamination persists, repeat decontaminate procedure immediately above
- ▶ Place loosely covered drum (release of carbon dioxide) outside for at least 72 hours. Label waste-containing drum appropriately. Remove waste materials for incineration.
- ▶ Decontaminate and remove personal protective equipment.
- ▶ Return to normal operation.
- ▶ Conduct accident investigation and consider measures to prevent reoccurrence.

Decontamination:

Treat isocyanate spills with sufficient amounts of isocyanate decontaminant preparation ("neutralising fluid"). Isocyanates and polyisocyanates are generally not miscible with water. Liquid surfactants are necessary to allow better dispersion of isocyanate and neutralising fluids/ preparations. Alkaline neutralisers react faster than water/surfactant mixtures alone.

Typically, such a preparation may consist of:

Sawdust: 20 parts by weight Kieselguhr 40 parts by weight plus a mixture of {ammonia (s.g. 0.880) 8% v/v non-ionic surfactant 2% v/v water 90% v/v}.

Let stand for 24 hours

Major Spills

Polyurea Rapid Prime Part- B

Three commonly used neutralising fluids each exhibit advantages in different situations.

Formulation A :

liquid surfactant 0.2-2%
sodium carbonate 5-10%
water to 100%

Formulation B

liquid surfactant 0.2-2%
concentrated ammonia 3-8%
water to 100%

Formulation C

ethanol, isopropanol or butanol 50%
concentrated ammonia 5%
water to 100%

After application of any of these formulae, let stand for 24 hours.

Formulation B reacts faster than Formulation A. However, ammonia-based neutralisers should be used only under well-ventilated conditions to avoid overexposure to ammonia or if members of the emergency team wear suitable respiratory protection.

Formulation C is especially suitable for cleaning of equipment from unreacted isocyanate and neutralizing under freezing conditions. Regard has to be taken to the flammability of the alcoholic solution.

- Avoid contamination with water, alkalis and detergent solutions.
- Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
- **DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.**
- Open all containers with care.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

