

PRODUCT NAME(S): FastFloor® Isocyanate – V2

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Info:
Rhino Linings Corporation
9747 Businesspark Avenue
San Diego, CA, 92131

Information phone: (858) 450 0441
Emergency contact: CHEMTREC (800) 424 9300

Product name: FastFloor® Isocyanate – V2
Chemical Name: Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate
Chemical Family: Aliphatic Isocyanate

SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS-Label Elements: **Signal Word:**
DANGER

Pictogram(s):



GHS 08



GHS 07



GHS 02

CONTAINS ISOCYANATES. INHALATION OF ISOCYANATE MISTS OR VAPORS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, BREATHLESSNESS, CHEST DISCOMFORT AND REDUCED PULMONARY FUNCTION. OVEREXPOSURE WELL ABOVE THE PEL MAY RESULT IN BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL SPASMS AND PULMONARY EDEMA. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES HAS BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE, INCLUDING REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION WHICH MAY BE PERMANENT. ACUTE OR CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, RESULTING IN ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTIONS INCLUDING WHEEZING, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING. ANIMAL TESTS AND OTHER RESEARCH INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT WITH MDI MAY PLAY A ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Codes	Hazard Statements
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation (mist)	4	H332	Harmful if inhaled
Acute Toxicity, Oral	5	H303	May be harmful if swallowed
Skin corrosion / Irritation	2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage / Eye irritation	2A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory Sensitization	1	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Skin Sensitization	1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	3	H335 H336	May cause respiratory irritation May cause drowsiness and dizziness
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	2	H373	May cause damage to respiratory system through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation May cause damage to the eyes (conjunctivitis) through prolonged or repeated exposure (vapors)
Flammable Liquids	3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapor

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:	P260 P271 P285 P270 P280 P264 P272 P210 P240 P241 P242 P243	Do not breathe mist, vapors, spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection/ face protection. Wash exposed area with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. Ground container and receiving equipment. Use explosion proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Response:	P304 + P341 P342 + P311	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
	P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or dry sand for extinction.
Storage:	P403 + P233 + P235 P405	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store locked up.
Disposal:	P501	Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified:		Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	EC #	Concentration, %
Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2	500-060-2	50 – 75
Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	Trade Secret	Trade Secret	10 – 20
Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)	98-56-6	202-681-1	15 – 25
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0	212-485-8	0.1 – 2

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES
Description of First Aid measures:

Inhalation:	Immediate medical attention required. Call a poison center or physician. Remove exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reactions that may occur in sensitized persons can be life threatening.
Skin:	Wash material off of the skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately and wash them before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. An MDI study has demonstrated that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser (such as D-Tam™, PEG-400) or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. If irritation develops, consult a physician or dermatologist.
Eye:	Immediately rinse with lukewarm water for several minutes, especially under the eyelids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes in order to prevent cornea injury. Immediate medical attention required.
Ingestion:	Immediate medical attention required. Remove exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove dentures if any. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If the exposed person is conscious, rinse mouth with water and then give plenty of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, prevent aspiration by holding the head below the knees, so that vomit does not enter the lungs. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. A qualified physician can perform gastric lavage only when the airway (trachea) has been secured to prevent aspiration.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: See Section 11 for more details.

General advice for First Aid responders: No action should be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If potential for exposure exist refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment. Show this SDS to physician.

Note to physician: Specific antidotes or neutralizers do not exist. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Recommended medical monitoring for at least 48 hours.

- Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.
- Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation as needed. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.
- Skin: This compound is a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.
- Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound. Administration of absorbents such as activated charcoal may be of value. Gastric lavage may be effective when performed by a physician within 4 hours of ingestion.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers and water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Direct water stream may cause frothing, splattering of burning material and spreading of fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Product is flammable. Keep away from extreme heat or open flame. Product may release flammable vapors below normal ambient temperatures. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, they can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. Flammable vapors may be heavier than air and travel long distances along the ground before igniting and flashing back to vapor source. Mists or sprays may be flammable below regular flash points.

