

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

PU sealant



## SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**NAME:** CONSTRUCTION PU SEALANT

**Product Code:** SP-1018

## SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	WEIGHT IN PERCENT (%)	NOTES
POLYOXYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	25322-69-4	35-45	---
4-4-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE	101-68-8	5-10	---
DINP DIISONOYL PHTHALATE	68515-48-0	10-20	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	471-34-1	10-25	
BLACK PIGMENT	1333-86-4	1-5	
TITANIUM PIGMENT	13463-67-7	10-20	
XYLENE	95-47-6	0-5	

## SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Hazards

Flammability Low=1  
Toxicity Low=1  
Body Contact Low=1  
Reactive Low=1  
Chronic Low=1

DANGER

### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4  
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5  
Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1  
Eye Irritation Category 2A  
Organ Damage Category 2  
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2  
Respiratory Irritation Category 3  
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2  
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



**HARZARD WARNING**  
Harmful in contact with skin  
Cause mild skin irritation  
Cause eye irritation

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### **Response**

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

### **SWALLOWED**

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration
- Observe the patient carefully
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### **EYE**

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### **SKIN**

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

## **SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Water spray or fog
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### **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.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

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

## **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES MINOR SPILLS**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours 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.

### **MAYJOR SPILLS**

Moderate hazard

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## **SECTION 7. STORAGE AND HANDLING**

### **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 labelled and free from leaks.

#### **STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

#### **SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS**

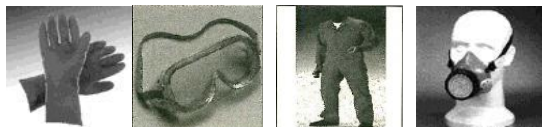


+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

## **SECTION 8. 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**

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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.

#### **OTHER**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**State:** Paste

**Gravity:** 1.3g/cm<sup>3</sup>

**Color:** Gray, white, black

**Odor:** odorless

**PH:** 7.0-7.5

### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

#### **CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION**

#### **SWALLOWED**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual

Adverse effects associated with the administration of central nervous system stimulants included dyspnea, coughing, bronchospasm, and laryngospasm. Muscular involvement may produce symptoms ranging from fasciculation to spasticity or seizures. Headache, dizziness and confusion may also result as can hyperpyrexia or a sensation of warmth. Other symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and difficulty in urination. Cardiovascular involvement may produce alterations in blood pressure or arrhythmia.

#### **EYE**

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and /or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

#### **SKIN**

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material may produce moderate skin irritation; Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either;

- Produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or

- Produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

#### **INHALED**

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

## **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## **SECTION 13. 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, the puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorized landfill.
- Where possible retain label warning 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 there should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

HAZCHEM: None  
NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

The MSDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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