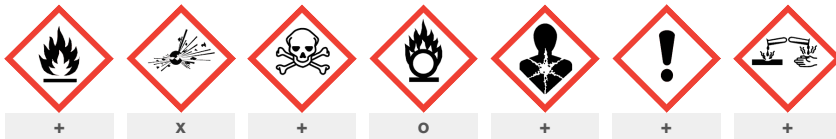
- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
- The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. The individual opening the container should add an opening date.
- Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months.
- Opened containers should not be stored for more than 12 months.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, **DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.**
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<p>Consider storage under inert gas. for commercial quantities of isocyanates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Isocyanates should be stored in adequately banded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated. Drums of isocyanates should be stored under cover, out of direct sunlight, protected from rain, protected from physical damage and well away from moisture, acids and alkalis. · Where isocyanates are stored at elevated temperatures to prevent solidifying, adequate controls should be installed to prevent the high temperatures and precautions against fire should be taken. · Where stored in tanks, the more reactive isocyanates should be blanketed with a non-reactive gas such as nitrogen and equipped with absorptive type breather valve (to prevent vapour emissions).. · Transfer systems for isocyanates in bulk storage should be fully enclosed and use pump or vacuum systems. Warning signs, in appropriate languages, should be posted where necessary. · Areas in which polyurethane foam products are stored should be supplied with good general ventilation. Residual amounts of unreacted isocyanate may be present in the finished foam, resulting in hazardous atmospheric concentrations. · Ideal storage temperature range is dependent on the specific polymer due to viscosity and melting point differences between the polymers. Use 25 deg C (77 deg F) to 30 deg C (86 deg F) as a guideline to most liquid isocyanates for optimum storage temperature. If some isocyanates are stored at or below a temperature of 25 deg C (77 deg F), crystallization and settling of the isocyanate may occur. Storage in a cold warehouse can cause crystals to form. These crystals can settle to the bottom of the container. If crystals do form, they can be melted easily with moderate heat. It is suggested that a container the size of a drum be warmed for 16-24 hours at sufficient temperature to melt the crystals. When the crystals are melted, the container should be agitated by rolling or stirring, until the contents are homogenous. Since heated isocyanate will generate vapors more rapidly than product stored at 25 deg C (77 deg F), be sure to follow the precautions under the Personal Protection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unhindered oxygen atom found on cyclic ethers such as the epoxides, oxetanes, furans, dioxanes and pyrans, carries two unshared pairs of electrons - a structure which favors the formation of coordination complexes and the solvation of cations. ▶ Cyclic ethers are used as important solvents, as chemical intermediate and as monomers for ring-opening polymerization. ▶ They are unstable at room temperature due to possibility of peroxide formation; stabiliser is sometimes needed for storage and transportation. <p>NOTE: Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates are electrophiles, and as such they are reactive toward a variety of nucleophiles including alcohols, amines, and even water. Upon treatment with an alcohol, an isocyanate forms a urethane linkage. If a di-isocyanate is treated with a compound containing two or more hydroxyl groups, such as a diol or a polyol, polymer chains are formed, which are known as polyurethanes. Reaction between a di-isocyanate and a compound containing two or more amine groups, produces long polymer chains known as polyureas. · Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, strong bases, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions in these materials. · Isocyanates also can react with themselves. Aliphatic di-isocyanates can form trimers, which are structurally related to cyanuric acid. Isocyanates participate in Diels-Alder reactions, functioning as dienophiles · Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds. · Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. This reaction may also generate large volumes of foam and heat. Foaming spaces may produce pressure in confined spaces or containers. Gas generation may pressurise drums to the point of rupture. · Do NOT reseal container if contamination is expected · Open all containers with care · Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence, · Isocyanates will attack and embrittle some plastics and rubbers. · The isocyanate anion is a pseudohalide (syn pseudohalogen) whose chemistry, resembling that of the true halogens, allows it to substitute for halogens in several classes of chemical compounds.. The behavior and chemical properties of the several pseudohalides are identical to that of the true halide ions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A range of exothermic decomposition energies for isocyanates is given as 20-30 kJ/mol. ▶ The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. ▶ For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g. <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition</p>
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Diamond Coat Part - B	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Diamond Coat Part - B	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen
[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]

For isocyanates:

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers. This should emphasise:

- ▶ demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- ▶ completion of a standardised respiratory questionnaire
- ▶ physical examination of the respiratory system and skin
- ▶ standardised respiratory function tests such as FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC

Various portable or stationary instruments are available for the continuous measurement of isocyanates in the air. All of them function on the principle of

colourimetric evaluation of an indicator paper strip. They are operating continuously and unattended. Paper tape systems are easy to use and do not require skilled analysts to operate them. They give rapid results and are therefore suitable for leak detection and in emergency situations. However,:

- they may read incorrect at very high or very low humidity,
- are unsuitable for aerosols
- and may not be accepted for purposes of regulatory compliance.

Air monitoring of isocyanates requires sound analytical knowledge. In order to obtain reliable results only laboratories with experience in that specific area should be engaged with such measurements

In the evaluation of the German MAK Commission the justification of the OEL for 4,4 - MDI/ pMDI is established based on the isocyanate (NCO) group which is common to the monomeric, oligomeric and the polymeric MDIs. This NCO group is highly reactive (see toxicokinetics and category justification for details). Due to this high reactivity of the functional NCO group towards nucleophilic biomolecules the primary health effect of MDI is irritation at the point of contact, which can be demonstrated by the numerous acute, subacute and chronic bioassays, and sensitization.

The most sensitive health effect resulting from acute inhalation exposure to respirable aerosols of MDI is irritation to predominately the bronchio-alveolar part of the respiratory tract.

After inhalation exposure, MDI reacts with nucleophilic low and higher-molecular components of the liquid films that cover the airways, glutathione (GSH) represents the most important nucleophile in quantitative terms. The low-molecular adducts or conjugates of MDI are absorbed and direct transcarbamoylation results in plasma protein adducts (albumin, haemoglobin). All observed health effects resulting from exposure to respirable aerosols in acute, subchronic or chronic bioassays and human studies can be allocated to primary alveolar reactivity (respiratory irritation and/or sensitization). No systemic effect other than secondary to primary irritation has been described.

