

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MANUFACTURER: APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES
P.O. BOX 18476 FAIRFIELD, OH 45018
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE 1-800-424-9300

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: A-TECH 1300, PART A
DATE: August 23, 2013

SECTION II - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OSHA CLV
DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	101-68-8	55-60	Not Established	0.005 ppm TLV	0.02ppm, 0.2mg/m3
POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	9016-87-9	25-30	Not Established	0.005 ppm TLV	0.02ppm, 0.2mg/m3
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS:	64742-94-5	15-20	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		10 ppm TWA	10 ppm	Not Established
TRIMETHYLBENZENE 1, 2, 4	95-63-6		25 ppm TWA	25 ppm	Not Established

SECTION III - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

WARNING!

Color: Colorless to Pale yellow to Dark Brown.
Form: liquid
Odor: Slight, Musty.

Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition.

Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents have been contaminated with water. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Harmful if inhaled. Respiratory sensitizer. Lung damage and respiratory sensitization may be permanent. Causes skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. Skin sensitizer. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with this product can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. Causes eye irritation. May cause lung damage.

WARNING! FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY THE SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

EYE: Acute Eye: Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Chronic Eye: Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis.

SKIN: Acute Skin: Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Chronic Skin: Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and in some cases, skin sensitization and even respiratory reaction. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible.

INGESTION: May cause irritation; symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: sweating, fever, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), lung irritation, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), pain in the abdomen, frequent or painful urination, confusion, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), kidney damage, lung damage, respiratory failure. Damage to lungs may result if solvents are ingested then vomited.

INHALATION: Inhalation at levels above the occupational exposure limit could cause respiratory sensitization and risk of serious damage to the respiratory system. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. A hypersensitive response to even minimal concentrations of diisocyanates may

develop in sensitized persons.

Inhalation symptoms: Diisocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV or PEL can irritate (burning sensation) the mucus membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung functions (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hypersensitivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or PEL with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure above the TLV or PEL may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs), chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonia, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills) has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

Chronic inhalation: As a result of previous repeated overexposure or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates at levels well below the TLV or PEL. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath and asthma attack, could be immediate or displayed up to several hours after exposure, Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many nonspecific 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. Sensitization can be permanent. Chronic overexposure to diisocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin Allergies, Eczema, Asthma, Respiratory disorders. 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, no further exposure can be permitted.

CHRONIC INFORMATION:

Respiratory sensitizer.

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP CARCINOGEN-Yes

IARC MONOGRAPHS-Yes

OSHA CARCINOGEN-No

TERATOLOGY (BIRTH DEFECT) INFORMATION: Information not found

REPRODUCTION INFORMATION: Information not found.

EINECS: EUROPEAN SAFETY AND RISK PHRASES: S7/8, R42/43, R48/23/24.

S20/21: When using do not eat, drink or smoke. R7: May cause fire.

HMIS CODES: H F R P =2*21Hopsu

SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Get medical attention.

SKIN: Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with soap and water. Use lukewarm water if possible. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. For severe exposure, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops. After washing, cover affected skin with polyethylene glycol (300-500 molecular weight) and wash again immediately with soap and water to thoroughly remove polyethylene glycol and residual isocyanate. Repeat if necessary.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Move to an area free from further exposure. Get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reaction can be life threatening.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: NOTE TO A PHYSICIAN:

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. Induced vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound.

Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a derma or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate

SECTION V – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT: 142 F *Method: TCC*

FLAMMABLE LIMITS:

Lower flammable limit: 1.0

Upper flammable limit: 6.0

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Approximately 800F

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke, Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical foam, carbon dioxide, water fog or fine spray. Do not use direct water spray as it will spread the fire.

FIREFIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Do not use water jet. Protective clothing for fire: Splash goggles, full suit, gloves. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of product.

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL:

Minor Spill or Leak (Wet Surface): Cover spill area with suitable absorbent material (Kitty Litter, Oil-dri™, etc.). Saturate absorbent material with neutralization solution (see formulas below) and mix. Wait 15 minutes. Collect material in open-head metal containers. Repeat application of decontamination solution (see formulas below), with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated. Check for residual surface contamination. Swipe® tests have been used for this purpose. Apply lid loosely and allow containers to vent for 72 hours to let carbon dioxide (CO₂) escape.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization/Decontamination

Neutralization/Decontamination Solutions:

- (1) Colorimetric Laboratories Inc. (CLI) decontamination solution.
- (2) A mixture of 75% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Poly-Tergent SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10) and 5% n-propanol.
- (3) A mixture of 80% water, and 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Poly-Tergent SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10).
- (4) A mixture of 90% water, 3-8% ammonium hydroxide or concentrated ammonia, and 2% liquid detergent.
- (5) Mix equal amounts of the following to total two times the estimated spill volume: (1) mineral spirits 80%, VM&P naphtha 15% and household detergent 5%; and (2) a 50/50 mixture of monoethanolamine and water.

