#elastuff 310 part b

~~~~	PRODUCT NAME: #ELASTUFF 310 PART B MED GRAY PRODUCT CODE: EL-310-B-XX SECTION 1 ~~~~ MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ~~~~
	Manufacturer's Name Address: Quest Construction Products : 1465 Pipefitter Street : N Charleston SC 29405 : INITIAL (FIRST CALL) CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300INFORMATION PHONE TOLL FREE DATE REVISED: April 2012
~~~~	SECTION 2 ~~~~ HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ~~~~
	Reportable ComponentsCAS NumberMM HG @ TempWeight %Polyether diol25322-69-4<177F/25C<75OSHA PEL: N/E, ACGIH TLV: N/E, STEL: N/EAIHA WEEL: 10mg/m3, TWA as aerosol
	Diethyltoluenediamine 68479-98-1 0.97mmHg 259F126C <30 No exposure limits established for this chemical.
	Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7 N/A N/A <2 Contains: Titanium dioxide, CAS#13463-67-7, ACGIH TLV TWA: 10mg/m3, total dust, OSHA PEL TWA: 15mg/m3, total dust. Aluminum hydroxide, CAS#21645-51-2, no exposure limits established. Note: Titanium Dioxide has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Product Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. WHMIS: D2A-Very toxic material causing other toxic effects. ~ * Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372. # Indicates carcinogenic chemical. 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.
~~~~	Detertial Health Effects
	<pre>Potential Health Effects Eyes: Contact with vapor and/or spray mist may result in irritation, contact with liquid may result in severe irritation Skin: Contact causes moderate skin irritation. Causes drying of the skin. Ingestion: Can result in irritation &amp; 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</pre>

Inhalation: Vapor or spray mist can cause headache, nausea and irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

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

# Eyes:

Immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. If redness, itching, or burning sensations persist consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

# Skin:

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Under a safety shower,flush skin with large amounts of running water for at least 15 min. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Consult a physician immediately. Discard or decontaminate clothing and shoes before reuse.

## Ingestion:

If person is conscious give two glasses of water (16 oz) but do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously lower head to avoid aspiration into lungs, 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 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: No specific antidote. Supportive care, treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

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

Flammable Properties Flash Point: 275F/135C Lower Flammable Limits: N/A Upper Flammable Limit: N/A Auto Ignition Temperature: Not available Extinguishing Media: Foam, CO2, dry chemical, water fog or spray, as appropriate for surrounding fire.

### Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products and oxygen deficiency. Use water spray to cool fire exposed structures and to cool fire exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible rupture of container.

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

Small Spill:

Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (NIOSH approved respirator, gloves, goggles etc) dike and absorb with inert material such as sand and remove all liquid with the use of an explosion proof vacuum system. Remove all sources of ignition. If unable to remove as a liquid, then begin to absorb with sand, saw dust or commercial absorbent, and scoop up and place in approved containers for proper disposal. Decontaminate all clothing and the spill area with a detergent and large amounts of water. Dispose as an industrial waste in a manner acceptable to good waste management practice and in compliance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Large Spill: Use same procedure as small spill. ~~~~ SECTION 7 ~~~~ HANDLING AND STORAGE ~~~~

Handling & Storage:

Keep from freezing. Keep container cool and dry. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Keep product containers tightly closed when not in use. Avoid subjecting this product to extreme temperature variations.

Other Precautions:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full. Do not pressurize, puncture, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or otherwise expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electrical charges, electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and/or emit toxic vapors causing injury or death. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers, especially drums, should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Concentrated vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits and storage tanks and other confined spaces. Vapors could migrate to sources of ignition. Closed containers may explode due to pressure build-up if exposed to extreme heat. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep out of the reach of children.

~~~~ 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 concentraions of diisocyanate below the expsure limit. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental

concentrations.

Respiratory Protection: Follow OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.134 for respirator use. Use a respirator that respirator supplier has demonstrated to be effective for isocyanate vapors when concentrations exceed the recommended limits. (The hazardous properties of both part A and part B may be exhibited when combined. Air purifying, cartridge type, respirators are not approved for protection from isocyanates). Where over-spray is present, or if concentration of vapors is unknown, or high concentrations are present, fresh air-line respirators or selfcontained breathing apparatus should be used.

Skin Protection: The use of nitrile rubber gloves is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.

Eye Protection: Isolate the area immediately; prevent unauthorized entry. Chemical goggles, unless a full-face piece respirator is used. Eye protection worn must be compatible with respiratory protection system employed.