Fire in vicinity poses risk of pressure build-up and rupture. Containers at risk from fire should be cooled with water and, if it can be done without risk, removed from the danger area. Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous. Reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous. Hazardous Combustion products: carbon and nitrogen oxides, amines, hydrogen cyanide, lower molecular weight organic molecules, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride and other halogenated molecules.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for fire-fighters: Wear NIOSH or OSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full face piece and full protective gear. Isolate the scene by removing all persons from the incident area. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. No action should be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. Fire water run-off, if not contained, will cause environmental damage. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Avoid breathing vapors or mist during clean up. Use protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Product is flammable. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with non-combustible absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth). After approximately one hour, transfer into properly labeled and approved chemical waste containers. Do not fill the container more than 2/3 full to allow for expansion. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Keep in a well ventilated area. If necessary, repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface. Decontaminate the spill surface area using a neutralization solution. Scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. Wait at least 15 minutes after first application of the neutralization solution. Cover the area again with absorbent material and shovel this into chemical waste container. Apply lid loosely to the waste container (do not tighten the lid because carbon dioxide gas and heat can be generated from the neutralization process). With the lid still loosely in place, move the container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container, and properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

Spill cleaning solutions:

Products or product mixtures that have been shown to be effective neutralization solutions for decontaminating surfaces, tools, or equipment that have been in contact with an isocyanate includes:

Products available through industrial suppliers:

- Spartan Chemical Company: 1-800-537-8990:
 - Spartan® ShineLine Emulsifier Plus
 - Spartan® SC-200 Heavy Duty Cleaner

Products available through retail outlets:

- ZEP® Commercial Heavy-Duty Floor Stripper
- Greased Lightning® Super Strength Cleaner and Degreaser

- EASY OFF® Grill and Oven Cleaner or EASY OFF® Fume Free Oven Cleaner
- A mixture of 50% Simple Green® Pro HD Heavy-Duty Cleaner and 50% household ammonia
- A mixture of 90% Fantastic® Heavy Duty All Purpose Cleaner and 10% household ammonia.

Note: Always wear proper PPE when cleaning up an isocyanate spill and using a neutralization solution. It may take two or more applications of the neutralization solution to decontaminate the surface. Check for residual surface contamination using a surface wipe method such as the CLI Swype® pad.

For major spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Remove ignition sources. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or contain and collect with an absorbent material as described in the previous paragraph.

For minor spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly with soap and water to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use.

Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, see Section 1 for the Emergency contact; for further disposal measures, see Section 13.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Product is flammable. Check atmosphere for explosiveness and oxygen deficiencies. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ground and bond containers and equipment before transferring to avoid static sparks. All equipment must conform to applicable electrical code. Use clean non-sparking tools. Carefully vent any internal pressure before removing closure. Handle empty containers with care; vapor/residue may be flammable.

Avoid exposure to heat and air. Protect chemical from atmospheric moisture. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Do not inhale vapors and mists. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, mixed, sprayed or used in a confined space. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Hands and/or face should be washed before eating, drinking and smoking and at the end of the shift. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with asthma, chronic respiratory disease or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates and those with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in original or approved alternative container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Protect it against physical damage and moisture. Normal temperature and pressures do not affect the material. Keep liquid away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Use clean non-sparking tools. Ground and bond containers and equipment. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Segregate from acids and acid forming substances.

Storage stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Storage temperature: 39 - 86°F (4 - 30°C)

Storage Period: 12 months

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. Employees and consumers should be warned of health risks associated with product use. See Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters/Occupational exposure limit values: Not available for mixture. Results for components are listed in Section 15.

Advice on system design: Provide process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain recommended PEL. All equipment must conform to applicable electrical code. Use clean non-sparking tools.

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Diisocyanates can only be smelled if the occupational exposure limit has been exceeded considerably. Emissions from ventilation or process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent emissions into the workplace. If oven off-gases are not vented properly (i.e. they are released into the work area), it is possible to be exposed to airborne monomeric HDI.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection:

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include safety glasses and goggles or full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals.

