Safety Data Sheet
SONOLASTIC NP1 CARB WHITE 300ML

1. Product and Company Identification

Company
BASF Construction Chemicals, LLC
100 Campus Drive
Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

24 Hour Emergency Response Information
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency overview

DANGER:
COMBUSTIBLE.
HARMFUL IF INHALED.
RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.
CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.
SENSITIZATION CAN OCCUR IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, LEADING TO ASTHMA-LIKE SPASMS OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING. INDIVIDUALS WITH A HISTORY OF RESPIRATORY ILLNESS, ASTHMATIC CONDITIONS, EYE DAMAGE OR TDI SENSITIZATION SHOULD NOT BE EXPOSED TO THIS PRODUCT. TDI IS INCLUDED IN THE NTP ANNUAL REPORT ON CARCINOGENS. RESULTS FROM A TDI HEALTH STUDY INDICATE THAT OVEREXPOSURE TO A RESPIRATORY IRRITANT, RESULTING IN LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT SYMPTOMS COULD INCREASE THE RISKS OF DEVELOPING ASTHMA-LIKE REACTIONS FROM SUBSEQUENT TDI EXPOSURE.
REPORTS HAVE ASSOCIATED REPEATED AND PROLONGED OCCUPATIONAL OVEREXPOSURE TO SOLVENTS WITH PERMANENT BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER.
Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed and dry.
No exposure to respirable Crystalline (quartz) Silica anticipated with recommended use of product.

State of matter: solid
Colour: pigmented
Odour: mild

Potential health effects

Primary routes of exposure:
Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquified gases.

Irritation / corrosion:
May cause severe irritation to eyes. Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in dermatitis.

Sensitization:

Sensitization after skin contact possible. The substance may cause sensitization of the respiratory tract.

Chronic toxicity:

Carcinogenicity: This product contains crystalline silica (quartz). IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in both humans and experimental animals for inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite.

Repeated dose toxicity: Overexposure may cause CNS depression including headache, dizziness, nausea and loss of consciousness.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:
Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come into contact with isocyanates is recommended. The isocyanate component is a respiratory sensitizer. It may cause allergic reaction leading to asthma-like spasms of the bronchial tubes and difficulty in breathing. Preemployment and periodic medical examinations with respiratory function tests (FEV, FVC as a minimum) are suggested. 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.

Signs and symptoms of overexposure:
In sensitized individuals, sensitization reactions may be elicited by structurally similar substances. 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. Substances eliciting lower respiratory tract irritation may worsen the asthma-like reactions that may be produced by product exposures.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS Number	Content (W/W)	Chemical name
1317-65-3	10.0 - 30.0 %	Limestone
112-62-9	3.0 - 7.0 %	methyl oleate
14807-96-6	1.0 - 5.0 %	talc
8052-41-3	1.0 - 5.0 %	Stoddard solvent
13463-67-7	0.0 - 7.0 %	Titanium dioxide
1305-78-8	1.0 - 5.0 %	calcium oxide
3290-92-4	0.0 - 5.0 %	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-ethyl-2-[[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester
1333-86-4	0.0 - 1.5 %	carbon black
584-84-9	0.1 - 1.0 %	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
14808-60-7	0.1 - 1.0 %	crystalline silica
1328-53-6	0.5 - 1.5 %	C.I. Pigment Green 7
52624-57-4	0.0 - 2.0 %	Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1)

4. First-Aid Measures

General advice:
Remove contaminated clothing.

If inhaled:
Remove the affected individual into fresh air and keep the person calm. Assist in breathing if necessary. Immediate medical attention required.

If on skin:
Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Immediate medical attention required.

If in eyes:
In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water. Immediate medical attention required.

If swallowed:
Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Immediate medical attention required.

Note to physician

Treatment:	Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash point:	approx. 185 °F	(ASTM D3278)
Self-ignition temperature:		not self-igniting

Suitable extinguishing media:
foam, dry extinguishing media, carbon dioxide, water spray

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:
water jet

Hazards during fire-fighting:
nitrous gases, fumes/smoke, isocyanate, vapour

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:
Sealed containers should be protected against heat as this results in pressure build-up. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Contaminated extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with official regulations.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions:
Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour/aerosol/spray mists. Sources of ignition should be kept well clear.