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

Boiling Range: 586F/308C Melting Point: N/A Specific Gravity(H2O=1): 1.0317 Vapor Density(Air=1): Heavier than air Vapor Pressure: <1.0 mmHg @ 77F/25C Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) : Unknown 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: Slightly soluble Appearance: Slightly viscous liquid. Odor: MILD ODOR pH: N/A ~~~~ SECTION 10 ~~~~ STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~

Stability: Stable Conditions To Avoid: Moisture will lead to product performance degradation. If contaminated with water or other incompatible materials, container may become pressurized. Smoking, open flames, sparks, heat, and other potential source of ignition, including static electricity. Extremely hot or cold temperatures and mixing/applying in inadequately ventilated areas.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with oxidizers, acids, and water or ambient moisture. Also avoid extreme temperatures, sparks or other sources of ignition.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Thermal decomposition may yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, flammable tetrahydrofuran, and other

flammable and toxic vapors.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur, however this product will react with water.

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

\*Data is for individual components of preparation. Materials having a known chronic/acute effects on eyes: NO DATA Materials having a known dermal toxicity. Polyether Diol CAS# 25322-69-4 Dermal LD50: Rabit >2g/kg

Diethyltoluenediamine CAS# 68479-98-1 Dermal LD50 (rat, 24 hr): >2,000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) : >2,000 mg/kg Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >10 g/kg

Materials having a known oral toxicity. Polyether Diol CAS# 25322-69-4 Oral LD50: Rat>5g/kg Diethyltoluenediamine CAS# 68479-98-1 Oral LD50 (rat): 542-738mg/kg

TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 Oral LD50 (rat) >25 g/kg

Materials having a known Inhalation hazard: Polyether diol CAS# 25322-69-4 Inhalation LC50 (1hr rat): >200mg/L TITANIUM DIOXIDE CAS#13463-67-7 LC50 (rat)>6.82 mg/l(4 hr)

Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects: Headache, nausea, abdominal pain and irritation of the nose, throat and lungs. Skin and eye irritation.

Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects: No animal data available. Identified Teratogens: NO DATA Identified Reproductive toxins : NO DATA. Identified Mutagens: Diethyltoluenediamine CAS# 68479-98-1 Ames test (salmonella sp.): Mutagen with or without metabolic activation. Unscheduled DNA synthesis (in vitro - rat hepatocytes): Not mutagenic. Gene mutation (in vitro - mammalian cell): Mutagenic. Micronucleus test (in vivo - mouse): Not clastogenic.

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

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals: Polyether Diol CAS# 25322-69-4 LC50 (rainbow trout{Salmo gairdneri}, 96hr): >10,000mg/L (nominal, static). LC50 (Bluegill, 96hr): 1700mg/L (nominal, static). LC50

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(Inland silverside, 96hr): 650mg/L (nominal, static). Diethyltoluenediamine CAS# 68479-98-1 LC50 (golden orfe, 48hr): 194mg/L EC50 (Daphnia Magna, 48hr): <1mg/L EC10 (Pseudomonas sp, 16hr): 170mg/L Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 96 Hr LC50 (Fathead minnows)>1,000 mg/l

Chemical Fate : Product spills on porous surfaces can contaminate groundwater.

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

Instructions:

Dispose of unused product or contaminated product and materials used in cleaning up spills or leaks in a manner approved for this material. Empty containers will retain product residue and vapors and are subject to proper waste disposal, as above. Care must be taken to prevent environmental contamination from the use of this material. The user of this material has the responsibility to dispose of unused material, residues and containers in compliance with all relevant local, state and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment storage and disposal for hazardous and/or nonhazardous wastes. Generally your local waste transfer station can advise you.

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

Shipping Information: DOT Hazard Class .....Not regulated TDG Hazard Class .....Not regulated

~~~~ 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 KNOWN

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

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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: NONE KNOWN

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: 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 a 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 - POISONOUS AND INFECTIOUS MATERIALS Division 2 Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects Subdivision B - Toxic Materials Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL/NDSL. See Section II For Composition/Information on Ingredients. EINECS: All of the components of this product are listed in the EINECS inventory or are exempt from notification requirements. 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

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trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm Delaware: NONE KNOWN Florida: NONE KNOWN Idaho: Massachusetts: Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 SUBSTANCE CODES:4 Michigan: NONE KNOWN Minnesota: Polyether Diol CAS# 25322-69-4 LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST: CODES: А HAZARDS: \_\_\_ CARNINOGEN? NO Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 Listed In The Minnesota Hazardous Substances List: Codes: А *Hazards:* Carcinogen? NONew Jersey: NONE KNOWN New York: NONE KNOWN Pennsylvania: Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 CODE:--Washington: Titanium Dioxide (Total Dust) CAS#13463-67-7 Washington Air Contaminant: mg/Cubic Meter ррт TWAUNK10 STEL UNKUNK CEILING UNKUNK SKIN:UNK Wisconsin: West Virginia ~~~~ SECTION 16 ~~~~ OTHER INFORMATION ~~~~ HMIS® III Health : 2 : 1 Flammability Physical Hazard : 0 \*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects HMIS® III Personal Protection : J 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

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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.