

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

ELASTUFF 200 ALIPHATIC A- 5'S

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PRODUCT NAME: ELASTUFF 200 ALIPHATIC A- 5'S

PRODUCT CODE: EL-200-AL-05

~~~~ SECTION 1 ~~~~ **MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION** ~~~~

**Manufacturer's Name : UNITED COATINGS MANUFACTURING CO**  
**Address : 19011 EAST CATALDO AVE.**  
**: SPOKANE VALLEY, WASHINGTON 99016-9423**  
**: INITIAL (FIRST CALL) CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**  
**INFORMATION PHONE : (509) 926-7143**  
**TOLL FREE : BACKUP (800) 541-4383**  
**DATE PRINTED : 3/26/2009**  
**DATE REVISED : March 2009**

~~~~ SECTION 2 ~~~~ **HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION** ~~~~

| Reportable Components | CAS Number | MM HG @ Temp | Weight % |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Polyoxypropylenediamine | 9046-10-0 | UNK UNK | 40-50 |
| No exposure limits established | | | |
| ~ | | | |
| * Isophorone Diisocyanate | 4098-71-9 | 0.00048 68F/25C | 25-42 |
| OSHA: Not Established. ACGIH TWA: 0.005ppm | | | |
| ~ | | | |
| * 4-methyl-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one | 108-32-7 | 1X10-3 77F/25C | 8-15 |
| Exposure limits unknown | | | |
| ~ | | | |

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

NOTE: If tinted may contain Carbon Black CAS#1333-86-4 AND/OR Crystalline Silica CAS#14808-60-7. If tinted DARK GRAY or BLACK consider these levels to be reportable.

This MSDS may be used for other container sizes of this product. When parts A & B are combined, the hazard warnings for both components are present.

~~~~ SECTION 3 ~~~~ **HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION** ~~~~

**Potential Health Effects**

**Eyes:**

Causes irritation, experienced as pain, with excess blinking and tear production, seen as extreme redness and swelling of the eye and chemical burns of the eye. Severe eye damage, may cause blindness.

**Skin:**

Isophorone Diisocyanate (IPDI) is a primary skin irritant. It reacts with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Symptoms of skin irritation can include redness, swelling, rash, scaling and blistering. Skin burns are possible. IPDI is also a potent skin sensitizer. Experience indicates that direct skin contact is the route of exposure most likely to cause sensitization. Once sensitized, an individual may react even to airborne levels

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below the exposure limit with itching and tingling of the earlobes and neck, rash, hives, swelling of the arms and legs or other symptoms common to allergic dermatitis. These symptoms may be immediate or delayed several hours.

**Ingestion:**

Can result in irritation & corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract, resulting in sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. If aspirated into the lungs, chemical pneumonia may result.

**Inhalation:**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to vapors or mists are irritating to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapors and mists of isocyanate at concentrations above recommended exposure limits can irritate 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. Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the intended recommended exposure level with similar symptoms as well as an asthma attack. Exposure to higher levels may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). These effects are usually reversible. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills) has also been reported.

~~~~ SECTION 4 ~~~~ FIRST AID MEASURES ~~~~

Eyes:

Immediately flush eyes with clean, lukewarm water for 15 minutes while lifting eyelids. Do not use an eye ointment. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

Skin:

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash skin promptly and thoroughly with soap and water. After washing, cover affected skin with polyethylene glycol (300-500 mol wt.) and wash again immediately with soap and water to thoroughly remove polyethylene glycol and residual isocyanate. Repeat if necessary. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before reuse. For severe exposures, get under safety shower after removing clothing. Seek medical attention if irritation or allergic dermatitis symptoms develop, or if gross exposure occurs.

Ingestion:

If person is conscious give two glasses of water (16 oz) but do not induce vomiting. This material is corrosive. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Consult a physician immediately.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not

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breathing. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Trained personnel only should administer oxygen. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victims head to the side. Assure open airway. Consult a physician immediately.

