

Material Safety Data Sheet

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Product Data Information: 281-486-5600
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Product Identification

Product Name: AV-330 SAFEGUARD

Composition Information / Ingredients

Ingredient Name / CAS Number	Exposure Limits	Concentration
Urethane Prepolymer CAS Number 59675-67-1	OSHA: Not established ACGIH: Not established	80-85 % By weight
Diethylene Glycol Ether Acetate CAS Number 112-15-2	OSHA: Not established ACGIH: Not established	15 to 20% By weight
4,4-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate CAS Number 101-68-8	OSHA: PEL Ceiling limit 0.20 mg/m ³ ACGIH:0.05 mg/m ³ (8-hour, 40 hours/week)	Less than 1% By weight

Hazardous Material Identification

Primary Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation and ingestion.

Warning! May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, if inhaled. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. May cause allergic skin reaction. Toxic fumes are given off during burning or thermal decomposition.

Inhalation: Although MDI is very in low volatility, an inhalation hazard can exist from MDI aerosols or vapors formed during heating, foaming or spraying. Individuals that are sensitized, exposure may result in allergic respiratory reactions.

Human effects and symptoms of overexposure:

Acute inhalation: MDI vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV although highly unlikely can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack. These effects are usually reversible. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, and chills) has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure.

Chronic Inhalation: As a result of previous repeated overexposures, or single large dose, certain individuals develop symptoms to isocyanates at levels way below TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure, similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses. There are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including decrease in lung function), which may be permanent. Sensitization can either be temporary or permanent.

Acute skin contact: Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation, which may include the following symptoms: reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, or blistering. Cured material is difficult to remove.

Chronic skin contact: Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and in some cases skin sensitization. Individuals who have skin sensitization can develop these symptoms form contact with liquid vapors. Animal test have indicated that respiratory sensitization can result form skin contact with MDI. This data reinforces the need to prevent skin contact with MDI (see Toxicology information).

Acute eye contact: Liquid, aerosols or vapors are irritating and can cause tearing, reddening and swelling. If left untreated, corneal damage can occur and injury is slow heal. However, damage is usually reversible (see First Aid Measures for treatment).

Acute ingestion: Can result in irritation and corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue, and digestive tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Carcinogenicity (MDI): Neither MDI nor polymeric MDI are listed by the NTP, IARC or regulated by OSHA as carcinogens.

NTP: Not listed.

IARC: Not listed.

OSHA: Not regulated.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: asthma, other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial hyperactivity), skin allergies and eczema.

Carcinogenicity (I): Is listed as a carcinogen by IARC (2B) and NTP. Has been shown to cause cancer in lab animals when administered orally. Carcinogenicity through inhalation most likely route of industrial exposure has not been proven.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Asthma, other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial hyperactivity), skin allergies, and eczema.

First Aid Measures

Primary route(s) of entry: Inhalation and ingestion.

Eyes: Flush with copious amounts of water, preferably lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open all the time. Refer individual to physician or ophthalmologist for immediate follow-up.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected skin thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. For severe exposure, get under safety shower after removing clothing, and then get medical attention. For lesser exposures, seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists after the area is washed.

Inhalation: Move to an area free from risk of further exposure. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Obtain medical attention. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Consult a physician if this should occur.

Ingestion: **Do not** induce vomiting. Give 1-2 cups of milk or water to drink. **Do not** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician.

Note to Physician:

Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, install antibiotic steroid preparation frequently. Work place vapors have produced reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.

Skin: This compound is known as a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burns. If burned, treat as thermal burn.

Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of this compound.

Respiratory: This compound is a known pulmonary sensitizer. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having skin or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from exposure to any isocyanate.

Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash point: 242° F COC method

Extinguishing media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam and water spray for large fires.

Special fire fighting procedures: Full emergency equipment self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn by firefighters. During a fire, MDI vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion (see Stability and reactivity). At temperatures greater than 400° F (204° C) polymeric MDI can polymerize and decompose, which can cause pressure build up in closed containers. Explosive rupture is possible. Therefore, use water to cool fire-exposed containers.

Accidental Release Measures

Spill and leak procedures: Evacuate and ventilate spill area. Dike spill to prevent entry into water system. Wear full protective equipment, including equipment during clean up (see Personal protection).

Large spill: Call Avanti International at (800) 877-2570. If transportation spill, call Chemtrec at (800) 424-9300. If temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protective foam (available at most fire fighting departments) may be placed over the spill. Large quantities may be pumped into closed, but not sealed container for disposal.