Biomonitoring for exposure to diisocyanates typically looks to assay derivatives (diamines) following hydrolysis of biological fluids and is routinely employed to measure occupational exposure to MDI and other diisocyanates. For diamine analysis, samples of urine are typically used, although blood samples can also be used. However, these markers are not specific for the diisocyanate exposure. The urine biomarkers (after acid or base hydrolysis) reflected recent exposures whereas certain haemoglobin (Hb) biomarkers did not necessarily correlate with the urine biomarkers, and were considered to reflect overall exposures over a longer term. The hydrolysis methods and conditions used release differing amounts of the diamine analyte.

Hydrolysis analytes are at low concentrations and proportionally little of the dose is in urine or blood, and that there is no standardised method for measuring biomarkers in hydrolyzed urine. Investigation of diisocyanate specific biomarkers has focused on the conjugated molecules in blood. Typically, conjugates with Hb or albumin (Alb) have been assessed, and there has been progress in application of experiments in animals to biomonitoring of human exposures to MDI.

The role for glutathione as an intermediary in transport of diisocyanates is now supported by good evidence using various model compounds. The most probable reactions of isocyanates with biological macromolecules are with the amine (mixed urea), the hydroxyl (carbamate) and the sulphhydryl (thiolytic acid ester) and that latter is of a reversible nature.

The thiocarbamate bond of isocyanate-sulphydryl is reversible, and various authors have found release and transfer of MDI moieties from thiocarbamate conjugates to other nucleophiles, notably protein. The conjugates were shown to be recognised by serum IgG from MDI exposed workers, demonstrating a non-enzymatic, thiol-mediated transcarbamoylating mechanism to protein.

The methods to identify and quantify MDI-adducts to plasma proteins particularly albumin (Alb) and to haemoglobin (Hb) have now been applied to biological monitoring, particularly useful since the amount of adducts would be indicative of an integrated exposure. In addition these adducts are specific for MDI exposure. However the total amount of the analyte MDA, retrievable from Hb-adducts and urinary precursors, accounts for less than 0.5 % of the applied dose of MDI, and the lack of linearity of biomarker to exposure dose makes uncertain the extrapolation from the yield of biomarkers in urine or blood towards inhalative MDI exposure. The use of protein adducts for biomonitoring appears to overcome some of these difficulties and benefits from specificity of the analyte. To date no diisocyanate specific urinary biomarker has been identified. For blood, the MDI-specific methods developed are: Hb-conjugate derived hydantoin, Alb-lysine conjugates and peptide conjugates. On the basis of limits of detection, the Hb-hydantoin method is most sensitive compared to the Alb-lysine method which in turn is more sensitive than the signature peptide method. The Hb-hydantoin method covers a longer period of exposure than the Alb-lysine, due to the longer half life of the erythrocyte compared to serum albumin.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

- All processes in which isocyanates are used should be enclosed wherever possible.
- Total enclosure, accompanied by good general ventilation, should be used to keep atmospheric concentrations below the relevant exposure standards.
- If total enclosure of the process is not feasible, local exhaust ventilation may be necessary. Local exhaust ventilation is essential where lower molecular weight isocyanates (such as TDI or HDI) is used or where isocyanate or polyurethane is sprayed.
- Where other isocyanates or pre-polymers are used and aerosol formation cannot occur, local exhaust ventilation may not be necessary if the atmospheric concentration can be kept below the relevant exposure standards.
- Where local exhaust ventilation is installed, exhaust vapours should not be vented to the exterior in such a manner as to create a hazard.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- ▶ Spraying of material or material in admixture with other components must be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations (AS/NZS 4114, UNI EN 12215:2010, ANSI/AIHA Z9.3-2007 or national equivalent).
- ▶ Local exhaust ventilation with full face positive-pressure air supplied breathing apparatus (hood or helmet type) is required.
- ▶ Spraying should be performed in a spray booth fitted with an effective exhaust system which complies with local environmental legislation.
- ▶ The spray booth area must be isolated from unprotected personnel whilst spraying is in progress and until all spraying mist has cleared.

