

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial preparation date: 02.11.2019

Revision date: 06.07.2023

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SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product name: J-B Weld Plastic Bonder Tan - Part B

Product code: 50133



Recommended use of the product and restriction on use

Relevant identified uses: Not determined or not applicable.

Uses advised against: Not determined or not applicable.

Reasons why uses advised against: Not determined or not applicable.

Manufacturer or supplier details

Manufacturer:

United States

J-B Weld Company, LLC

400 CMH Road

Sulphur Springs, TX 75482

903-885-7696

info@jbweld.com

Emergency telephone number:

United States

CHEMTREC

Transportation Emergencies (24 hour): 800-424-9300 or

703-527-3887

Poison Control Centers (24 hour): medical emergencies 800-222-1222

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

GHS classification:

Reproductive toxicity, category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements:

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified: None

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Identification	Name	Weight %
CAS number: 14807-96-6	Talc	25-30
CAS number: 110-85-0	Piperazine	0.1-0.5
CAS number: 1318-02-1	Zeolite	0.5-1.5
CAS number: 280-57-9	1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	0.1-0.5
CAS number: 9082-00-2	Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1)	25-27
CAS number: 68909-20-6	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	1-5
CAS number: 25723-16-4	Propylidynetrimethanol, propoxylated	35-40
CAS number: 71011-26-2	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, compds. with hectorite	25-30
CAS number: 57047-34-4	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1)	3-5

Additional Information:

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR §1910.1200).

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General notes:

Not determined or not applicable.

After inhalation:

Loosen clothing as necessary and position individual in a comfortable position

Maintain an unobstructed airway

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

After skin contact:

Rinse affected area with soap and water

If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical attention

After eye contact:

Rinse/flush exposed eye(s) gently using water for 15-20 minutes

If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical attention

After swallowing:

Rinse mouth thoroughly

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Seek medical attention if irritation, discomfort, or vomiting persists

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms and effects:

Not determined or not applicable.

Delayed symptoms and effects:

Not determined or not applicable.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment

Specific treatment:

Not determined or not applicable.

Notes for the doctor:

Not determined or not applicable.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

Use appropriate fire suppression agents for adjacent combustible materials or sources of ignition
Water spray, foam, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire-fighting:

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors
Hazardous decomposition products may include Aldehyde, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Carbon monoxide, Ketones, Nitrogen oxides, Chlorine compounds, halogenated hydrocarbons

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

Use typical firefighting equipment, self-contained breathing apparatus, special tightly sealed suit

Special precautions:

Not determined or not applicable.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Ensure adequate ventilation
Ensure air handling systems are operational
Wear protective eye wear, gloves and clothing

Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment
Prevent from reaching drains, sewer or waterway
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Wear protective eye wear, gloves and clothing
Absorb with non-combustible liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth (clay), acid binders, universal binders)
Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations

Reference to other sections:

Not determined or not applicable.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Avoid breathing mist or vapor.

Do not eat, drink, smoke or use personal products when handling chemical substances.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Keep container tightly sealed.

Protect from freezing and physical damage.

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Only those substances with limit values have been included below.

Occupational Exposure limit values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
United States (OSHA)	Talc	14807-96-6	OSHA PEL Ceiling 20 mppcf
	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	68909-20-6	OSHA PEL TWA 5 mg/m ³ (respirable - particulates not otherwise classified)
	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	68909-20-6	OSHA PEL TWA 15 mg/m ³ (total dust - particulates not otherwise classified)
ACGIH	Talc	14807-96-6	ACGIH TLV TWA 2 mg/m ³ ; (Inhalable particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica)
	Piperazine	110-85-0	8-Hour Exposure Limit (TLV-TWA): 0.03 ppm
NIOSH	Talc	14807-96-6	NIOSH REL TWA 2.0 mg/m ³

Biological limit values:

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Information on monitoring procedures:

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls.

Biological monitoring may also be appropriate for some substances.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use or handling.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor and mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits (Occupational Exposure Limits-OELs) indicated above.

Personal protection equipment

Eye and face protection:

Safety goggles or glasses, or appropriate eye protection.

Skin and body protection:

Select glove material impermeable and resistant to the substance.

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact.

Respiratory protection:

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If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn.