Minor spill: Absorb isocyanates with sawdust or other absorbents. Shovel into suitable unsealed containers: transport to well-ventilated area (outside) and treat with neutralizing solution: mixture of water (90%), concentrated ammonia (3-8%) and detergent (2%). Allow to stand uncovered for 48 hours to let CO₂ escape.

Clean up: Decontaminate floor with decontaminating solution, letting stand for at least 15 minutes.

Special Precautions and Storage Data

Storage temperature (min/max): 64° F (18° C) 86° F (30° C)

Shelf life: 1 year

Special sensitivity: If container is exposed to high heat, 400° F (204° C) it can be pressurized and possibly rupture. MDI reacts slowly with water to form CO₂ gas. This gas can cause sealed containers to expand and possibly rupture.

Handling/Storage precautions: Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe aerosols or vapors. Warning properties (irritation of eyes, nose, and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent chronic overexposure from inhalation. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposure to lower concentrations. Exposure to vapors of heated MDI can be extremely dangerous. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this compound are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Eyes protection: Liquid chemical goggles. Vapor resistant goggles should be worn when contact lenses are in use. In a splash hazard environment chemical goggles should be in combination with a full-faced shield.

Skin protection: Permeation resistant gloves (butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, and polyvinyl alcohol). However, please note that PVA degrades in water. Cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing. If skin creams are used, keep area covered by cream to a minimum.

Ventilation requirements: Local exhaust should be used to maintain levels below the TLV regarding industrial ventilation (i.e., ACGIH Industrial Ventilation) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation.

Respirator requirements: Concentrations greater than the TLV can occur when MDI is sprayed heated or used in a poorly ventilated area. In such cases, or whenever concentrations of MDI exceed the TLV are not known, respiratory protection must be worn. A supplied air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow type) is required. In an emergency situation, a self-contained breathing apparatus may be used. MDI has poor warning properties, since the concentration at which MDI can be smelled is substantially higher than the maximum exposure limit. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Monitoring: Isocyanate exposure levels in enclosed environments must be monitored. Monitoring of airborne isocyanates in the breathing zone of individuals should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. NIOSH and OSHA have developed monitoring techniques. Upon request, Avanti International can make available methods, which are modifications of these NIOSH, and OSHA methods.

Medical surveillance: Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with isocyanates is recommended. These should include pre-employment and periodic medical examinations with pulmonary function tests (FEC, FVC as a minimum). Persons with asthmatic-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, and other chronic respiratory diseases or recurrent skin eczema or sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized to an isocyanate, no further exposure should be permitted.

Additional protective measures: Safety showers and eyewash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in safe use of product. Follow all label instructions. For additional information, contact Avanti International.

Physical Properties

Physical form: Liquid

Color: Transparent yellow

Odor: Slightly musty odor

Odor threshold: 0.39 ppm (MDI)

pH: Not established

Boiling point: 450° F (245° C) @ 750 mm Hg for MDI

Melting/Freezing point: Not established

Viscosity: 850 cps @ 77° F (25° C)

Solubility in water: Complete

Specific gravity: 1.09 @ 77° F (25° C)

% Volatile by volume: 0%

Vapor pressure: Less than .010 mm Hg @ 68° F

Vapor density: 3.66 (air = 1)

Weight per gallon: 9.05 lb./gal

Stability and Reactivity

Stability: This is a stable material.

Hazard polymerization: May occur, contact with moisture and other materials, which react with isocyanates, or temperatures about 400° F (204° C), may cause some polymerization.

Incompatibilities: Water, amines, strong bases, and alcohols will cause some corrosion to copper alloys and aluminum.

Instability conditions: Contamination with water and high heat above 400° F (204° C).

Decomposition products: By high heat and fire: carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, traces of HCN, MDI vapors or aerosols.

Toxicological Information

Toxicity data for: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (monomeric and polymeric).

Acute Toxicity:

Oral LD50: Greater than 5000 (rat)

Dermal LD50: Greater than 5,000 (rabbit)

Inhalation LC50: The 4-hour LC50 for polymeric MDI in rat's ranges from 370 to 490 mg/m³. The LC50 for monomeric MDI was estimated to be between 172 and 187 mg/m³.

Eye effects: Slight to moderate irritation

Skin effects: Slight to moderate irritation

Sensitization: MDI has been shown to produce dermal sensitization in laboratory animals. Evidence of respiratory sensitization has also been observed in guinea pigs. In addition, there is some evidence suggestive of cross-sensitization between different types of diisocyanates.

