

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **SUPERLINER II Part 'A'**

PRODUCT TYPE: Part 'A' component of two-component elastomer applied only as A+B mixture

Simmons Industries, Inc.
16040 Central Commerce Drive
Pflugerville, TX 78660 USA

**Emergency
(INFOTRAC):**

**(800) 535-5053
Contract #
84577**

EFFECTIVE: 01/19/15
SUPERCEDES: 11/8/10

Customer Service:

(877) 395-4637
(512) 990-8808

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT %<	8hr-TWA	STEL	CEILING	IDLH	UNITS
Polyurethane Resins	Proprietary	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N/A
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	15	400	N.E.	N.E.	10,000	ppm
Toluene	108-88-3	12	100	150	300	2000	ppm
Dicyclohexylmethane-4-4' - diisocyanate (H12MDI)	5124-30-1	3	0.005	N.E.	0.01	N.E.	ppm
4-4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	3	0.005	N.E.	0.02	N.E.	ppm

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

***** EMERGENCY OVERVIEW ***:** Clear or pigmented liquid, with a fruity odor. Flammable liquid and vapor. May cause severe allergic skin or respiratory reaction. Vapor very harmful; may affect the brain and nervous system causing dizziness, headache, or nausea. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes skin, eye, and respiratory irritation with shortness of breath and chest tightness.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT: Liquid, aerosols, or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening, swelling, and blurred vision. If left untreated, corneal damage can occur, and injury is slow to heal. However, damage is usually reversible. (See First Aid for treatment)

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - SKIN CONTACT: Isocyanate materials react with skin protein and moisture, and can cause irritation which may include the symptoms of reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, or blistering. Solvent component can also cause moderate defatting, and dermatitis.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION: Isocyanate material vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV or PEL can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath, and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack. Exposure well above the TLV may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm, and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). These effects are usually reversible. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills) has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. The solvent component can also cause central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, and possible unconsciousness, and even death.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION: Can result in irritation and corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue, and digestive tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Aspiration of solvent materials into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS: As a result of previous repeated overexposures, or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate materials at levels well below the TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Similar to many non-specific 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. Chronic overexposure to isocyanate materials has also been reported to cause lung damage (including decrease in lung function) which may be permanent. Sensitization can be either temporary or permanent. Chronic overexposure to solvents can cause liver abnormalities, kidney, lung, and spleen damage.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: INHALATION, SKIN CONTACT, SKIN ABSORPTION, EYE CONTACT, INGESTION

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open all of the time. Seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap, or tincture of green soap, and water for at least 15 minutes. Wash clothing thoroughly before reuse. For severe exposures, get under a safety shower after removing clothing, get medical attention, and consult a physician.

INHALATION: Removed affected persons to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Seek medical attention. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop, and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.

INGESTION: Immediately drink two glasses of water or milk. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention 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. INGESTION: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of this compound. RESPIRATORY: This compound is a known pulmonary sensitizer. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a skin or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from exposure to any isocyanate material.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 24°F (4°C) TCC (ethyl acetate vapors)

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: Not Determined

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: Not Determined

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: N.E.

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: Flammable liquid - Class 1B

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol foam, Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical, or Water spray (fog)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors from included solvent are heavier than air, and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from the material handling point. All containers with this material should be electrically grounded.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration into sewers, soil, or streams. Collect small spills with dry chemical absorbent. Large spills may be collected with pump and vacuum, and concluded with dry chemical absorbent. Contaminated soil may require excavation removal. Eliminate all ignition sources. Persons not wearing the proper protective equipment should be excluded from the area of the spill until cleanup has been completed. Safely stop spill at their source if possible. If runoff occurs, notify proper authorities, as required, that a spill has occurred.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Keep containers closed when not in use. Use proper handling precautions designated for a very flammable substance. All label precautions must be observed when handling or transporting empty containers due to product residues. Neutralize residues with the appropriate substances for this material. Do not smoke or use ignition sources where this product is stored or used.