Skin/body protection:

Avoid contact with skin. Impervious gloves (nitrile butyl rubber, neoprene and PVC) should be worn always when working with this product. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact. Dispose contaminated gloves after use in accordance with good laboratory practices. Body should be covered with appropriate clothing (apron, arm covers or full body suit) depending on the task being performed and the risks involved. Protective clothing should be selected and used in accordance with "Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing" published by ACGIH. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Store work clothing separately. Appropriate footwear should be also selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.

Respiratory protection:

A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate-containing environments (air-purifying or fresh air-supplied) may be necessary for spray or high temperature applications which may produce inhalation exposures. A supplied-air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) is recommended. Before an air-purifying respirator can be used, air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of HDI monomer and HDI polyisocyanate. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Spray application: Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate-based coatings are spray applied, some form of respiratory protection should be worn.

Non-spray application: During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch-making, brush or roller application, etc., at elevated temperatures (heating of material or application to a hot substrate), it is possible to be exposed to airborne isocyanate vapors.

Regardless of the application, use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists:

- the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known or
- the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05ppm averaged over 8hours (10 times the 8hour TWA exposure limit) or
- the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5mg/m³ averaged over 8hours or 10mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) or
- operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146).

A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met:

- The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm averaged over 8 hours (10 times 8 hour TWA exposure limit); and -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and
- a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

Additional Protective Measures: Educate and train employees in safe handling of this product. Follow all label instructions. As a general hygiene practice, wash hands and face after use. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety shower should be in close proximity as a matter of good practice.

Medical Surveillance: All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, further exposure cannot be permitted. The Occupational Exposure Limits listed do not apply to previously sensitized individuals. Sensitized individuals should be removed from any further exposure.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Colorless to light yellow liquid
Odor:	Fruity
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	Not available
Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available for mixture; PCBTF: 36°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not available for mixture; PCBTF: 139°C
Flash point:	Not available for mixture; CAS #: 28182-81-2: 158°C (316°F) (DIN 53213); PCBTF: 43°C (109°F)
Evaporation rate:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not available
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not available for mixture; PCBTF: 10.5%/0.9%
Vapor pressure:	Not available for mixture; HDI: 5.2 x 10 ⁻⁹ mm Hg at 20°C (68°F); PCBTF: 5.3mm Hg @ 20°C and 7.63mm Hg

Vapor density:	Not available;
Relative density:	Not available for mixture; CAS #: 28182-81-2: 1.17 g/cm ³ at 20°C (DIN 53217); PCBTF: 1.334 g/cm ³ @ 25°C (77°F)
Solubility (water):	Insoluble, reacts slowly with water to liberate CO ₂
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not available for mixture; PCBTF: log Kow = 3.70
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available for mixture; CAS #: 28182-81-2: ~445°C (833°F) (DIN 51794); PCBTF: >500°C
Decomposition temperature:	Not available for mixture; PCBTF: starts at 124°C
Viscosity:	Not available for mixture

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Isocyanate is insoluble in and heavier than water, sinks to the bottom, but reacts slowly at the interface. A solid water-insoluble layer of polyurea is formed at the interface accompanied by carbon dioxide release. This can lead to container bursting, if tightly closed. There is a risk of exothermic reaction with materials containing active hydrogen groups. The reaction becomes progressively more vigorous and can be violent at higher temperatures if the miscibility of the reaction partners is good or is supported by stirring or by the presence of solvents. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Contact with certain rubbers and plastics can cause brittleness of the product with subsequent loss in strength.

Hazardous Polymerization: Contact with moisture, alcohols, amines, bases and acids or temperatures above 350°F (177°C).

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. Product is hygroscopic; contamination with moisture will negatively affect product performance. Avoid unintended contact with incompatible chemicals; the reaction will generate heat.

Conditions to avoid: Unintentional contact with moisture, mist formation, heat, open flame and sparks, pressure formation. Protect from freezing.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents. Water, alcohols, amines, bases, acids, nitrates, copper, aluminum and zinc alloys. This material may attack some forms of plastics (vinyl and styrene based), rubbers, and coatings.

Hazardous decomposition products: Depend upon temperature, air supply and presence of other materials. Can include, but are not limited to carbon and nitrogen oxides, amines, hydrogen cyanide, lower molecular weight organic molecules, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride and other halogenated molecules. Creates dense black smoke when burned without sufficient oxygen.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, Skin and Eye Contact, Ingestion.