NOTE: Isocyanate vapours will not be adequately absorbed by organic vapour respirators. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated by spraying at a point 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes

	<p>according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min Good when breakthrough time > 20 min Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do NOT wear natural rubber (latex gloves). Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves. Protective gloves and overalls should be worn as specified in the appropriate national standard. Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be re-used until they have been decontaminated. NOTE: Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanates DO NOT use skin cream unless necessary and then use only minimum amount. Isocyanate vapour may be absorbed into skin cream and this increases hazard.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>All employees working with isocyanates must be informed of the hazards from exposure to the contaminant and the precautions necessary to prevent damage to their health. They should be made aware of the need to carry out their work so that as little contamination as possible is produced, and of the importance of the proper use of all safeguards against exposure to themselves and their fellow workers. Adequate training, both in the proper execution of the task and in the use of all associated engineering controls, as well as of any personal protective equipment, is essential.</p> <p>Employees exposed to contamination hazards should be educated in the need for, and proper use of, facilities, clothing and equipment and thereby maintain a high standard of personal cleanliness. Special attention should be given to ensuring that all personnel understand instructions, especially newly recruited employees and those with local-language difficulties, where they are known.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

For spraying or operations which might generate aerosols:

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- In certain circumstances, personal protection of the individual employee is necessary. Personal protective devices should be regarded as being supplementary to substitution and engineering control and should not be used in preference to them as they do nothing to eliminate the hazard.
- However, in some situations, minimising exposure to isocyanates by enclosure and ventilation is not possible, and occupational exposure standards may be exceeded, particularly during on-site mixing of paints, spray-painting, foaming and maintenance of machine and ventilation systems. In these situations, air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard must be used.
- **Organic vapour respirators with particulate pre- filters and powered, air-purifying respirators are NOT suitable.**
- Personal protective equipment must be appropriately selected, individually fitted and workers trained in their correct use and maintenance. Personal protective equipment must be regularly checked and maintained to ensure that the worker is being protected.
- Air- line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard should be used during the clean-up of spills and the repair or clean-up of contaminated equipment and similar situations which cause emergency exposures to hazardous atmospheric concentrations of isocyanate.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Moisture sensitive.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
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10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Cyclic ethers, including tetrahydrofuran, furan and 1,4-dioxane, produce neoplasms and carcinomas in experimental animals, typically of the liver; other target organs include the adrenal gland, nasal cavity and gall-bladder. 1,4-Dioxane was a promoter in a two-stage skin carcinogenic study in mice. Results of studies with cyclic ethers indicate that carcinogenicity is often species and sex dependent. Furan has been used to induce apoptosis (programmed cell death). Oxetanes are under investigation.</p> <p>Polyisocyanates still contain small amounts of monomeric isocyanate (typically <0.5 parts per weight) and both – the polyisocyanate and the monomer - have toxicological importance. In addition, solvents also contribute to the overall toxicity of these products.</p> <p>Due to the higher molecular weight and the much lower vapor pressure the polyisocyanates exhibit a significantly reduced health hazard as compared to the corresponding monomers. Nevertheless they should only be handled under controlled conditions. They are not or only slightly irritating to the skin and eyes, but might be irritating to the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lung). Polyisocyanates might act as skin sensitisers On that basis there is clear evidence from sensitive animal models that aliphatic polyisocyanates and prepolymers (HDI-based as well as IPDI-based, for example) may cause skin sensitisation. it is decided to</p>

classify all HDI-based and IPDI-based polyisocyanates and prepolymers as skin sensitisers. From animal models, however, there is no evidence that polyisocyanates are sensitising to the respiratory tract. Results from animal tests with repeated aerosol exposures indicate that under these conditions the respiratory tract is the primary target of aliphatic polyisocyanates, other organs are not significantly affected..

Available information does not provide evidence that polyisocyanates might either be mutagenic, carcinogenic or toxic to reproduction.

