

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PU sealant



SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: PU SEALANT

Product Class: PU SEALANT

Product Code: SP-1018

Healthy Rating: 2

Flammability rating: 1

Reactivity Rating: 1

Fire: 1

PPE: B

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	WEIGHT IN PERCENT (%)	NOTES
POLYOL	101-68-8	35-45	---
ISOCYANATE	25322-69-4	5-10	---
DOP PLASTICIZER	117-81-7	10-20	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	471-34-1	10-20	
BLACK PIGMENT	1333-86-4	10-20	
TITANIUM PIGMENT	13463-67-7	10-20	
XYLENE	95-47-6	0-4	

SECTION 3. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam.
- Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space.
- Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk.
- Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazards
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressurises and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour.
 - Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes.
 - Combustion yields traces of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide HCN, plus toxic nitrogen oxides NO_x and carbon monoxide.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), isocyanates, and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit corrosive fumes.
 - When heated at high temperatures many isocyanates decompose rapidly generating a vapour which pressurises containers,

possibly to the point of rupture. Release of toxic and/or flammable isocyanate vapours occur.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

SECTION 4. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:

Black paste

Odorless.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not available.

Flash Point (Closed cup)>101°C

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Melting Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (g/cm³): 1.3

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

PH (as supplied): 7-7.5

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

SECTION 5. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Eyes: Can cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Skin: Repeated contact with uncured product may cause irritation

Inhalation: Moderate irritation may result from inhaling the

Acetic acid vapors released during curing.

Ingestion: May cause nausea and vomiting.

FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes, and get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Remove completely with dry cloth or paper towel. Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if breathing is difficult, administer oxygen; if breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: May be harmful depending upon quantity ingested. Get immediate medical attention.

SECTION 6. FIRST AID INFORMATION

Eye Contact

Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes.

Skin Contact

Remove from skin and immediately flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation or ill effects develop or persist.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain appropriate medical attention.

Ingestion

Get medical attention.

Comments

Treat according to person's condition and specifics of exposure.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Do not allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Do not enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, Do not eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

SECTION 8. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- Presence of elevated temperatures.

SECTION 9. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LDLo: 9200 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg /24hours

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 178 mg/m³/4h Dermal Sensitizer

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2200 mg/kg Respiratory Sensitizer (g.pig)

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >6200 mg/kg

SECTION 10. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Effects

Complete information is not yet available.

Fate and Effects in Waste Water Treatment Plants

Complete information is not yet available.

Environmental Fate and Distribution

Complete information is not yet available.

SECTION 11. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorized landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
 - Reduction,
 - Reuse
 - Recycling
 - Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life

considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- Do not allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Do not recycle spilled material.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Neutralize spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal.
- Do not seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO₂ gas is generated and may pressurize containers.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use.
- Bury or incinerate residues at an approved site.

SECTION 12. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE AND DISPOSAL MEASURES

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labeled container for waste disposal.

SECTION 13. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
 - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- Frequency and duration of contact,
 - Chemical resistance of glove material,
 - Glove thickness and dexterity, are important in the selection of gloves.
 - Do not wear natural rubber (latex gloves).
 - Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves.
 - Protective gloves and overalls should be worn as specified in the appropriate national standard.
 - Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be re-used until they have been decontaminated.
 - NOTE: Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanates.
 - Do not use skin cream unless necessary and then use only minimum amount.

Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Mode of transport: railway/ air transportation/shipping
Package type: Single-Component
Transport container: Alumina membrane

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

China Dangerous Chemicals Names List
China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

*****End of MSDS*****

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