LARGE SPILL:

Major Spill or Leak (Standing Liquid): Released material may be pumped into closed, but not sealed, metal container for disposal. Process can generate heat.

Large Spill and Leak Procedures: Evacuate non-emergency personnel. Isolate the area and prevent access. Remove ignition sources. Notify management. Put on protective equipment. Control source of the leak. Ventilate. Contain the spill to prevent spread into drains, sewers, water supplies, or soil.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS:

Recommended Storage Temperature:

Minimum: 25C (77F)

Maximum: 30C (86F)

Recommended Storage Period: 12 months

Handling/Storage Precautions:

Do not breathe vapors, mists, or dusts. Use adequate ventilation to keep isocyanates levels below the exposure limits. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in a confined space, or if the exposure limit is exceeded. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. 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 lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gases created by overheating or burning this material. Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Further Information on Storage Conditions:

Ideal storage temperature range is dependent on the specific polymer due to viscosity and melting point differences between the polymers. Use 25C (77F) to 30C (86F) as a guideline to most isocyanates for optimum storage temperature. If some isocyanates are stored at or below a temperature of 25C (77F), 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 25C (77F), be sure to follow the precautions under the Personal Protection section of the MSDS whenever opening a heated isocyanate container

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE / PERSONAL PROTECTION

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OSHA CLV
DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	101-68-8	55-60	Not Established	0.005 ppm TLV	0.02ppm, 0.2mg/m3
POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	9016-87-9	25-30	Not Established	0.005 ppm TLV	0.02ppm, 0.2mg/m3
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS:	64742-94-5	15-20	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		10 ppm TWA	10 ppm	Not Established
TRIMETHYLBENZENE 1, 2, 4	95-63-6		25 ppm TWA	25 ppm	Not Established

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Local exhaust should be used to maintain levels below TLV whenever isocyanate is heated, sprayed, or aerosolized. Standard reference sources regarding industrial ventilation (e.g. ACGIH Industrial Ventilation Manual) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation. To ensure that published exposure limits have not been exceeded, monitoring for airborne diisocyanate should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. NIOSH, OSHA and others have developed sampling and analytical methods.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Airborne isocyanate concentrations greater than the ACGIH TLV-TWA or OSHA PEL-C (PEL) can occur in inadequately ventilated environments when isocyanate is sprayed, aerosolized, or heated. In such cases, respiratory protection must be worn. The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). The type of respiratory protection available includes (1) an atmosphere-supplying respirator such as a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air respirator (SAR in the positive pressure or continuous flow mode, or (2) an air-purifying respirator (APR). If an APR is selected then (a) the cartridge must be equipped with an end-of-service life indicator (ESLI) certified by NIOSH, or (b) a change out schedule, based on objective information or data that will ensure that the cartridges are changed out before the end of their service life, must be developed and implemented. The basis for the change out schedule must be described in the written respirator program. Further, if an APR is selected, the airborne diisocyanate concentration must be no greater than 10 times the TLV or PEL. The recommended APR cartridge is an organic vapor/particle filter combination cartridge (OV/P100).

SKIN PROTECTION: Gloves should be worn. Nitrile rubber shows excellent resistance. Butyl rubber, neoprene and PVC are also effective.

EYE PROTECTION: When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include a chemical safety goggle, or chemical goggle in combination with a full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash.

SECTION IX – PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE (physical form, color, texture, etc.)	Liquid at room temperature
ODOR:	Slightly musty odor.
MELTING POINT:	Not Available
FREEZE POINT:	Not Established.
BOILING POINT:	343 F
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg):	.00000477 F .00000449.08 F 5.20100.00 F
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1)	8.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1):	1.112
pH	Not Available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Not soluble in water. Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO ₂ gas and heat.

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID): Stable at room temperatures.

Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350F (177C), may cause polymerization.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid copper alloys. This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens such as water, alcohol, amines, bases, acids and any other compounds meant to react with isocyanates. The reaction with water is very slow under 50 degrees C (122 degrees F) but is accelerated at higher temperatures. Some reactions may be violent.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke, Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Polymerization may occur at elevated temperatures in the presence of water, alkalies, tertiary amines and metal compounds.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHEMICAL STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID): Stable at room temperatures.

Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350F (177C), may cause polymerization.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid copper alloys. This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens such as water, alcohol, amines, bases, acids and any other compounds meant to react with isocyanates. The reaction with water is very slow under 50 degrees C (122 degrees F) but is accelerated at higher temperatures. Some reactions may be violent.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke, Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Polymerization may occur at elevated temperatures in the presence of water, alkalies, tertiary amines and metal compounds.

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NOTE: NOT MEANT TO BE ALL-INCLUSIVE.

. Biodegradation

0%, Exposure time: 28days

Bioaccumulation

Rainbow Trout, Exposure time, 112d, <1 BCF

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0:>1000 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96hrs)

LC0:>3000 mg/l (Killifish (Oryzias latipes), 96 hrs)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50:>1000 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna, 96hrs)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

NOEC: 1640 mg/l, End Point: growth (Green Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 hrs)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50:>100 mg/l (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 hrs)

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks

Ecotoxicity data based on Polymeric MDI

Ecological Data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50:>500 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 24hrs)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50:>500mg/l(Water flea (Daphnia magna)24hrs)

SECTION XII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions:

Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Land transport (DOT): Not Regulated
Sea Transport (IMDG): Not Regulated
Air Transport (ICAO/IATA): Not Regulated

Other shipping information:

Land Transport; When material is shipped in individual containers ≤119 gallons material ships: Not regulated.

Air Transport; (passenger plane/rail car) When material is shipped in individual containers ≤15 Gallons material ships Not Regulated.

Air Transport; (cargo plane) When material is shipped in individual containers ≤58 gallons material ships: Not Regulated.

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

OSHA: This product is classified as a hazardous material under the criteria outlined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29CFR1910.1200)
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act): All ingredients are on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.

CERCLA: SARA HAZARD CATEGORY: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories: Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard. Fire.

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OSHA CLV
DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	101-68-8	55-60	Not Established	0.005 ppm TLV	0.02ppm, 0.2mg/m ³
POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	9016-87-9	25-30	Not Established	0.005 ppm TLV	0.02ppm, 0.2mg/m ³
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS:	64742-94-5	15-20	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		10 ppm TWA	10 ppm	Not Established
TRIMETHYLBENZENE 1, 2, 4	95-63-6		25 ppm TWA	25 ppm	Not Established

SECTION 313: * Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN WHMIS: Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (very toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
Class B-3: Combustible Liquid.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA): CEPA/Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL): The substances(s) in this product is/are on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (CEPA DSL).

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (Controlled Products Regulations) and this MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

EINECS: EUROPEAN SAFETY AND RISK PHRASES: Information not available.

STATE REGULATIONS:

Regulations/Legislation that apply to this product:
Massachusetts Right-to-Know
Pennsylvania Right-to-Know
New Jersey Right-to-Know

CALIFORNIA PROP 65: WARNING: Detectable amounts of chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer in lab animals are present in this product.

WARNING: Detectable amounts of chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects in lab animals are present in this product.

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

WARNING!

This product is intended to be used as a two-component (2K) system. The mixing of these two components (part A and part B) will have hazards associated with both part A and part B. Refer to the MSDS of each for complete hazard information when working with the mixture.

ARTICLE: 29CFR 1910.1200 (b)(6)(iv) exempts "Articles" from the hazardous communication standard and an MSDS is not required. "Article" means a manufactured item: (i) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (ii) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and

(iii) which does not release, or otherwise result in exposure to, a hazardous chemical under normal conditions of use.

HMIS CODES: H F R P =2*21Hopsu

ACGIH=American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

TLV=Threshold Limit Value.

OSHA=Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

NIOSH=National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

TWA=8-hour Time Weighted Average.

STEL=Short Term Exposure Limit.

NE=None Established.

F=Fahrenheit.

C=Celcius or Centigrade.

PMCC=Pensky Martins Closed Cup.

TCC=Tag Closed Cup.

TOC=Tag Open Cup.

PPM=parts per million.

MG/M3=Milligrams per cubic meter.

LB/GL=pounds per gallon.

N/A=Not Applicable.

NF=Not Found.

NL=None Listed.