Note to Physician:

Eyes - Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation frequently. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.

Skin- this compound is a potent skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.

Ingestion - Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound.

Inhalation- treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from any exposure to Issocyanate. Throughout a symptomatic victim's treatment course, monitor the ECG, chest x-ray, pulse oximetry, peak airflows, arterial blood gases, serum electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function

~~~~ SECTION 5 ~~~~ FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ~~~~

**Flammable Properties**

**Flash Point:** 311F/155C

**Lower Flammable Limits:** N/A

**Upper Flammable Limit:** N/A

**Auto Ignition Temperature:** Not determined

**Extinguishing Media:**

On large fires use dry chemical, foam or water spray. On small fires use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical or water spray. Water can be used to cool fire exposed containers

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate.

Personnel engaged in fighting Issocyanate fires must be protected against nitrogen dioxide fumes as well as Issocyanate vapors.

Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and turnout gear.

~~~~ SECTION 6 ~~~~ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ~~~~

Small Spill:

Clean up personnel must be equipped with self contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. Evacuate area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate area as vapors are heavier than air.

Clear the area of unnecessary personnel. Insure a trained response

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team is in emergency protective equipment. Prevent further spillage and contain the spill using dikes made of sand, earth or spill pillows. Cover the spill area with a non-combustable absorbant material (e.g., absorbant clay, earth, sand) to absorb as much liquid as possible. Shovel the absorbant into open top containers. Do not fill to the top or cover the containers. Prepare a decontaminating solution as follows:

Option 1: consists of a solution 90% water, 8% concentrated ammonia solution and 2% liquid detergent.

Option 2: consists of a solution 90-95% water, 5-10% sodium carbonate and 0.2-0.5% liquid detergent.

Pour the liquid decontaminant liberally over the remaining spill area and spread with a broom or squeegee to insure contact. Let stand 10-15 minutes @25c(77f), longer at lower temperatures. Then wash down the area with plenty of water. In a well ventilated area, add enough liquid decontaminant solution to the containers with the absorbed spill material to obtain an approximate 10:1 ratio of decontaminate solution to spill material. Mix the liquid-absorbant slurry and let stand for 12-24 hours. Stir periodically, or the liquid-absorbant slurry may solidify. Leave the lids on loosely. After decontamination solution has been in contact with the spilled material for 24-48 hours, and the evolved carbon dioxide has vented away, tighten down the lids and dispose of the mixture in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Test the area for residual isocyanate vapors before allowing workers to re-enter the area. When safe working conditions have been re-established, remove and decontaminate all equipment used.

Large Spill:

Use same procedure as small spill.

~~~~ SECTION 7 ~~~~ HANDLING AND STORAGE ~~~~

**Handling & Storage:**

Handling: Vapors can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations. See SECTION 8, Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, for types of ventilation required. Wash after handling and shower at end of work period. Avoid eye contact. Avoid skin contact. Do not breathe vapor. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb atmospheric moisture. Use dry nitrogen to purge opened, partially filled containers before resealing.

Storage conditions: Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Isolate from incompatible materials. Store in a tightly closed container. Avoid contact with water, or moist air.

**Other Precautions:**

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust/mist. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues. This material is a severe irritant. Wash hands after handling and shower at end of work period. Do not handle

material near food or drinking water.

~~~~ SECTION 8 ~~~~ EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ~~~~

Engineering Controls:

In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers.

Hazard control from vapor or spray mist is ideally performed by the use of engineering controls. Effective engineering controls should be used whenever possible to eliminate and/or reduce worker exposure to all respiratory hazards. General ventilation, local ventilation, or isolation may prove adequate to keep airborne concentrations of diisocyanate below the exposure limit. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental concentrations.

Respiratory Protection:

The hazards of both part A and part B will be exhibited when combined. Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when Isocyanate-based coatings are mixed/sprayed and applied, some Type of respiratory protection should be worn.