General hygienic measures:

- Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Not determined or not available.
Odor threshold	Not determined or not available.
pH	Not determined or not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined or not available.
Initial boiling point/range	Not determined or not available.
Flash point (closed cup)	>200 °C
Evaporation rate	Not determined or not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not determined or not available.
Upper flammability/explosive limit	Not determined or not available.
Lower flammability/explosive limit	Not determined or not available.
Vapor pressure	Not determined or not available.
Vapor density	Not determined or not available.
Density	Not determined or not available.
Relative density	Not determined or not available.
Solubilities	Not determined or not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not determined or not available.
Auto/Self-ignition temperature	Not determined or not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not determined or not available.
Dynamic viscosity	16,000 - 30,000 cps (25 °C)
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined or not available.
Explosive properties	Not determined or not available.
Oxidizing properties	Not determined or not available.

Other information

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Chemical stability:

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Conditions to avoid:

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Heat.

Exposure to moisture.

Incompatible materials:

Alkalis, isocyanates, oxidizers, Phosphorus compounds, strong acids, strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products:

None known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data: No data available.

Substance data:

Name	Route	Result
Piperazine	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 8,300 mg/kg
	oral	LD50 Mouse: 6,200 mg/kg
1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	oral	LD50 - Rat - 1,700 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data:

No data available.

Substance data:

Name	Result
Piperazine	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	Irritating to the skin.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data:

No data available.

Substance data:

Name	Result
1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	Corrosive effect on the eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data:

No data available.

Substance data:

Name	Result
Piperazine	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Carcinogenicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data: No data available.

Substance data: No data available.

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International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

Name	Classification
Talc	Group 3 - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Zeolite	Group 3

National Toxicology Program (NTP): None of the ingredients are listed.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data:

No data available.

Substance data: No data available.

Reproductive toxicity

Assessment:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Product data:

No data available.

Substance data:

Name	Result
Piperazine	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data:

No data available.

Substance data: No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data:

No data available.

Substance data: No data available.

Aspiration toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data:

No data available.

Substance data: No data available.

Information on likely routes of exposure:

No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

No data available.

Other information:

No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Acute (short-term) toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data: No data available.

Substance data: No data available.

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Chronic (long-term) toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product data: No data available.

Substance data: No data available.

Persistence and degradability

Product data: No data available.

Substance data:

Name	Result
Piperazine	Readily biodegradable in water.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product data: No data available.

Substance data: No data available.

Mobility in soil

Product data: No data available.

Substance data:

Name	Result
Piperazine	Moderately Mobile (Koc: 507)

Other adverse effects: No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods:

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to properly characterize all waste materials according to applicable regulatory entities. Do not dispose of waste into sewer. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemicals or used container. Send to licensed waste management company

SECTION 14: Transport information

United States Transportation of dangerous goods (49 CFR DOT)

UN number	Not regulated
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
UN transport hazard class(es)	None
Packing group	None
Environmental hazards	None
Special precautions for user	None

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

UN number	Not regulated
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
UN transport hazard class(es)	None
Packing group	None
Environmental hazards	None
Special precautions for user	None

International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA-DGR)

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UN number	Not regulated
UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
UN transport hazard class(es)	None
Packing group	None
Environmental hazards	None
Special precautions for user	None

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code	
Bulk Name	None
Ship type	None
Pollution category	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

United States regulations

Inventory listing (TSCA):

14807-96-6	Talc	Listed
110-85-0	Piperazine	Listed
1318-02-1	Zeolite	Not Listed
280-57-9	1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	Listed
9082-00-2	Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1)	Listed
25723-16-4	Propylidynetrimethanol, propoxylated	Listed
71011-26-2	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, compds. with hectorite	Listed
57047-34-4	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1)	Not Listed
68909-20-6	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	Listed

Significant New Use Rule (TSCA Section 5): None of the ingredients are listed.

Export notification under TSCA Section 12(b): None of the ingredients are listed.

SARA Section 302 extremely hazardous substances: None of the ingredients are listed.

SARA Section 313 toxic chemicals: None of the ingredients are listed.

CERCLA: None of the ingredients are listed.

RCRA: None of the ingredients are listed.

Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA): None of the ingredients are listed.