HMIS=Hazardous Materials Identification System provided by the American

Coatings Association (ACA). Hazards are identified by H=Health, *=chronic,

F=Fire, R=Reactivity, P=personal protection needed. Ratings are 1-4 with the higher the number the greater the hazard. For complete description please contact the ACA.

All statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are based upon available scientific test or data which we believe to be reliable since we cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and our products or the products of other manufacturers in combination with our products may be used. Applied Technologies makes no warranties, express or implied, and assumes no responsibility in connection with any use of this information.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MANUFACTURER: APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES
P.O. BOX 18476 FAIRFIELD, OH 45018
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE 1-800-424-9300

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: A-TECH 1300, PART B
DATE: SEPTEMBER, 2009

SECTION II - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
DIISODECYL PHTHALATE	68515-49-1	25-30	Not established	Not established
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	64742-94-5	25-30	Not established	Not established
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		10 ppm TWA	10 ppm
TRIMETHYLBENZENE 1, 2, 4	95-63-6		25 ppm TWA	25 ppm

SECTION III - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Warning!

Color: Characteristic. Form: liquid. Odor: Slight.

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Irritating gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition.

WARNING!

FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY THE SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

EYE: Acute Eye: Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Chronic Eye: Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis.

SKIN: Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible. Acute Skin: Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Chronic Skin: Dermatitis.

INGESTION: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: sweating, fever, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), lung irritation, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), pain in the abdomen, frequent or painful urination, confusion, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), kidney damage, lung damage, respiratory failure. Damage to lungs may result if solvents are ingested then vomited.

INHALATION: At ambient temperatures, prolonged exposure may develop sore throat. At elevated temperatures or by aerosol spray, the inhalation risk is increased. Symptoms include difficulty in breathing, and respiratory irritation.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Abrasions or cuts on the skin will lead to increased absorption through the skin.

CHRONIC INFORMATION:

Dermatitis.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN-Yes, IARC MONOGRAPHS-Yes, OSHA CARCINOGEN-No

TERATOLOGY (BIRTH DEFECT) INFORMATION: Information not available.

REPRODUCTION INFORMATION: Information not available.

SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Eye Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Get medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If skin irritation persists seek medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Move to an area free from further exposure. Get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reaction can be life threatening.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Immediately give oxygen if victim turns blue (lips, ears, fingernails). Since reversion of methemoglobin to hemoglobin occurs spontaneously after termination of exposure, moderate degrees of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures.

SECTION V – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT: 141 F *Method: TCC*

FLAMMABLE LIMITS:

Lower flammable limit: Not established

Upper flammable limit: Not established

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Approximately 800F

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Dense black smoke, other undetermined compounds.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical foam, carbon dioxide, water fog or fine spray. Do not use direct water spray as it will spread the fire.

FIREFIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Use positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing.

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL:

Eliminate ignition sources. Wear appropriate personal protection during cleanup, such as impervious gloves, boots, and coveralls. Material can cause slippery conditions. Dike or dam spilled material and control further spillage, if possible. Cover spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Collect and place in appropriately marked sealable containers for disposal. Wash spill area with soap and water.

LARGE SPILL:

Major Spill or Leak (Standing Liquid): Released material may be pumped into closed, but not sealed, metal container for disposal. Process can generate heat. Large Spill and Leak Procedures: Evacuate non-emergency personnel. Isolate the area and prevent access. Remove ignition sources. Notify management. Put on protective equipment. Control source of the leak. Ventilate. Contain the spill to prevent spread into drains, sewers, water supplies, or soil.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS:

Keep product below 140F(60C). Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed when not in use. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb small amounts of atmospheric moisture. Avoid breathing of vapor or mist.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROL

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
DIISODECYL PHTHALATE	68515-49-1	25-30		
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	64742-94-5	25-30		
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		10 ppm TWA	10 ppm
TRIMETHYLBENZENE 1, 2, 4	95-63-6		25 ppm TWA	25 ppm

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Heat only in areas with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery to control levels of exposure.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required under normal use: Use NIOSH approved air supplied respirator during die cleaning, high temperature processing, air-spray environment or when thermal decomposition is suspected. Formaldehyde generation is possible if temperatures exceed 300F.

SKIN PROTECTION: Permeation-resistant gloves such as Butyl rubber gloves, Nitrile rubber gloves and Neoprene gloves should be used to protect the hands from contacting the product.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn.