Polymers based on isocyanate monomers (polyurethanes) are generally of low concern. However, in the majority of cases it is not possible to conclude from the chemical name of the polymer whether an individual polyurethane is, or is not, of low concern. Finished polyurethane polymers used in the majority of household applications contain no unreacted isocyanate groups. The production of these polymers involves the use of an excess of the hydroxyl group-containing monomer or monomers leading to complete reaction of all of the isocyanate groups.

For certain applications, however, similar polymer chemistry can be used with the isocyanate group-containing monomer in excess. This results in the formation of a polyurethane 'pre-polymer', which is intended to be further reacted in its end use. Where the pre-polymer is identified as being 'blocked', it indicates that there are no free isocyanate groups.

The polymer contained in this product has a reactive group generally considered to be of high concern (US EPA). There are health concerns for isocyanates on the basis of their skin and respiratory sensitisation properties and other lung effects e.g TDI and MDI). Aromatic isocyanates may be potentially carcinogenic (e.g. TDI and DADI). Frequently new chemical isocyanates are manufactured with a significant excess of isocyanate monomer. Whilst it is generally accepted that polymers with a molecular weight exceeding 1000 are unlikely to pass through biological membranes, oligomers with lower molecular weight and specifically, those with a molecular weight below 500, may. Estimations based on a "highly" dispersed polymer population suggest that a polymer of approximate molecular weight 5000 could contain no more than one reactive group of high concern for it to be regulated as a polymer of low concern (a so-called PLC) Polymers with a molecular weight above 10000 are generally considered to be PLCs because these are not expected to be absorbed by biological systems. The choice of 10000 as a cut-off value is thought to provide a safety factor of 100, regarded as reasonable in light of limited data, duration of studies, dose levels at which effects are seen, and extrapolation from animals to humans.

Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates.

The chemistry of reaction of isocyanates, as evidenced by MDI, in biological milieu is such that in the event of a true exposure of small MDI doses to the mouth, reactions will commence at once with biological macromolecules in the buccal region and will continue along the digestive tract prior to reaching the stomach. Reaction products will be a variety of polyureas and macromolecular conjugates with for example mucus, proteins and cell components.

This is corroborated by the results from an MDI inhalation study. Following an inhalation exposure of rats to radiolabelled MDI, 79% of the dose was excreted in faeces. The faecal excretion in these animals was considered entirely due to ingestion of radioactivity from grooming and ingestion of deposited material from the nasopharyngeal region via the mucociliary escalator, i.e. not following systemic absorption. The faecal radioactivity was tentatively identified as mixed molecular weight polyureas derived from MDI. Diamine was not present. Thus, for MDI and diisocyanates in general the oral gavage dosing route is inappropriate for toxicological studies and risk assessment.

It is expected that oral gavage dosing will result in a similar outcome to that produced by TDI or MDI, that is (1) reaction with stomach contents and (2) polymerization to solid polyureas.

- Reaction with stomach contents is very plausibly described in case reports of accidental ingestion of polymeric MDI based glue in domestic animals. Extensive polymerization and CO₂ liberation resulting in an expansion of the gastric content is described in the stomach, without apparent acute chemical toxicity
- Polyurea formation in organic and aqueous phases has been described. In this generally accepted chemistry of hydrolysis of an isocyanate the initially produced carbamate decarboxylates to an amine which. The amine, as a reactive intermediate, then reacts very readily with the present isocyanate to produce a solid and inert polyurea. This urea formation acts as a pH buffer in the stomach, thus promoting transformation of the diisocyanate into polyurea, even under the acidic conditions.

At the absorptive tissues in the small intestine, these high molecular reaction products are likely to be of very low bioavailability, which is substantiated by the absence of systemic toxicity in acute oral bioassays with rats at the OECD limit dose (LC₅₀>2 g/kg bw).

The respiratory tract may be regarded as the main entry for systemically available isocyanates as evidenced following MDI exposures.