STORAGE: Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Store in tightly sealed containers away from moisture and direct sunlight. Store at temperatures less than 100° F (38°C). This material has a shelf life of one year minimum.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Sufficient ventilation in pattern and volume should be provided in order to maintain air contaminant levels below recommended exposure limits. Caution: Solvent vapors are heavier than air and collect in lower levels of the work area. Sufficient ventilation (using explosion-proof equipment) should be provided to prevent flammable vapor/air mixtures from accumulating.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If working in conditions where PEL is exceeded, use a chemical cartridge mask, or air supply hood as required and/or approved by ANSI and OSHA. A NIOSH/MSHA approved supplied-air respirator is preferable. A cartridge respirator may be appropriate in certain circumstances where airborne monitoring demonstrates vapor levels below ten times the applicable exposure limits, and where organic solvents are present in the product to provide adequate warning properties. Isocyanate materials have poor warning (odor threshold) properties, therefore, cartridge respirators are NOT recommended. For emergencies, confined spaces, or other conditions where exposure limits may be greatly exceeded, an approved air-supplied respirator is required. Observe OSHA regulations (29CFR 1910.134) for respirator use.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear product-resistant, impermeable protective clothing (consult your safety equipment supplier).

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; However, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses (consult your safety equipment supplier).

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash hands before eating, smoking, or using toilet facility. Do not smoke in any chemical handling or storage area. Food or beverages should not be consumed anywhere this product is handled or stored. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT :	Not determined	VAPOR DENSITY :	Heavier than air (approx. 3.75)
APPEARANCE :	Viscous liquid	ODOR THRESHOLD :	0.016 ppm
PHYSICAL STATE :	Liquid (with flammable vapors)	EVAPORATION RATE :	4.10 (ethyl acetate vapors, v. n-butyl=1)
ODOR :	Sweet	DENSITY, LB/GAL :	8.15 - 8.30
SOLUBILITY IN H₂O :	Negligible	SPECIFIC GRAVITY :	0.97 - 1.01
FREEZE POINT :	Not determined	pH :	Not determined
VOLATILE BY WEIGHT :	23 - 25 %	VOLATILE BY VOLUME :	23 - 25 %
VAPOR PRESSURE :	Approximately 20mm @ 65° F (18°C)		

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials. Temperatures above recommended maximum storage temperature. Sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Water, amines, strong acids, strong bases, alcohols, ignition sources.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: By high heat and fire: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, traces of HCN, H12MDI and MDI vapors and mist, and solvent vapors. Reacts with water to form heat, CO₂, and insoluble ureas.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May occur if in contact with moisture or other materials which react with isocyanate materials. Self-reaction may occur at temperatures over 350°F, or at lower temperatures, if sufficient time is involved.

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: Disposal should be done in accordance with Federal (40CFR Part 261), state, and local environmental control regulations. If waste containing this product is determined to be hazardous, use licensed hazardous waste transporter and disposal facility. Severe fines and criminal penalties can be levied for improper disposal of hazardous materials and wastes.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

SHIPPING NAME: Paint
DOT HAZARD CLASS: 3
DOT UN/NA NUMBER: UN1263

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE NUMBER: 127
PACKING GROUP: II

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S.:

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

SARA SECTION 313: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>QTY.</u>
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	<15%
Toluene	108-88-3	<15%

INVENTORY STATUS: This material is on the TSCA inventory.

CA PROP. 65:

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>QTY.</u>
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	<15%
Toluene	08-88-3	<15%

CANADA:

WHMIS: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of the Canada WHMIS system:

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>QTY.</u>
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	<15%
Toluene	108-88-3	<15%
Dicyclohexylmethane-4 -4-diisocyanate	5124-30-1	<5%

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS RATINGS: HEALTH 2 (chronic) FLAMMABILITY 3 REACTIVITY 1

NOTE: The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the material designated herein, and does not relate to use in combination with any other material, or in any process. The information herein is furnished free of charge, and is based upon technical data that Simmons Industries, Inc. believes to be reliable, and to the best of our knowledge, accurately reflects the properties and effects of the hazardous components. This product is intended for use by persons having technical skills, and at their own discretion and risks. Because conditions of use of this material are outside our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this material.

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