Massachusetts Right to Know:

14807-96-6	Talc	Listed
110-85-0	Piperazine	Listed
1318-02-1	Zeolite	Not Listed

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280-57-9	1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	Not Listed
9082-00-2	Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1)	Not Listed
25723-16-4	Propylidynetrimethanol, propoxylated	Not Listed
71011-26-2	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, compds. with hectorite	Not Listed
57047-34-4	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1)	Not Listed
68909-20-6	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	Not Listed

New Jersey Right to Know:

14807-96-6	Talc	Listed
110-85-0	Piperazine	Listed
1318-02-1	Zeolite	Not Listed
280-57-9	1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	Not Listed
9082-00-2	Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1)	Not Listed
25723-16-4	Propylidynetrimethanol, propoxylated	Not Listed
71011-26-2	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, compds. with hectorite	Not Listed
57047-34-4	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1)	Not Listed
68909-20-6	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	Not Listed

New York Right to Know:

14807-96-6	Talc	Not Listed
110-85-0	Piperazine	Listed
1318-02-1	Zeolite	Not Listed
280-57-9	1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	Listed
9082-00-2	Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1)	Not Listed
25723-16-4	Propylidynetrimethanol, propoxylated	Not Listed
71011-26-2	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, compds. with hectorite	Not Listed
57047-34-4	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1)	Not Listed

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68909-20-6	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	Not Listed
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Pennsylvania Right to Know:

14807-96-6	Talc	Listed
110-85-0	Piperazine	Listed
1318-02-1	Zeolite	Not Listed
280-57-9	1,4-Diazabicyclooctane	Not Listed
9082-00-2	Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1)	Not Listed
25723-16-4	Propylidynetrimehanol, propoxylated	Not Listed
71011-26-2	Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, compds. with hectorite	Not Listed
57047-34-4	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with α -hydro- ω -hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1)	Not Listed
68909-20-6	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica	Not Listed

California Proposition 65:

⚠WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Talc and Quartz/Sand which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and Acronyms: None

Disclaimer:

This product has been classified in accordance with OSHA HCS 2012 guidelines. The information provided in this SDS is correct, to the best of our knowledge, based on information available. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, storage, transportation and disposal and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials, unless specified in the text. The responsibility to provide a safe workplace remains with the user.

NFPA: 0-1-0

Initial preparation date: 02.11.2019

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End of Safety Data Sheet



PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 11.16
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 12/07/2023
Print Date: 12/07/2023
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A
Synonyms	50139 (PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black) Part A
Other means of identification	UFI:FNUF-G4VH-S003-E75Q, S4UF-F4R4-X004-F5P8

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use manufacturers directions
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

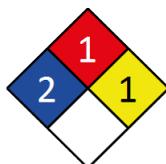
Registered company name	J-B Weld Company LLC
Address	400 CMH Road TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696
Fax	Not Available
Website	WWW.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	InfoTrac
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies: 800-535-5053 or (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poison Control Centers: Medical Emergencies 800-222-1222 (24 hours)

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Respiratory system) (Inhalation)

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
101-68-8	30-40	<u>4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)</u>
9048-57-1	20-25	<u>MDI, propoxylated</u>
25686-28-6	10-15	<u>MDI homopolymer</u>
57596-50-6	5-10	<u>MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether</u>
108-32-7	1-5	<u>propylene carbonate</u>
1318-02-1	10-15	<u>zeolites</u>
14807-96-6*	10-15	<u>Talc</u>
68611-44-9	1-5	<u>silica amorphous</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. <p>Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:

- ▶ This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity.
- ▶ Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
- ▶ Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure.
- ▶ Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
- ▶ Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
- ▶ Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line.

Continued...

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- ▶ Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids.
- ▶ Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion.
- ▶ Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions.
- ▶ There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux; Medical Toxicology]

NOTE: Isocyanates cause airway restriction in naive individuals with the degree of response dependant on the concentration and duration of exposure. They induce smooth muscle contraction which leads to bronchoconstrictive episodes. Acute changes in lung function, such as decreased FEV1, may not represent sensitivity.

[Karol & Jin, Frontiers in Molecular Toxicology, pp 56-61, 1992]

Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

SECTION 5 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.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ▶ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Polyurethane polymer is a combustible material which may be ignited if exposed to an open flame. Decomposition from fire can produce significant amounts of carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide, in addition to nitrogen oxides, isocyanates, and other toxic products. Because of the flammability of the material, it may be treated with flame retardants, almost all of which are considered harmful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ▶ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. <p>- 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.</p> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) isocyanates hydrogen cyanide and minor amounts of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>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 may then occur</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<p>Consider storage under inert gas. for commercial quantities of isocyanates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Isocyanates should be stored in adequately banded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding. Pre-polymers need not be segregated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>The substance may be or contains a 'metalloid'</p> <p>The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine.</p> <p>Silicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas ▶ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide ▶ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ▶ may react with fluorine, chlorates ▶ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate ▶ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates are electrophiles, and as such they are reactive toward a variety of nucleophiles including alcohols, amines, and even water. Upon treatment with an alcohol, an isocyanate forms a urethane linkage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A range of exothermic decomposition energies for isocyanates is given as 20-30 kJ/mol. ▶ The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. ▶ For example, in 'open vessel processes' (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in 'closed vessel processes' (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	Not Available	Not Available	0.02 ppm / 0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate	0.005 ppm / 0.05 mg/m ³	Not Available	0.020 (10-minute) ppm / 0.2 (10-minute) mg/m ³	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zeolites	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	zeolites	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zeolites	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m ³ / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	zeolites	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³ / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	zeolites	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Talc	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Talc	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (containing asbestos)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use asbestos limit
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Soapstone	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (not containing asbestos)	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Talc	Talc (containing no asbestos and less than 1% quartz) - respirable	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica amorphous	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica amorphous	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	silica amorphous	Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth	80 (%SiO ₂) mg/m ³ / 20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica amorphous	Silica, amorphous	6 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	0.45 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	29 mg/m ³	40 mg/m ³	240 mg/m ³
zeolites	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
zeolites	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	18 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³	1,200 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	18 mg/m ³	100 mg/m ³	630 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	120 mg/m ³	1,300 mg/m ³	7,900 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	45 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³	3,000 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	18 mg/m ³	740 mg/m ³	4,500 mg/m ³
propylene carbonate	34 mg/m ³	370 mg/m ³	2,200 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	75 mg/m ³	Not Available
MDI, propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
MDI homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
zeolites	Not Available	Not Available
Talc	1,000 mg/m ³	Not Available
MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m ³	Not Available
propylene carbonate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
MDI, propoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
MDI homopolymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
propylene carbonate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All processes in which isocyanates are used should be enclosed wherever possible. ▶ Total enclosure, accompanied by good general ventilation, should be used to keep atmospheric concentrations below the relevant exposure standards. ▶ If total enclosure of the process is not feasible, local exhaust ventilation may be necessary. <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation 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. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT use skin cream unless necessary and then use only minimum amount. ▶ Isocyanate vapour may be absorbed into skin cream and this increases hazard.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>All employees working with isocyanates must be informed of the hazards from exposure to the contaminant and the precautions necessary to prevent damage to their health. They should be made aware of the need to carry out their work so that as little contamination as possible is produced, and of the importance of the proper use of all safeguards against exposure to themselves and their fellow workers. Adequate training, both in the proper execution of the task and in the use of all associated engineering controls, as well as of any personal protective equipment, is essential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream.

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

For spraying or operations which might generate aerosols:

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- ▶ In certain circumstances, personal protection of the individual employee is necessary. Personal protective devices should be regarded as being supplementary to substitution and engineering control and should not be used in preference to them as they do nothing to eliminate the hazard.
- ▶ However, in some situations, minimising exposure to isocyanates by enclosure and ventilation is not possible, and occupational exposure standards may be exceeded, particularly during on-site mixing of paints, spray-painting, foaming and maintenance of machine and ventilation systems. In these situations, air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard must be used.
- ▶ **Organic vapour respirators with particulate pre-filters and powered, air-purifying respirators are NOT suitable.**
- ▶ Personal protective equipment must be appropriately selected, individually fitted and workers trained in their correct use and maintenance. Personal protective equipment must be regularly checked and maintained to ensure that the worker is being protected.
- ▶ Air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard should be used during the clean-up of spills and the repair or clean-up of contaminated equipment and similar situations which cause emergency exposures to hazardous atmospheric concentrations of isocyanate.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off-White Liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.288
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	200	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	100	Taste	
Evaporation rate	<1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.013	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available
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SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. ▶ Presence of elevated temperatures.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.</p>
Eye	<p>This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.</p>
Chronic	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern. Isothiocyanates may cause hypersensitivity of the skin and airways. Fully reacted polyurethane polymer is chemically inert. No exposure limits have been established in the U.S. by OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) or ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists). It is not regulated by OSHA for carcinogenicity. Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop. Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. The chemistry of reaction of isocyanates, as evidenced by MDI, in biological milieu is such that in the event of a true exposure of small MDI doses to the mouth, reactions will commence at once with biological macromolecules in the buccal region and will continue along the digestive tract prior to reaching the stomach. Reaction products will be a variety of polyureas and macromolecular conjugates with for example mucus, proteins and cell components. Animal testing shows that polymeric MDI can damage the nasal cavities and lungs, causing inflammation and increased cell growth.</p>

PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >6200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.368 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg /24 hours Dermal Sensitiser *Respiratory Sensitiser (g.pig) [* = Bayer CCINFO 2133615]