Symptoms of exposure:

Acute toxicity:

Oral: Harmful if swallowed (irritation and burns of the digestive tract). Adverse symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Dermal: May be harmful in contact with skin. Adverse symptoms may include irritation and redness.

Inhalation: Irritating to respiratory system. Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or trachea with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, choking, wheezing, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Inhalation exposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema and CNS depression (fatigue, dizziness, loss of concentration, collapse, coma and death in cases of severe over-exposure). Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed.

Skin corrosion / irritation: Irritating to skin. Skin contact may result in dermatitis, either irritative or allergic with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation: Causes serious eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include tearing, redness, itching and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure:

Causes temporary irritation of the respiratory tract.

Aspiration hazard:

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Chronic toxicity:

Respiratory and Skin Sensitizer:

This product is a skin and respiratory sensitizer.

- Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #:28182-81-2: skin and respiratory sensitizer
- Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #: Trade Secret: skin and respiratory sensitizer
- Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0: skin and respiratory sensitizer

Sensitization is possible after skin contact. The substance may cause sensitization of the respiratory tract. As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms, which include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air, or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Prolonged

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contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, or blistering. In those who have developed a skin sensitization, these symptoms can develop as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material, or even as a result of vapor-only exposure. Animal tests indicate that skin contact may play a role in causing respiratory sensitization. However, the relevance of this result for humans is unclear.

- Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), CAS #: 98-56-6: skin sensitizer

Germ cell mutagenicity:

This product does not contain component(s) known or reported to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity:

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, NTP, OSHA or AGCIH.

Reproductive toxicity:

This product does not contain component(s) known or reported to cause reproductive toxicity.

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure:

Respiratory system, lungs, olfactory epithelium, liver and kidney damage, central nervous system damage after repeated or prolonged inhalation. Prolonged vapor contact with the eyes may cause conjunctivitis.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

The isocyanate component is a respiratory sensitizer. Respiratory sensitization may result in allergic (asthma-like) signs in the lower respiratory tract including wheezing, shortness of breath and difficulty breathing, the onset of which may be delayed. Repeated inhalation of high concentrations may cause lung damage, including reduced lung function, which may be permanent.

Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come into contact with isocyanates is recommended. Persons with history of respiratory disease or hypersensitivity should not be exposed to this product. Persons with asthmatic conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases, recurrent eczema or pulmonary sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as having pulmonary sensitization (allergic asthma) to isocyanates, further exposure is not recommended.

Pre-employment and periodic medical examinations with respiratory function tests (FEV, FVC as a minimum) are suggested.

Toxicity test results: Not available for mixture. Results for components:

Components	Test Results
Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #:28182-81-2 and Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #: Trade Secret	<p>Data is based on similar product, including residual monomer.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): >2,500 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 423) Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg / (Rat): >2,000 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 402) Inhalation LC50 (Rat), 4hr: 0.39-0.543 mg/L (OECD Guideline 403); The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 4hrs: slightly irritating (OECD Test Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): slightly irritating (OECD Test Guideline 405)</p> <p>Chronic Toxicity Sensitization (mouse): skin sensitizer (Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay) (OECD Test Guideline 429); (guinea pig): skin sensitizer (Maximisation Test (OECD Test Guideline 406, GPMT) respiratory sensitizer Germ cell mutagenicity: in vitro (Salmonella typhimurium): negative (OECD Guideline 471, Ames-test) and (Chinese hamster): negative (chromosome aberration test) / in vivo in mammalian cells: negative (HPRT test) Carcinogenicity (Rat), 5 days a week/6 hours a day: Negative in animal experiments. STOT, RE (Rat, inhalation), 90 days/5 days a week/6 hours a day: NOAEL: 3.3 mg/m³ Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity. Evidence of damage to other organs was not found.</p>
Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), CAS #: 98-56-6	<p>Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): 13,000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): >3,300 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (Rat), 4hrs: 33 mg/L Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): irritating; may degrease skin. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): irritating. STOT, SE: Inhalation; May cause respiratory irritation. Aspiration Hazard: Not an aspiration hazard</p> <p>Chronic Toxicity Respiratory and Skin Sensitization (Mouse): lymph node assay-positive (OECD Test Guideline 429); May cause sensitization by skin contact. Germ cell mutagenicity: not mutagenic in vivo and in vitro tests on bacterial and mammalian cell structures; in vitro (Salmonella typhimurium) with and without metabolic activation: negative (OECD Test Guideline 471, Ames-test); in vitro (Chinese hamster ovary) with and without metabolic activation: negative (chromosome aberration test) / in vivo (Rat): 0.5, 1.7, 5 mL/kg: negative (chromosome aberration assay test, bone marrow) Carcinogenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, NTP, OSHA or AGCIH. Reproductive Toxicity: no sufficient data available STOT, RE: Oral (Rat, male, female), 3 months/daily: dose: 0, 10, 40, 150, 500 mg/kg bw; NOAEL: 40 mg/kg, LOAEL: 150 mg/kg; effects on liver; Oral (Rodents), 14, 28, and 90 days: significant liver and kidney toxicity at dose levels of 400-1,000 mg/kg/day. Significant increases in liver and kidney weights, clinical chemistry values and histopathological findings. Renal toxicity, occurred only in male rats, was due to "hyaline droplet" nephropathy and is therefore, highly unlikely to develop in man. The NOAEL's for all these studies range from 10 to 100 mg/kg/day. Inhalation (Rat, male), 4 months/24hrs daily: dose: 5.5, 20.5, 71.6, 440 mg/m³; NOAEL: 5.5 mg/m³, LOAEL: 20.5 mg/m³; effects on biochemical parameters Inhalation (Rat, male, female), 28days/6 hour/day, 5 days/week: dose: 0, 100, 250, 500, or 1000 ppm; Effects: increased liver and kidney weights at 250 ppm and above. Microscopic changes in male kidneys stained positive for alpha-2-U globulin and the effects were considered not relevant to humans. Liver cell hypertrophy was seen at all exposures in males. Liver changes were consistent with clinical chemistry and PCBTF-blood level analysis and are believed to be an adaptive response, due to increased liver metabolism.</p>

	<p>Inhalation (Rat), 90days/6hours/day, 5days/week: dose: 0, 10, 50 and 250 ppm; neurobehavioral study: effects only at 250 ppm. No centrilobular hypertrophy was observed at any level among recovery animals. No effects on the nervous system as measured by a functional observation battery, muscular activity measurements and neuropathology. A NOEL of 50 ppm was established in this study for liver hepatocyte hypertrophy in male and female rats. If the hepatocyte hypertrophy observed is considered to be an adaptive response to PCBTF, the NOEL for this study is 250ppm.</p>
<p>Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0</p>	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 746 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401) Dermal LD50 (Rat): > 7,000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 402) Inhalation LC50 (Rat), 4hrs: 0.124 mg/L (OECD Guideline 403) Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive (OECD Test Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive (OECD Test Guideline 405)</p> <p><u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization (guinea pig): skin and respiratory sensitizer (Maximisation Test (GPMT) (mouse): skin sensitizer (Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay) (human): skin sensitizer</p> <p>Germ cell mutagenicity: in vitro (Salmonella typhimurium): with and without metabolic activation: negative (OECD Guideline, 471 Ames-test) / in vivo (mammalian cells): negative (OECD Guideline 474, Micronucleus assay(HPRT test)) Carcinogenicity (Rat, Inhalation), 2 yrs/5 days/week/6 hours/day: Negative in animal experiments. Reproductive toxicity (Rat, Inhalation, 6 hours/day, 7 days/week: NOAEL: 0.3 ppm; Negative in animal experiments (combined with Repeated Dose Toxicity Study); Developmental (Rat, female, inhalation), gestation days 0 - 19, daily: NOAEL(teratogenicity): >0.3 ppm, NOAEL (maternal): < 0.3 ppm / Effects not observed at tested doses. STOT, RE (Rat, inhalation), 2 years/5 days a week/6 hours a day: NOAEL: < 0.005 ppm; LOAEL: 0.005 ppm / Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity. Evidence of damage to other organs was not found. Neurological: (Rat, inhalation), 3weeks/6hours a day: 0.3ppm-no effects or damage to nerve tissue.</p>

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Although not classified as environmental hazard, it is not excluded possibility that product may be acutely and chronically harmful to aquatic organisms. Product is immiscible, but will react with water to produce inert and non-biodegradable solids. In air, the predominant degradation process is predicted to be a relatively rapid OH radical attack, based on calculation and analogy with related diisocyanates.

Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable by OECD criteria. In contact with water the substance will hydrolyze slowly. After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.

Bioaccumulative potential: No significant accumulation in organisms is expected.

Mobility in soil: Isocyanate emitted to water or soil will be readily converted into polyureas.

Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ecotoxicity test results: Not available for the mixture. Results for components:

Components	Test Results
<p>Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #:28182-81-2 and Polyisocyanate based on Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #: Trade Secret</p>	<p>Data is based on similar product, including residual monomer. <u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish (Zebra fish), 96hrs: LC50>100 mg/L (OECD Guideline 203, static) Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50>100 mg/L (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static) Aquatic plants (algae), 72hrs: ErC50>1,000 mg/L (growth rate) (OECD Guideline 201, static) Microorganisms (Activated sludge), 3hrs: EC50=3,238 mg/L</p> <p><u>Elimination data</u> Biodegradability, 28 days: 1%; Not readily degradable. Bioaccumulation: Not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).</p>
<p>Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), CAS #: 98-56-6</p>	<p>Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. <u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish: LC50 (Rainbow trout), 96hrs: 13.5 mg/L (Bluegill sunfish), 96hrs: 12.0 mg/L (Fathead minnow), 31 day: 0.54-1.4 mg/L; Triethylene glycol used as solvent carrier (Zebra fish), 96hrs: 3 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 203, semi-static) BCF (Bluegill sunfish), 48hrs: 121.8 & 202.0 Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: 12.4 mg/L MATC (Daphnia magna), 21 day: 0.03-0.05 mg/L; Acetone used as solvent carrier Aquatic plants: IC50 (Green & Blue-green algae), 72hrs: 500 mg/L; EC 50: >0.41 mg/L, growth rate (OECD Test Guideline 201, static test)</p> <p><u>Elimination data</u> Biodegradability: Not readily biodegradable; 19.2% in 28days (OECD Test Guideline 301D) Biotic: Inconclusive due to volatility; Abiotic: Atmospheric lifetime estimated to be 65.9 days for OH radical reaction. Bioaccumulation: PCBTF will preferentially partition to the atmosphere, due to its high volatility. It has been estimated that 99.93% of a 100 kg spill would end up in the atmosphere, while only 0.06% would partition to water. The aqueous solubility of PCBTF (29.1 mg/L) would also tend to limit its potential impact to exposed aquatic systems. PCBTF has exhibited significant toxicity to aquatic species under laboratory conditions, but is unlikely to exhibit a similar degree of acute toxicity under environmental conditions due to the aforementioned solubility and volatility issues. The moderate level of bioaccumulation measured in laboratory tests will also be subject to environmental mitigation due to PCBTF's physical/chemical properties. PCBTF should rapidly volatilize from dry and moist soils. Volatility, and relative environmental partitioning characteristics, make it unlikely that PCBTF represents a significant threat to aquatic or terrestrial environments. Log Kow: 3.7; Koc 420 – 530; Pow: 5,030 at 25C; Log Pow: 3.7 at 25C Mobility in soil: No data available Regulations: 40 CFR Protection of Environment, Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone-CAA Section 602 Class I Substances This product does not contain, nor was manufactured with Class I or II ODS.</p>
<p>Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0</p>	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish (Zebra fish), 96hrs: LC50=82.8 mg/L (OECD Guideline 203, static) Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50=89.1 mg/L (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static)</p>


Aquatic plants (algae), 72hrs: ErC50=77.4 mg/L (growth rate) (OECD Guideline 201, static)
 Microorganisms (Activated sludge), 3hrs: EC50=842 mg/L
Elimination data
 Biodegradability, aerobic, 28 days: 42%; Not readily degradable.
 Bioaccumulation: 57.6 BCF (calculated). An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not expected.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product Disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. If product becomes a waste, it meets criteria of hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C and D. Do not discharge into sewer system. Spill cleanup residues are subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose waste in compliance with local, state and federal regulations via licensed waste disposal contractor. Preferred disposal method is burning in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber; extra care should be taken in igniting as this material is highly flammable.