Environmental precautions:
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

Cleanup:
Dike spillage.
For small amounts: Absorb isocyanate with suitable absorbent material (see § 40 CFR, sections 260, 264 and 265 for further information). Shovel into open container. Do not make container pressure tight. Move container to a well-ventilated area (outside). Spill area can be decontaminated with the following recommended decontamination solution: Mixture of 90 % water, 8 % concentrated ammonia, 2 % detergent. Add at a 10 to 1 ratio. Allow to stand for at least 48 hours to allow escape of evolved carbon dioxide.
For large amounts: If temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protein foam or other suitable foam (available from most fire departments) may be placed over the spill. Transfer as much liquid as possible via pump or vacuum device into closed but not sealed containers for disposal.
For residues: The following measures should be taken for final cleanup: Wash down spill area with decontamination solution. Allow solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General advice:
Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas.

Protection against fire and explosion:
Keep away from heat. Prevent electrostatic charge - sources of ignition should be kept well clear - fire extinguishers should be kept handy.

Storage

General advice:
Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Formation of CO2 and build up of pressure possible. Protect against moisture. Protect against contamination.

Storage incompatibility:
General advice: Segregate from bases. Segregate from lyes. Segregate from oxidants. Segregate from foods and animal feeds.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Components with workplace control parameters

crystalline silica	OSHA	TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable ; The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation. TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 Respirable ; The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation. TWA value 0.3 mg/m3 Total dust ; The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation.
	ACGIH	TWA value 0.025 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ;
Stoddard solvent	OSHA	PEL 500 ppm 2,900 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH	TWA value 100 ppm ;
Titanium dioxide	OSHA	PEL 15 mg/m3 Total dust ;
	ACGIH	TWA value 10 mg/m3 ;
calcium oxide	OSHA	PEL 5 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH	TWA value 2 mg/m3 ;
talc	OSHA	TWA value 20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air ; TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable ; The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation. TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 Respirable ; The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation. TWA value 0.3 mg/m3 Total dust ; The value is calculated from a specified equation using a value of 100%. Lower values of % will give higher exposure limits. See regulation for specific equation.

	ACGIH	TWA value 2 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ; The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
carbon black	OSHA	PEL 3.5 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH	TWA value 3.5 mg/m3 ;
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	OSHA	CLV 0.02 ppm 0.14 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH	TWA value 0.005 ppm ; STEL value 0.02 ppm ;
Limestone	OSHA	PEL 5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ; PEL 15 mg/m3 Total dust ;

Advice on system design:
Provide local exhaust ventilation to control vapours/mists.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:
For situations where the airborne concentrations may exceed the level for which an air purifying respirator is effective, or where the levels are unknown or Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH), use NIOSH-certified full facepiece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions. When atmospheric levels may exceed the occupational exposure limit (PEL or TLV) NIOSH-certified air-purifying respirators equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and particulate filter can be used as long as appropriate precautions and change out schedules are in place.

Eye protection:
Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:
Impermeable protective clothing, Body protection must be chosen based on level of activity and exposure.

General safety and hygiene measures:
Precautions must be taken so that persons handling isocyanates do not breathe the vapors or have it contact the eyes or skin. Wear protective clothing as necessary to prevent contact. Eye wash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible. Observe the appropriate PEL value. Wash soiled clothing immediately. Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of. Food, beverages, and tobacco products shall not be carried, stored, or consumed where this material is in use. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	paste	
Odour:	mild	
Colour:	pigmented	
Melting point:		not applicable
Density:	approx. 1.18 g/cm3	
Partitioning coefficient n-octanol/water (log Pow):		not applicable
Solubility in water:		slightly soluble

10. Stability and Reactivity

Substances to avoid:
water, alcohols, strong bases

Hazardous reactions:
The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.
Reacts with water, with formation of carbon dioxide. Reacts with alcohols. Reacts with acids. Reacts with alkalies. Reacts with amines.

Decomposition products:
Hazardous decomposition products: nitrogen oxides, aromatic isocyanates, gases/vapours

Thermal decomposition:
No decomposition if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Oxidizing properties:
Not an oxidizer.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Information on: Stoddard solvent
Assessment of acute toxicity:
Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Information on: TDI
Assessment of acute toxicity:
Of very high toxicity after short-term inhalation. Of low toxicity after single ingestion. Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact.

Irritation / corrosion

Information on: methyl oleate
Assessment of irritating effects:
Eye contact causes irritation. Skin contact causes irritation. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition.

Information on: Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1)
Assessment of irritating effects:
Not irritating to the skin. May cause severe damage to the eyes. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition.