A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate containing spray/vapors during coating operations, and used in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, can be used when the following conditions are met:

- concentration of vapors is unknown.
- or concentrations exceed those in section II.
- or the airborne Isocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentration exceeds 5mg/m³ Averaged Over 8 Hours) OR 10mg/m³ average over 15 Minutes
- or operations are being performed in confined space.
- and a NIOSH certified end of service life indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, pre-filters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.
- if a NIOSH certified end of service life indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data cannot be met, then a supplied air respirator must be used.

Monitoring: Refer To Patty's Industrial Hygiene And Toxicology-Volume 1(3rd Edition) Chapter 17 Volume III (First Edition) Chapter 3, for guidance concerning appropriate air sampling strategy to determine airborne concentrations of Isocyanate.

Medical surveillance: Supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with this product is recommended. This should include pre-employment and periodical medical examinations with respiratory function test (fev, fvc as a minimum). Persons with asthma-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases or recurrent skin eczema or sensitization should be excluded from

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working with Isocyanate. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized to Isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted

Additional protective measures safety showers and eyewash stations should be readily available to work area. Educate and train employees in safe use of product. Follow all label instructions.

Skin Protection:

Use impermeable gloves, coverall, hat, boots, and rubber apron to avoid skin contact. Contaminated clothing and equipment should be cleaned or disposed of after each use.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses with side-shields Eye protection worn must be compatible with respiratory protection system employed.

~~~~ SECTION 9 ~~~~ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ~~~~

**Boiling Range:** 316 F/158C - 500 deg F

**Melting Point:** Not determined.

**Specific Gravity(H2O=1):** 1.0379

**Vapor Density(Air=1):** Not determined.

**Vapor Pressure:** Not determined.

**Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) :** Slower than ether.

**Coating V.O.C.:** 0.0 lb/gl                      Coating V.O.C.: 0 g/l

**Material V.O.C.:** 0.0 lb/gl                      Material V.O.C.: 0 g/l

**Solubility in Water:** Solubility in Water @ 20 C: 26.8 %

**Reacts slowly to liberate CO2, slightly soluble .1-1%**

**Appearance:** Clear light colored mobile liquid

**Odor:** Ammonia

**pH:** Not Applicable

~~~~ SECTION 10 ~~~~ STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions. Not sensitive to mechanical shock. Not sensitive to static discharge.

Conditions To Avoid:

Extremely hot or cold temperatures and mixing/applying in inadequately vented areas. Contact with water. High temperatures

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid contamination with oxidizing materials, acids, ammonia, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and water. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb atmospheric moisture. Use dry nitrogen to purge opened, partially filled containers before resealing.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

By high heat and fire may yield ammonia, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, HCN, Isophorone Diisocyanate

Hazardous Polymerization:

May occur. Contact with moisture or other materials, which react with isocyanates, may cause polymerization.

~~~~ SECTION 11 ~~~~ TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

\*Data is for individual components of preparation.

**Materials having a known chronic/acute effects on eyes:**

Polyoxyalkyleneamine , CAS #9046-10-0

Rabbit 100 mg Severe eye irritation

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Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

Rabbit,Dose 60 mg, Effect,Moderate

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4-methyl-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one CAS#108-32-7

Rabbit,Dose 60 mg, Effect,Moderate

**Materials having a known dermal toxicity.**

Polyoxyalkyleneamine , CAS #9046-10-0

Dermal rabbit LD50(lethal dose,50 percent kill): 360 mg/kg

Effects:Lung, Thorax, or Respiration: Other changes;Blood: Hemorrhage;Skin: After systemic exposure: Dermatitis, other

~

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

Rat lowest published lethal dose: 1 mL/kg

Mouse lowest published toxic dose: 0.3 pph/2 day- intermittent

Effect:Blood: Other changes Skin: After topical application:

Cutaneous sensitization (experimental)

~

4-methyl-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one CAS#108-32-7

Human,Dose;100 mg/3 day- intermittent Effect: Moderate

Rabbit,Dose;500 mg Effect: Moderate

Rabbit,lethal dose (50 percent kill): >20 mL/kg

**Materials having a known oral toxicity.**

Polyoxyalkyleneamine , CAS #9046-10-0

Oral rat LD50,242 mg/kg. Effects:Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold. Gastrointestinal: Ulceration or bleeding from stomach.

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Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

Oral Cat: lethal dose (50 percent kill): 1 mL/kg

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4-methyl-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one CAS# 108-32-7

Oral mouse LD50(lethal dose,50 percent kill):20,700 mg/kg

Oral rat LD50(lethal dose,50 percent kill):29,100 µL/kg

**Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:**

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 CAS#4098-71-9

Guinea pig LC50(lethal concentration(50% kill):118 mg/m3/1 hour

Effect:Behavioral: Somnolence (general depressed activity)Lung,

Thorax, or Respiration: Dyspnea Nutritional and Gross Metabolic:

Weight loss or decreased weight gain

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Rat LC50 (lethal concentration (50% kill)): 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4 hour  
Lowest published toxic concentration: 1,370 µg/m<sup>3</sup>/4 hour/4 week-  
intermittent  
Effect: Lung, Thorax, or Respiration: Changes in lung weight Liver:  
Changes in liver weight Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Weight loss  
or decreased weight gain

~

4-methyl-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one CAS#108-32-7

Rat; Dose lethal concentration (50 percent kill): >5 gm/m<sup>3</sup>

**Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects:**

Inhalation of isocyanate vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Airborne overexposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.

**Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects:**

No animal data available.

**Identified Teratogens:**

No animal data available.

**Identified Reproductive toxins :**

No animal data available.

**Identified Mutagens:**

No animal data available.

~~~~ SECTION 12 ~~~~ ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:

No Data Available.

Chemical Fate :

No Data Available.

~~~~ SECTION 13 ~~~~ DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ~~~~

**Instructions:**

If transportation spill involved call CHEMTREC, (800) 424-9300.  
If temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protein foam (available at most fire departments) may be placed over the spill. Large quantities may be pumped into closed but not sealed containers for disposal. Dike spill to prevent entry into sewers, storm drains, surface waters or soil.

Minor spill: Absorb the isocyanate with sawdust or other absorbent and shovel into open top containers. Do not make pressure tight. Transport to a well-ventilated area (outside) and treat with neutralizing solution consisting of a mixture of water and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide or 5-10% sodium carbonate. Add about 10 parts of neutralizer per part of isocyanate with mixing. Allow to



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stand for 48 hours letting evolved carbon dioxide to escape.

CLEANUP: Decontaminate floor using water/ammonia solution with 1-2% added detergent letting stand over affected area for at least 10 minutes. Cover mops and brooms used for this with plastic and dispose properly (often by incineration).

~~~~ SECTION 14 ~~~~ TRANSPORT INFORMATION ~~~~

Shipping Information:

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 173

DOT Description: Isophorone Diisocyanate Mixture

6.1, UN2290, III.

~~~~ SECTION 15 ~~~~ REGULATORY INFORMATION ~~~~

**(Not meant to be all inclusive-selected regulations represented)**

**US Regulations:**

**Status Of Substances Lists:**

The Concentrations Shown In Section II Are Maximum Ceiling Levels (Weight %) to be used for calculations for regulations.

A reportable quantity is a quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Act (CERCLA).

If a spill of a substance exceeds it's reportable quantity (RQ) in CFR 302.3, Table 40 302.4 Appendix A & 302.4 Appendix B, the release must be reported to The National Response Center At (800) 424-8802, The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), And community emergency coordinators likely to be affected.

**Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:**

None

Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986 (SARA) Title III Requires emergency planning based on the Threshold Quantities (TPQ'S) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ'S) In 40 CFR 355 Appendix A&B Extremely Hazardous Substances. The emergency planning and release requirements of 40 CFR 355 apply to any facility at which there is present any amount of any extremely hazardous substance (EHS) equal to or in excess of it's Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

**Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:**

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 Extremely Hazardous Substance RQ:100# TPQ:100#

EPCRA 40 CFR 372 (Section 313) Requires EPA and the States to annually collect data on releases of certain toxic materials from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). This information must be included in all MSDS'S that are copied and distributed or compiled for this material. Reporting Threshold: Standard: A facility must report if it manufactures (including imports) or processes 25,000 pounds or more or otherwise uses 10,000 pounds or more of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year.

**Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:**

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**See Section II**

The components of this product are listed or excluded from listing on the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) chemical substance inventory. Mixtures shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the Components Which Comprise One Percent (By Weight Or Volume) or greater of the Mixture, except that the mixture shall be assumed to present carcinogenic hazard if it has a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater. The remaining percentage of unspecified ingredients, if any, are not contained in above DeMinimis concentrations and/or are believed to be non-hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), and may consist of pigments, fillers, defoamers, wetting agents, resins, dryers, anti-bacterial agents, water and/or solvents in varying concentrations.

**International Regulations:**

**Canadian WHMIS:**

Class D, Subdivision B, Division 1

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):**

All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL. See Section II For Composition/Information on Ingredients

**EINECS:**

Polyalkoxylated Polyol            CAS#9003-11-6            EINECS#:NONE

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Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9            EINECS#:223-861-6

This chemical substance is not listed in a priority list (as forseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances.)

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4-methyl-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one CAS#108-32-7            EINECS#:203-572-1

This chemical substance is not listed in a priority list (as forseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances.)

**State Regulations:**

**California:**

California Proposition 65: The following Statement is made in order to comply with The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

"WARNING: This product contains the chemical(s) appearing below known to the State of California to:

**A: Cause Cancer**

None known.

\*If tinted contains Carbon Black: CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contain trace amounts of Crystalline Silica: CAS#14808-60-7

**B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :**

None known.

In addition to the above named chemical(s) (if any), this product may contain trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm

**Delaware:**

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:

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Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9      DRQ 100#

**Florida:**

Listed As Toxic    Isophorone Diisocyanate    CAS#4098-71-9

**Massachusetts:**

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 Code: 2,4,\*E,F6,F8,F9

**Michigan:**

None known

**Minnesota:**

The following are listed in the Minnesota Hazardous  
Substances List

| Chemical Name           | CAS#      | Codes | Hazards | Carcinogen? |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Isophorone Diisocyanate | 4098-71-9 | AN    | SKIN    | NO          |

**New Jersey:**

New Jersey Right To Know Hazardous Substances

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 DOT #2290, Substance # 1068  
TPQ <500lbs:100 EHS: yes

**New York:**

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9 RQ AIR:1#, RQ LAND/WATER:1#

**Pennsylvania:**

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9      CODE:E

**Washington:**

Isophorone Diisocyanate CAS#4098-71-9

| Washington Air Contaminant: | ppm     | mg/Cubic Meter |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------------|
| TWA                         | .005    | .45            |
| STEL                        | .02     | Unknown        |
| Ceiling                     | Unknown | Unknown        |

Skin:Preventative measures should be taken to prevent or reduce skin  
absorption.

~~~~ SECTION 16 ~~~~ OTHER INFORMATION ~~~~

HMIS® III

Health : 3

Flammability : 1

Physical Hazard : 1

*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

HMIS® III Personal Protection : K

This rating is for the product as it is packaged. This rating will need
to be adjusted by the user based on conditions of use.

The information contained herein relates only to the specific
material identified. United Coatings believes that such information
is accurate and reliable as of the date of this material safety data
sheet, but no representation, guarantee or warranty, expressed or
implied, is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of
the information. To assure proper use & disposal of these materials &
the safety & health of employees & customers, United Coatings urges
persons receiving this information to make their own determination as
to the information's suitability and completeness for their
particular application.