Container disposal: Even after emptying, container may retain residues. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch since highly toxic vapors and gases can be formed. Empty containers should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed through licensed contractor in accordance with government regulations. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Non-bulk:	
Land transport, U.S. DOT:	Non-regulated
Sea transport, IMDG:	Non-regulated
Air transport, IATA/ICAO:	Non-regulated
Bulk:	
	This product is regulated if the amount in an individual container exceeds the Product Reportable Quantity. Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0: RQ: 100 lbs; Product RQ: >5,000 lbs
UN number:	UN 3082
UN proper shipping name:	Other regulated substances, liquid, n.o.s. (contains Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate)
Transport hazard classes:	9
Packing group:	III
Hazard Label	

Additional information: Parachlorobenzotrifluoride does not sustain combustion as determined by ASTM D 4206. It is therefore is excepted from classification as a flammable liquid (see 49 CFR 173.20(a)(3)).

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations:

OSHA HCS: This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Regulations:

All components of this product are listed or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

EPCRA Section 302 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Response Planning, Extremely Hazardous Substance):

No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Section 304 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Release Notification Requirements):

No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Sections 311 & 312 (Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting, Hazard Categories):

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic health hazard

EPCRA Section 313 (40 CFR Part 372) (Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting):

The following components and impurities are subject to the reporting:

- Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0

CERCLA Sections 102-103 (40 CFR Part 302) (Hazardous Substances Release Notification):

The following components are subject to the reporting:

- Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0: RQ: 100 lbs; Product RQ: >5,000 lbs

Clean Air Act:

- Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS): This product does not contain and is not manufactured with ozone depleting substances.
- Hazardous Air Pollutants, OSHA, Section 112(b), Table Z-1: No components are listed.

Available Exposure Limits for Components not regulated by OSHA:

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #:28182-81-2	Supplier Exposure Limit: TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ Supplier STEL: 1.0 mg/m ³ (15 min)
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0	US. ACGIH TLV: TWA: 0.005 ppm NIOSH REL: TWA: 0.005 ppm (0.035 mg/m ³) and 0.020 ppm (0.140 mg/m ³) [10-minute]
Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), CAS #: 98-56-6	Corporate exposure limit: TWA: 25ppm/8hr

Clean Water Act:

- Section 307(a): (Priority Toxic Pollutants 40 CFR 401.15): No components are listed.
- Section 311(b)(2): Table 116.4A (Hazardous chemicals) / Table 117.3 (RQ): No components are listed.

RCRA Hazardous Waste Code: D001 (Ignitable waste)

NFPA rating: Health: 2 Fire: 2 Reactivity: 1 Special: ~~W~~
HMIS rating: Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Physical hazard: 1

State Regulations:

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product does not contain chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Instruction: for regulatory information on components of this mixture, check the appropriate state websites.

International Regulations/Inventories:

Canada: All ingredients of this product are listed or are exempt from the DSL.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION**LEGEND**

GHS	Globally Harmonized System
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Services
EC	European Community
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program
COD / BOD	Chemical Oxygen Demand / Biological Oxygen Demand
STOT, SE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity following Single Exposure
STOT, RE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity following Repeated Exposure
DOT	Department of Transportation
IMDG	International maritime dangerous goods code
IATA, ICAO	International Air Transport Association, International Civil Aviation Organization
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
RQ	Reportable Quantity
DSL	Domestic Substance List
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Latest revision date: May 16, 2016

Date of the previous revision: November 5, 2015 – Preparation of SDS in accordance to the GHS requirements

Disclaimer: The data set forth in this sheet are based on information provided by the suppliers of the raw materials and chemicals used in the manufacture of the aforementioned product. Rhino Linings Corporation makes no warranty with respect to the accuracy of the information provided by their suppliers, and disclaims all liability of reliance thereof.