Information on: calcium oxide
Assessment of irritating effects:
Corrosive! Damages skin and eyes.

Information on: TDI
Assessment of irritating effects:
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Sensitization

Information on: TDI
Assessment of sensitization:
The substance may cause sensitization of the respiratory tract. Sensitization after skin contact possible. Studies in animals suggest that dermal exposure may lead to pulmonary sensitization. However, the relevance of this result for humans is unclear.

Repeated dose toxicity

Information on: talc
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
The substance may cause damage to the lung after repeated inhalation.

Information on: Stoddard solvent
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
Overexposure may cause liver and kidney toxicity. Repeated exposures may result in pulmonary congestion.

Information on: crystalline silica
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
This product may contain greater than 0.1% crystalline silica. Repeated exposure to high concentrations results in silicosis, a lung disease characterized by coughing, difficult breathing, wheezing, scarring of the lungs, and repeated, non-specific chest illnesses.

Information on: TDI
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
The substance may cause damage to the lung even after repeated inhalation of low doses, as shown in animal studies.

Genetic toxicity

Information on: TDI
The substance was mutagenic in various test systems with bacterias and cell cultures; however, these results could not be confirmed in tests with mammals.

Carcinogenicity

Information on: Titanium dioxide
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). In long-term studies in rats in which the substance was given by inhalation, a carcinogenic effect was observed. Tumors were only observed in rats after chronic inhalative exposure to high concentrations which caused sustained lung inflammation. In long-term studies in rats and mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. Dermal exposure is not expected to be carcinogenic.
Information on: carbon black
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given by inhalation in high concentrations, a carcinogenic effect was observed. A clear indication of an increased risk of cancer in humans has so far not been shown.
Information on: crystalline silica
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified this substance as a Group 1 (known) human carcinogen.
Information on: TDI
A clear indication of an increased risk of cancer in humans has so far not been shown. In long-term studies, a carcinogenic effect was observed when the substance was given orally to laboratory animals(gavage). Not carcinogenic in laboratory animals after long-term inhalation exposures.

Experiences in humans:

Information on: crystalline silica
May cause silicosis.
---

12. Ecological Information

Aquatic toxicity

Information on: TDI
Assessment of aquatic toxicity:
Acutely harmful for aquatic organisms. The product may hydrolyse. The test result maybe partially due to degradation products. The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations.

Other adverse effects:

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal of substance:
Do not discharge substance/product into sewer system. Dispose of in accordance with local authority regulations.

Container disposal:
Empty containers must be neutralized with a decontaminant. Refer to 40 CFR § 261.7 (residues of hazardous waste in empty containers).

14. Transport Information

Reference Bill of Lading

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

Registration status:
Chemical TSCA, US released / listed

OSHA hazard category: IARC 1, 2A or 2B carcinogen; NTP listed carcinogen; Chronic target organ effects reported; OSHA PEL established; ACGIH TLV established

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories): Acute; Chronic

EPCRA 313:

CAS Number	Chemical name
584-84-9	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate

State regulations

State RTK	CAS Number	Chemical name
MA, PA	1317-65-3	Limestone
MA	112-62-9	methyl oleate
MA, NJ, PA	14807-96-6	talc
MA, NJ, PA	8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent
MA, NJ, PA	13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide
MA, NJ, PA	1305-78-8	calcium oxide
MA, NJ, PA	1333-86-4	carbon black
MA, NJ, PA	584-84-9	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
MA, NJ, PA	14808-60-7	crystalline silica
NJ	1328-53-6	C.I. Pigment Green 7

CA Prop. 65:
THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

16. Other Information

HMIS III rating
Health: 3¤ Flammability: 2 Physical hazard: 0

NFPA and HMIS use a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates extreme danger. Although similar, the two rating systems are intended for different purposes, and use different criteria. The NFPA system was developed to provide an on-the-spot alert to the hazards of a material, and their severity, to emergency responders. The HMIS system was designed to communicate workplace hazard information to employees who handle hazardous chemicals.

BASF supports worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

Local Contact Information

BASF Construction Chemicals
bcc_prps@basf.com

BASF CORPORATION WILL NOT MAKE ITS PRODUCTS AVAILABLE TO CUSTOMERS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL DEVICES WHICH ARE INTENDED FOR PERMANENT IMPLANTATION IN THE HUMAN BODY OR IN PERMANENT CONTACT WITH INTERNAL BODILY TISSUES OR FLUIDS.

END OF DATA SHEET