A detailed summary on urinary, plasma and in vitro metabolite studies is provided below. Taken together, all available studies provide convincing evidence that MDI-protein adduct and MDI-metabolite formation proceeds:

- via formation of a labile isocyanate glutathione (GSH)-adduct,
- then transfer to a more stable adduct with larger proteins, and
- without formation of free MDA. MDA reported as a metabolite is actually formed by analytical workup procedures (strong acid or base hydrolysis) and is not an identified metabolite in urine or blood

A 90-day inhalation study in rats with polymeric MDI (6 hours/day, 5 days/week) produced moderate to severe hyperplastic inflammatory lesions in the nasal cavities and lungs at levels of 8 mg/m³ or greater.

Rats exposed for two years to a respirable aerosol of polymeric MDI exhibited chronic pulmonary irritation at high concentrations. Only at the highest level (6 mg/m³), was there a significant incidence of a benign tumour of the lung (adenoma) and one malignant tumour (adenocarcinoma). There were no lung tumours at 1 mg/m³ and no effects at 0.2 mg/m³. Overall, the tumour incidence, both benign and malignant and the number of animals with the tumours were not different from controls. The increased incidence of lung tumours is associated with prolonged respiratory irritation and the concurrent accumulation of yellow material in the lung, which occurred throughout the study. In the absence of prolonged exposure to high concentrations leading to chronic irritation and lung damage, it is highly unlikely that tumour formation will occur.

Diamond Coat Part - B	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Diamond Coat Part - B	<p>Isocyanate vapours/mists are irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis with wheezing, gasping and severe distress, even sudden loss of consciousness, and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning after a period of tolerance. A respiratory response may occur following minor skin contact. Skin sensitisation is possible and may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives and swelling of extremities.</p> <p>Isocyanate-containing vapours/ mists may cause inflammation of eyes and nasal passages.</p> <p>Onset of symptoms may be immediate or delayed for several hours after exposure. Sensitised people can react to very low levels of airborne isocyanates. Unprotected or sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material.</p> <p>for propylene carbonate: Numerous adequate and reliable acute toxicity tests are available on propylene carbonate. Oral and dermal tests meet OECD and EPA test guidelines. Propylene carbonate is practically nontoxic following acute exposures; the oral LD50 is >.5000 mg/kg and the dermal LD50 is >3000 mg/kg. No further testing is recommended.</p> <p>Subchronic studies (13- 14 weeks) of propylene carbonate by inhalation (aerosol) and oral (gavage) routes were conducted in rats according to current guidelines. The oral study indicated low systemic toxicity from propylene carbonate (NOAEL = 5000 mg/kg/day). In the inhalation study, no systemic toxicity was seen at concentrations up to 1000 mg/m³; however, there was periocular irritation and swelling in a few males at 500 and 1000 mg/m³. A dermal carcinogenicity study in mice did not indicate tumorigenic potential or systemic toxicity from 2 years of exposure to propylene carbonate. No further testing is recommended.</p> <p>There is a negative Ames in vitro mutagenicity assay of propylene carbonate. A single intraperitoneal injection of 1666 mg/kg propylene carbonate did not induce an increase in micronuclei when examined after 30,48 and 72 hours. The mutagenicity battery is satisfactorily filled; no further mutagenicity testing is recommended.</p> <p>Gavage administration of propylene carbonate to pregnant rats days 6-15 of gestation resulted in systemic toxicity at doses of 3000 and 5000 mg/kg/day, including mortality (not seen in 13 week study of non-pregnant rats). The NOAEL for maternal toxicity was 1000 mg/kg/day. This indicates that pregnant rats are more susceptible to propylene carbonate than are non-pregnant rats. There were no significant differences in live litter size, average fetal weight, percentage of males, or malformed fetuses.</p> <p>No studies of the effect of propylene carbonate on reproduction are available. However, no adverse effects on testis, ovaries, or accessory sex organs were noted in rats following oral or inhalation of propylene carbonate for 13 weeks. Therefore, reproductive effects from propylene carbonate are unlikely</p>
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Acute Toxicity	✔	Carcinogenicity	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	Reproductivity	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✔	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	Aspiration Hazard	✘

Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✔ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Diamond Coat Part - B	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

for polyisocyanates:

Polyisocyanates are not readily biodegradable. However, due to other elimination mechanisms (hydrolysis, adsorption), long retention times in water are not to be

Continued...

expected. The resulting polyurea is more or less inert and, due to its molecular size, not bioavailable. Within the limits of water solubility, polyisocyanates have a low to moderate toxicity for aquatic organisms.