SECTION IX – PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE (physical form, color, texture, etc.)	Liquid at room temperature
ODOR:	Slightly musty odor.
MELTING POINT:	Not Established
BOILING POINT:	343°F
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg):	.00068 F 5.20100.00 F
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1)	Heavier than air
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1):	.977 @ 77° F (25° C)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Slightly soluble in water
pH	Not Available

SECTION X – PHYSICAL / STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID): Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases. Product reacts exothermally with isocyanates.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Dense black smoke, other undetermined compounds.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NOTE: NOT MEANT TO BE ALL-INCLUSIVE.

ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY: AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: LC50 Rat: 3,800 mg/m³, 4hr.

ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY: TRIMETHYLBENZENE 1,2,4-: LC50 Rat: 18g/m³, 4hr.

Toxicity Data for Polymer: Acute oral toxicity: LD50:>1,000 mg/kg (mouse). LD50:1,800 mg/kg (rat).

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NOTE: NOT MEANT TO BE ALL-INCLUSIVE.

Polyether triol: Fish 96hr. LC50: >100mg/l, based on available data and comparison to similar compounds. Does not bioaccumulate.

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product should not be released into the environment. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Recycling is the preferred method for disposing of material. Otherwise, follow all applicable state, federal and local regulations in waste classification, transportation and disposal. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to do this.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Land transport (DOT): Not regulated

Sea transport (IMDG): Not-regulated

Air transport (ICAO/IATA): Not-regulated

Other shipping information

Land transport; When material is shipped in individual containers \leq 119 gallons material ships Not regulated.

Air Transport; (passenger plane/ rail car) When material is shipped in individual containers \leq 15 gallons material ships- Not regulated

Air Transport; (cargo plane) When material is shipped in individual containers \leq 58 gal material ships- Not regulated

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

OSHA: This product is classified as a hazardous material under the criteria outlined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29CFR1910.1200)

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act): All ingredients are on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.

CERCLA: SARA HAZARD CATEGORY: This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is

considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories: Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard.

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>
DIISODECYL PHTHALATE	68515-49-1	25-30	Not established	Not established
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	64742-94-5	25-30	Not established	Not established
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3		10 ppm TWA	10 ppm
TRIMETHYLBENZENE 1, 2, 4	95-63-6		25 ppm TWA	25 ppm

SECTION 313: * Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN WHMIS: Class B-3: Combustible Liquid. WHMIS classification depends on hazard and flash point. If sufficient hazard and flash point are not present, it is not given a classification.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA): CEPA/Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL): The substance(s) in this product is/are on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (CEPA DSL).

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (Controlled Products Regulations) and this MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

EINECS: EUROPEAN SAFETY AND RISK PHRASES: S20/21: When using do not eat, drink or smoke. R7: May cause fire. S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. R20/21/22: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

STATE REGULATIONS:

Regulations/Legislation that apply to this product:

Massachusetts Right-to-Know
Pennsylvania Right-to-Know
New Jersey Right-to-Know

CALIFORNIA PROP 65: WARNING: Detectable amounts of chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer in lab animals are present in this product.

WARNING:

Detectable amounts of chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects in lab animals are present in this product.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: 2.18 lb/gl

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

WARNING! This product is intended to be used as a two-component (2K) system. The mixing of these two components (part A and part B) will have hazards associated with both part A and part B. Refer to the MSDS of each for complete hazard information when working with the mixture.

ARTICLE: 29CFR 1910.1200 (b)(6)(iv) exempts "Articles" from the hazardous communication standard and an MSDS is not required. "Article" means a manufactured item: (i) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (ii) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and (iii) which does not release, or otherwise result in exposure to, a hazardous chemical under normal conditions of use. HMIS CODES: H F R P =1*20G

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS MSDS ARE AS FOLLOWS, BUT ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE AN EXHAUSTIVE LISTING. FOR MORE INFORMATION USE AN INTERNET SEARCH ENGINE AND/OR CONTACT AN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATORY CONSULTANT.

ACGIH=American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

TLV=Threshold Limit Value.

OSHA=Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

NIOSH=National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

TWA=8-hour Time Weighted Average.

STEL=Short Term Exposure Limit.

NE=None Established.

F=Fahrenheit.

C=Celcius or Centigrade.

PMCC=Pensky Martins Closed Cup.

TCC=Tag Closed Cup.

TOC=Tag Open Cup.

PPM=parts per million.

MG/M3=Milligrams per cubic meter.

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