

# Material Safety Data Sheet MSDS

CME, LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

## 1. Product and Company Identification

### Product Name

EverSeal Surface Seal Part A

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CME, LLC  
1312 Marquette Dr. Ste E  
Romeoville, IL 60446

Customer Information Number: 630-771-0380

## 2. Hazards Identification

### Emergency Overview

**Color:** Black

**Physical State:** Liquid

**Odor:** Odorless

### Hazards of product:

WARNING! May cause allergic skin and respiratory reaction. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause skin irritation. May cause eye irritation.

### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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

### Potential Health Effects

**Eye Contact:** May cause eye irritation.

**Skin Contact:** Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal. May stain skin.

**Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

**Skin Sensitization:** Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

**Inhalation:** At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation and other effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. This material contains mineral and/or inorganic fillers. There is essentially no potential for inhalation exposure to these fillers incidental to industrial handling due to the physical state.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** May cause allergic respiratory response. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

**Ingestion:** Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

**Effects of Repeated Exposure:** Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

**Cancer Information:** Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

**Birth Defects/Developmental Effects:** In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother.

## 3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Toluene Diisocyanate, Polypropyleneglycol, Copolymer	9057-91-4	> 50.0 - < 60.0 %
Talc	14807-96-6	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %
4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %
Magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	< 5.0 %
Chlorite-group minerals	1318-59-8	< 5.0 %
Calcite	13397-26-7	< 5.0 %

Dolomite	16389-88-1	< 5.0 %
Quartz	14808-60-7	< 1.0 %

#### 4. First-aid measures

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

**Skin Contact:** Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

**Notes to Physician:** May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

#### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:** Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Foam. Water fog or fine spray.

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires.

**Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:** Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** None known.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

#### 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:** Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust.

**Personal Precautions:** Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section

**Environmental Precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

#### 7. Handling and Storage

##### Handling

**General Handling:** Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not breathe vapor. Keep container closed.

##### Storage

Store in tightly closed, properly vented containers. Store in a dry place. Store indoors. Storage temperature: 10 - 35 °C

#### 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

##### Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	OSHA Z1	Ceiling	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm

Although some of the fillers used in this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions because of the physical state of the material.

##### Personal Protection

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area. Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit

will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include:

Viton. Neoprene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR").

**NOTICE:** The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Respiratory Protection:** Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

**Ingestion:** Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

#### **Engineering Controls**

**Ventilation:** Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

## **9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Color</b>	Black
<b>Odor</b>	Odorless
<b>Flash Point - Closed Cup</b>	> 110 °C (> 230 °F) ASTM D3278
<b>Flammable Limits In Air</b>	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1)</b>	1.32 ASTM D1475
<b>Freezing Point</b>	No test data available
<b>Melting Point</b>	No test data available
<b>Solubility in Water (by weight)</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	No test data available
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	0.04 lb/gal EPA METHOD NO. 24, PROCEDURE B (typical value)

## **10. Stability and Reactivity**

<b>Stability/Instability</b>	Stable.
<b>Incompatible Materials:</b>	Strong oxidizers.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.
<b>Thermal Decomposition</b>	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Fumes.

## **11. Toxicological Information**

### **Acute Toxicity**

#### **Ingestion**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

#### **Skin Absorption**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

#### **Sensitization**

##### **Skin**

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

##### **Respiratory**

May cause allergic respiratory response. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

##### **Repeated Dose Toxicity**

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

#### **Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity**

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

#### **Developmental Toxicity**

In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother.

#### **Genetic Toxicology**

Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

## **12. Ecological Information**

### **CHEMICAL FATE**

#### Data for Component: Talc

##### **Movement & Partitioning**

Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

##### **Persistence and Degradability**

Biodegradation is not applicable.

#### Data for Component: 4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

##### **Movement & Partitioning**

For this family of materials: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

##### **Persistence and Degradability**

For this family of materials: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

#### Data for Component: Dolomite

##### **Movement & Partitioning**

Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

##### **Persistence and Degradability**

Biodegradation is not applicable.

#### Data for Component: Quartz

##### **Movement & Partitioning**

Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

##### **Persistence and Degradability**

Biodegradation is not applicable.

### **ECOTOXICITY**

#### Data for Component: Talc

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC<sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/L).

##### **Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**

LC<sub>50</sub>, zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio): > 100,000 mg/l

#### Data for Component: 4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

For this family of materials: The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species. Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC<sub>50</sub>/EC<sub>50</sub> >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

##### **Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms**

LC<sub>50</sub>, Earthworm Eisenia foetida, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

#### Data for Component: Dolomite

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

#### Data for Component: Quartz

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

## **13. Disposal Considerations**

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. CME HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION:

Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

## 14. Transport Information

### DOT Non-Bulk

NOT REGULATED

### DOT Bulk

NOT REGULATED

### IMDG

NOT REGULATED

### ICAO/IATA

NOT REGULATED

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

## 15. Regulatory Information

### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Component	CAS #	Amount
4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %

### Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %
Talc 14807-96-6	> 20.0 -	< 30.0 %

### Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

### US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS #	Amount
4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %
Talc 14807-	96-6	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %

### US. New Jersey Community Right-To-Know Survey, Table A: NJ Environmental Hazardous Substances [EHS] List (N.J. Admin. Code Title 7 Section 1G-2.1)

Component	CAS #	Amount
4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %

### Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

<b>Component</b>	<b>CAS #</b>	<b>Amount</b>
4,4' - methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %

**California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)**

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

**US. Toxic Substances Control Act**

All components of this product are either on the TSCA Inventory, are exempt from TSCA Inventory Requirements under 40 CFR 720.30, or comply with the PMN Polymer Exemption 40 CFR 723.250.

**CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)**

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

**16. Other Information**

**Hazard Rating System**

<b>NFPA</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Fire</b>	<b>Reactivity</b>
	2	1	1

**Recommended Uses and Restrictions**

A structural adhesive -

**Revision**

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

**Legend**

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation

The CME LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.