Hydrolysis would represent the primary fate mechanism for the majority of the commercial isocyanate monomers, but, is tempered somewhat by the lack of water solubility. In the absence of hydrolysis, sorption to solids (e.g., sludge and sediments) will be the primary mechanism of removal. Hydrolysis products are predominantly insoluble stable polyureas.

Biodegradation is minimal for most compounds and volatilisation is negligible. Atmospheric degradation is not expected with removal from air occurring by washout or dry deposition. Volatilisation from surface waters (e.g., lakes and rivers) is expected to take years. In wastewater treatment this process is not expected to be significant.

Review of the estimated properties of the isocyanates suggest that sorption is the primary removal mechanism in the ambient environment and in wastewater treatment in the absence of significant hydrolysis. Sorption to solids in wastewater treatment is considered strong to very strong for most compounds. Sorption to sediments and soils in the ambient environment is very strong in most instances. Migration to groundwater and surface waters is not expected due to sorption or hydrolysis.

Hydrolysis of the N=C=O will occur in less than hours in most instances and within minutes for more than 90% of the commercial isocyanates. However, the low to very low solubility of these substances will generally lessen the effectiveness of hydrolysis as a fate pathway. But hydrolysis should be considered one of the two major fate processes for the isocyanates.

Aerobic and/or anaerobic biodegradation of the isocyanates is not expected to occur at significant levels. Most of the substances take several months to degrade. Degradation of the hydrolysis products will occur at varying rates depending on the moiety formed.

for propylene carbonate:

Environmental fate:

Data on the transport of propylene carbonate between environmental compartments has been estimated using EPIWIN; propylene carbonate will partition mostly to water and soil; 1% to air; 46% to water; 53% to soil.

Does not absorb UV and therefore is unlikely to be photodegradable.

Biodegradation: OECD Test Guideline 301B (Modified Sturm Test)

Propylene carbonate was readily biodegradable by activated domestic sludge under aerobic conditions. More than 85% degraded after 29 days

Ecotoxicity

Invertebrate EC50: >1000 mg/l

Aquatic plant EC50: >=929 mg/l

Acute toxicity studies on fish and daphnia on a propylene carbonate analog, butylene carbonate, were conducted according to OECD Guidelines, following GLP guidelines. Butylene carbonate (CAS # 4437-85-8) is considered an acceptable surrogate for propylene carbonate because of similar physical-chemical properties. In rainbow trout the LC50 for butylene carbonate was 480 mg/l and in Daphnia the EC50 was >1000 mg/l. Based on similarity to butylene carbonate, propylene carbonate is not expected to be significantly more toxic to aquatic organisms. The low toxicity of butylene carbonate provides adequate information to conclude that propylene carbonate is not likely to be more than slightly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Toxicity to Aquatic plants (e.g., Algae): OECD Test Guideline 201 Propylene carbonate did not affect cell density, area under the growth curve, or growth rate of unicellular green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum*, after 72 and 96 hours of exposure at levels up to 929 mg/l, measured concentration.

Biodegradation: OECD Test Guideline 301B (Modified Sturm Test)

Propylene carbonate was readily biodegradable by activated domestic sludge under aerobic conditions. More than 85% degraded after 29 days.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▸ DO NOT recycle spilled material. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal. ▸ DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO2 gas is generated and may pressurise containers. ▸ Puncture containers to prevent re-use. ▸ Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Polyurea Rapid Prime Part- B

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Hardener	Not Available
Additive	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Hardener	Not Available
Additive	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Additive)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (Hardener)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	19/09/2023
Initial Date	19/09/2023

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

Other information

As from 24 August 2023 adequate training is required before industrial or professional use.

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Expert judgement
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Expert judgement
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H332	Expert judgement
Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, H334	Expert judgement
, EUH204	Calculation method