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	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2200 mg/kg ^[2] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
MDI, propoxylated	TOXICITY
	Not Available
MDI homopolymer	IRRITATION
	Not Available
zeolites	TOXICITY
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
Talc	IRRITATION
	dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]
	Not Available
MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane, triether	TOXICITY
	Not Available
	Not Available
silica amorphous	TOXICITY
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.09<0.84 mg/l4h ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]
propylene carbonate	IRRITATION
	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating ** [Grace]
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
Legend:	TOXICITY
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]
	Eye (rabbit): 60 mg - moderate Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin (human): 100 mg/3d-I moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg moderate Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI)	Inhalation (human) TClO: 0.13 ppm/30 mins Eye (rabbit): 0.10 mg moderate Aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates may cause airway toxicity and skin sensitization. Monomers and prepolymers exhibit similar respiratory effect. Of the several members of diisocyanates tested on experimental animals by inhalation and oral exposure, some caused cancer while others produced a harmless outcome.
MDI HOMOPOLYMER	as polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate
ZEOLITES	Inhalation (-) LC50: >18.3 mg/l/1hr for sodium aluminosilicate, zeolite A: Skin (rabbit): non-irritating Eye (rabbit): slight [Grace]
SILICA AMORPHOUS	Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]
PROPYLENE CARBONATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. for propylene carbonate: Numerous adequate and reliable acute toxicity tests are available on propylene carbonate. Oral and dermal tests meet OECD and EPA test guidelines. Propylene carbonate is practically nontoxic following acute exposures; the oral LD50 is >.5000 mg/kg and the dermal LD50 is >3000 mg/kg.
PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A & 4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI) & MDI, PROPOXYLATED & MDI HOMOPOLYMER & MDI, PROPYLENE GLYCOL, TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE, TRIETHER	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms.

PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A

	<p>Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.</p>
PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A & SILICA AMORPHOUS	<p>For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d.</p> <p>In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin.</p> <p>When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated.</p>
PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A & 4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI) & MDI, PROPOXYLATED & MDI HOMOPOLYMER	<p>Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia.</p>
4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI) & MDI HOMOPOLYMER & MDI, PROPYLENE GLYCOL, TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE, TRIETHER & SILICA AMORPHOUS	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
4,4'-DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI) & PROPYLENE CARBONATE	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
MDI, PROPOXYLATED & MDI, PROPYLENE GLYCOL, TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE, TRIETHER	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	672h	Fish	61-150	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	95.24-134.37mg/l	Not Available
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=10mg/l	2

MDI, propoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

MDI homopolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=10mg/l	2

zeolites	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	100-1800mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	1
	ERC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1000mg/l	1
	EC10(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.9mg/l	1

Continued...

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Talc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7202.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	89581.016mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Algae or other aquatic plants	918.089mg/l	2

MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

silica amorphous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14.1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>86mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	217.576mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1033.016mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>=10000mg/l	1

propylene carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	900mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>900mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	1000mg/l	1

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Amorphous Silica: Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert. It is not biodegradable.

Aquatic Fate: Due to its insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process.

For Silica:

Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	LOW (Half-life = 1 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.24 days)
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
propylene carbonate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	LOW (BCF = 15)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
propylene carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.41)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	LOW (KOC = 376200)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
propylene carbonate	LOW (KOC = 14.85)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Disposal instructions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not 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 authorised landfill.

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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.

- ▶ **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.
- ▶ **DO NOT recycle spilled material.**
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	Not Available
MDI, propoxylated	Not Available
MDI homopolymer	Not Available
zeolites	Not Available
Talc	Not Available
MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available
propylene carbonate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	Not Available
MDI, propoxylated	Not Available
MDI homopolymer	Not Available
zeolites	Not Available
Talc	Not Available
MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available
propylene carbonate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)

MDI, propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

MDI homopolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

zeolites is found on the following regulatory lists

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International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Talc is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US NIOSH Carcinogen List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

silica amorphous is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US - California - Biomonitoring - Priority Chemicals

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Carcinogen List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Carcinogens Listing

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

propylene carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

Continued...

PlasticBonder™ Syringe Black - Part A

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	5000	2270

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
101-68-8	30-40	4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **silica amorphous**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI); MDI, propoxylated; MDI homopolymer; Talc; MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether; propylene carbonate)
China - IECSC	No (MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether)
Japan - ENCS	No (MDI, propoxylated; zeolites; MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (MDI, propoxylated; MDI homopolymer; MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (MDI, propoxylated; MDI, propylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,triether)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/07/2023
Initial Date	09/11/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
10.16	12/06/2023	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Accidental release measures - Spills (major)

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS 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.

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