

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Premium Spray Products Canada
190 HODSMAN ROAD
REGINA, SK, CANADA, S4N 5X4

Technical Information: 306-721-1339
Emergency Information: 306-721-1339
8:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M. C.T. Monday-Friday

Revision Date: 02/23/15
Category Code: MA

In the event of a chemical emergency involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident during transportation, call CANUTEC 613-996-6666 (24 hours). Read the MSDS and label prior to use.

Section I - Product Identification

Product Name: PremiCoat 1007
Description: Polyurethane isocyanate prepolymer
Product Use: Adhesion Primer
Identifier: HTS 1007, PremiCote 1007

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

	CAS #	Weight %	--- Exposure Limits ---		
			ACGIH/TLV TWA	OSHA/PEL STEL	
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate	9016-87-9	7-13	NE	NE	NE
Xylene	1330-20-7	40-70	100ppm	NDA	100ppm (C)

Section III - Hazard Summary

Emergency Overview: Extremely flammable. Take precautions when handling such as grounding the container. Harmful if inhaled. Toxic fumes are released in fire situations. Harmful if inhaled.

Clear liquid. Mild odor.

HMIS RATINGS: Health 2 Flammability 3 Reactivity 1
Insignificant = 0 Slight = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3 Extreme = 4

NFPA RATINGS: Health 2 Flammability 3 Reactivity 1
Minimal = 0 Slight = 1 Moderate = 2 Serious = 3 Severe = 4

Potential Health Effects:

Routes of Entry: Skin Contact - Yes Skin Absorption - Yes Inhalation - Yes

Inhalation: This material contains Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI). Heating, foaming, or otherwise mechanically dispersing (drumming, venting or pumping) operations may generate more vapor or aerosol concentrations of isocyanates. Excessive exposure may cause irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract and lungs. Severe overexposure may lead to pulmonary edema. Respiratory sensitization with asthma-like symptoms may occur in susceptible individuals. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Symptoms may include coughing, dryness of throat, headache, nausea, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Effects may be delayed. Impaired lung function (decreased ventilator capacity) has been associated with overexposure to isocyanate.

Persons with known respiratory or allergies to isocyanate must not be exposed to this product.

Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may lead to reddening, burning, drying, cracking and skin burns. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Skin contact may result in absorption of amounts sufficient to cause depression of the central nervous system and allergic skin reactions or respiratory sensitization.

Eye Contact: As a liquid or aerosol, may cause irritation, inflammation, and/or damage to sensitive eye tissue. Symptoms include watering or discomfort of the eyes. Corneal injury can occur but is usually reversible.

Ingestion: Single dose oral toxicity is considered to be extremely low. Can result in irritation and corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract.

Chronic: As a result of previous repeated over exposures or a single large dose, certain individuals develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) or tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract. Animal tests indicate skin contact alone may also lead to allergic respiratory reaction. These effects may be permanent. Any person developing asthmatic reaction or other sensitization should be removed from further exposure. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage.

NE=Not Established NDA=No Data Available ca=Approximately <=Less than C = Ceiling

Section III - Hazard Summary Continued

Carcinogenicity: MDI and polymeric MDI are not listed by the NTP and by IARC as carcinogens. MDI did cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to aerosol droplets of MDI. Polymeric MDI (6mg/cubic m) by inhalation. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects. Other chemicals in this product that are listed by the NTP, IARC or regulated by OSHA as carcinogens: None

Section IV - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Materials containing MDI may react with the moisture of the eye forming a thick material which may be difficult to wash from the eyes. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Wash off in flowing warm water or shower with soap. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and discard contaminated shoes. If redness, itching or a burning sensation develops or persists after the area is washed, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting or give liquids unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention. Small amounts which accidentally enter mouth should be rinsed out until taste of it is gone.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

EYES: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic steroid preparation frequently. Workplace vapors have produced reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.

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

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

INHALATION: Isocyanates are known pulmonary sensitizers. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a skin or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from exposure to any isocyanate compound.

Section V - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: >100_F, (COC) NFPA Combustible Liquid Class II B

Auto ignition Temperature: NDA

Flammable Limits (STP): NDA Toxic fumes are released in fire situations.

Explosion Data: Sensitive to static discharge and impact because of possible spark.

Fire Degradation Products: Isocyanate vapor and mist, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and traces of hydrogen cyanide.

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, or halogenated agents. If water is used, use very large quantities. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous. If possible, contain fire run-off water.

Protective Equipment: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus with full face mask and full protective clothing.

Unusual Hazards: A straight stream of water will spread fire. A vapor accumulation will flash and/or explode if ignited. Containers may burst explosively if overheated in fire. High temperatures will cause pressure build-up in closed containers. Explosive rupture is possible. Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture the containers. Downwind personnel must be evacuated.

Section VI - Accidental Release Measures

Spill: Remove all ignition sources. Use non-sparking tools. Evacuate spill area. With adequate ventilation and appropriate personal protective equipment, cover the area with an inert absorbent material such as clay or vermiculite and transfer to metal waste containers. Saturate with water or decontamination solution below, but do not seal the container with the isocyanate mixture. Larger quantities of liquid may be transferred directly to drums for disposal. Decontaminate or discard all clean-up equipment.

NOTE: ISOCYANATES WILL REACT WITH WATER AND GENERATE CARBON DIOXIDE. THIS COULD RESULT IN THE RUPTURE OF ANY CLOSED CONTAINERS.

Clean up: Use supplied air respirators for spill cleanup. The area should then be flushed with a decontamination solution. The decontamination solution is a 5-10% mixture of sodium carbonate and 0.5% liquid detergent in water solution or a 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide and 0.5% liquid detergent in water. Use 10 parts decontamination solution to 1 part spilled material. If the ammonium hydroxide solution is used, ammonia will be evolved as a vapor. Use caution to avoid exposure to high concentrations of ammonia. Allow to stand for 48 hours letting evolved carbon dioxide to escape.