Chronic toxicity: In a combined chronic inhalation toxicity/oncogenicity study, rats were exposed to an aerosol of polymeric MDI for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for one or two years. The exposure concentrations were 0, 1.2, 1.0 and 6.0 mg/m³. Microscopic examination of tissues revealed the effects of irritation to the nasal cavity and lungs in animals exposed to 1.0 and 6.0 mg/m³. The No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) was 0.2 mg/m³.

Carcinogenicity: In the study described above (chronic toxicity), the occurrence of pulmonary adenomas and single pulmonary adenomas and a single pulmonary adenocarcinoma was considered to be related to MDI. These tumors were observed only in rats exposed to high concentration of 6.0 mg/m³.

Mutagenicity: Positive (salmonella microsome test with metabolic activation; cell transformation assay) as well as negative (mouse lymphoma specific locus mutation test with or without metabolic activation) results have been observed "in vitro". However, MDI was negative in an "in vitro" (mouse micronucleus) assay.

Developmental toxicity: Rats were exposed to polymeric MDI at air concentrations of 0, 1, 4 and 12 mg/3 during days 6-15 of gestation. Maternal toxicity (including mortality) was observed at the highest concentration of 12 mg/m³ accompanied by embryo and fetal toxicity. However, no errogenic effects were observed even at this lethal concentration.

Ecological Information

Ecology data: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (monomeric and polymeric)

Aquatic toxicity: LC50-24 hours (static) greater than 500 mg/liter for daphnia magna, Limnea stagnalis, and zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio) for both polymeric and monomeric MDI.

Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal method: Waste must be disposed of in accordance to local, state and federal environmental control regulations. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty container precautions: Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. Empty decontaminated containers should be crushed to prevent reuse. **Do not** heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch (see Explosion and hazard data, and Stability & reactivity). Gases may be highly toxic.

Transportation emergencies: Avanti International requires that Chemtrec be immediately notified at (800) 424-9300 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.

Shipping Information

This material is not regulated as a hazardous material
 DOT shipping name: Liquid Resin non-regulated
 DOT hazard classification: none
 UN/NA number: none
 Packaging group: none
 DOT labels required: none
 DOT placards required: none
 Freight class: 65

Regulatory Information

OSHA status: this product is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.
 TSCA status: on TSCA inventory.
 Cercla reportable quantity: 5000 lbs. for 4'4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, CAS# 101-68-8.
 Sara Title III:
 Section 302 extremely hazardous substances: none
 Section 311/312 hazard categories: immediate health hazard; delayed health hazard; reactive hazard
 Section 313 toxic chemicals: Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, CAS# 9016-87-9, 100%; contained in this polymeric MDI product is 4'4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, CAS# 101-68-8,
 RCRA status: MDI is not listed as a hazardous waste. This is because product uses, transformations, mixtures, processes, etc., may render the resulting material hazardous, under the criteria of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity characteristics under the new Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) code of Federal Regulations 261.20-24.
 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.

Component Name / CAS Number	Concentration	State code
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) CAS number 9016-87-9	Less than 1%	PA3, NJ4

- FL Florida Substance List
- IL Illinois Toxic Substance List
- MA Massachusetts Hazardous Substance List
- NJ1 New Jersey Hazardous Substance List
- NJ4 New Jersey Other-included in 5 predominant ingredients >1%
- PA1 Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List
- PA3 Pennsylvania non-Hazardous present at 3% or greater
- RI Rhode Island List of Designated Substances
- CN2 Canada WHMIS ingredient disclosure List over 0.1%

California Proposition 65:

This product does not contain any chemicals that are listed under California Proposition 65.

Other Information

NFPA 704M ratings:	Health	Flammability	Reactivity	Other
	2	1	1	
0-Insignificant				
1-Slight				
2-Moderate				
3-High				
4-Extreme				

HMS ratings:	Health	Flammability	Reactivity	Other
	2	1	1	
0-Minimal				
1-Slight				
2-Moderate				
3-Serious				
4-Severe				

- Chronic health hazard

The data in this material safety data sheet relates only to the material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process. The information herein is furnished free of charge and is based on technical data that Avanti International believes to be reliable and to the best of our knowledge, accurately reflects the properties and effects of the hazardous components. This product is intended for use by persons having technical skills and at their own discretion and risk. Because conditions of use of this material are outside our control we make no warranties, expressed or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this material.

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