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Disposal: Any disposal practice must be in compliance with all federal, state and local laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Waste characterization and disposal compliance are the responsibility solely of the party generating the waste or deciding to discard or dispose of the material. *Do not allow* material to enter sewers, a body of water, or contact the ground. Refer to RCRA 40 CFR 261, and/or any other appropriate federal, state or local requirements for proper classification information.

Container Disposal: Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Drums/containers must be thoroughly drained to process or storage vessels before removal to an appropriate area for subsequent decontamination. Drums/containers must be decontaminated in properly ventilated areas by personnel protected from the inhalation of isocyanate vapors. Spray or pour 1 to 5 gallons of decontaminating solution into the drum, making sure the walls are well rinsed. Let the drum/container soak unsealed for 48 hours. Pour out the decontaminating solution and triple rinse the empty container. Puncture or otherwise destroy the rinsed container before disposal.

Do not heat or cut empty containers with electric or gas torch.

Section VII - Storage and Handling

Storage: When stored between 15 and 30_C (60 and 85_F) in sealed containers, typical shelf life is 6 months or more from the date of manufacture. Consult technical data sheet for shelf life requirements affecting performance quality. Should freezing occur, the material must be thawed thoroughly and mixed until uniform. Opened containers must be handled properly to prevent moisture pickup.

Handling: Extremely flammable due to xylene. Ground containers. Avoid skin and eye contact. Use personal protective equipment when transferring material to or from drums, totes or other containers. Additional precautions must be used when splash hazards are present. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generates heat. Contact of the reacting materials with skin or eyes can cause severe burns and may be difficult to remove from the affected areas. Immediately wash affected areas with plenty of water and seek medical attention. In addition, such contact increases the risk of exposure to isocyanate vapors. Do not smoke or use naked ligPSP, open flames, space heaters, or other ignition sources near pouring, frothing or spraying operations. Material can ignite if exposed to open flames.

Section VIII - Exposure Control

Exposure: MDI contains reactive isocyanate groups. Use with adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate level below TLV of 0.005 ppm TWA (ACGIH) and PEL 0.02 ppm ceiling (OSHA). These control limits do not apply to previously sensitized individuals or to individuals with existing respiratory disease, such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema or asthma. Respiratory protection may be needed where material is heated or used in a confined space, or if TLV is exceeded. Never try to detect isocyanate vapor by odor. *Persons with known respiratory or allergic problems to isocyanate must not be exposed to this product.*

Ventilation: The vapor pressure of MDI is very low at typical room temperature. Local exhaust ventilation typically control exposure levels very adequately. More aggressive engineering controls or personal protective equipment may be required in some applications such as heating or spraying. Monitoring is required to determine engineering controls.

Respiratory Protection: A supplied air, full face mask, positive pressure or continuous flow respirator or a supplied air hood is required when airborne concentrations are unknown or exceed threshold values. A positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus can be used in emergencies or other unusual situations. All equipment must be NIOSH/MSHA approved and maintained. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for full protection against isocyanates.

Eye Protection: Fitted chemical goggles or full face shield and safety glasses must be used consistent with splash hazard present. If vapor exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full facepiece respirator or supplied air hood.

Protective Clothing: Wear clothing, boots and gloves impervious to MDI under conditions of use. Materials may include butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene and Saranex_ coated Tyvek_.

Other Protective Equipment: An eyewash station and safety shower or other drenching facilities are recommended in the work area.

Section IX – Typical Properties

Physical Form:	Clear liquid
Odor:	mild
Boiling Point:	>200_F, (5 mmHg)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Ether=1)	<1
Weight per gallon (25_C):	8.15 lbs/gal
Vapor Density (Air=1):	>1
Volatile by volume:	70.0 %
Specific Gravity at 25_C:	.95
VOC (Method C)	5.38 lb/US Gallon
Solubility in water:	Not soluble, reacts

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Section X - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: This is a flammable material. Avoid high temperatures, sparks, flame and extended exposure over 110_F (45_C). Polyisocyanates are highly reactive chemicals and should be handled and stored in a way to avoid exposure to many common substances, including water and moisture. Material is stable when stored in sealed containers under normal conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur with incompatible reactants especially strong bases, water or temperatures over 320_F (160_C). Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas from overheating or exposure to contaminants may rupture closed containers.

Reactivity: Reacts with water, acids, bases, alcohols, metal compounds. The reaction with water is very slow under 120_F (50_C), but is accelerated at higher temperatures and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines and metal compounds. Some reactions can be vigorous or even violent.

Section XI - Shipping Information

DOT (Domestic Surface)	ERG#171
Shipping Name:	Paint
Hazard Class or Division:	3
ID Number:	UN 1263
Packaging Group	PG II

Section XII - Federal Regulatory Information

OSHA Status: This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Status: On the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity: 4,4 diphenylmethane diisocyanate = 5,000 lbs

SARA Title III:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None

Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Immediate Health Hazard, Delayed Health Hazard, Reactive Hazard

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals Reporting:	CAS Number	Weight%
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate	9016-87-9	7-13%

RCRA Status: It is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.20-24)

Section XIII - Other Regulatory Information

Individual State requirements:

California Proposition 65: Chemical(s) in this product known to the State of California to cause cancer:

NONE

California Proposition 65: Chemical(s) in this product known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity:

NONE

Section XIV - Comments

This MSDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard)

Issued by: Premium Spray Products Canada

Prepared by: Leon Scott 306-721-1339

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