

SCP Dropliner Isocyanate Safety Data Sheet

IDENTIFICATION

Product ID | SCP DropLiner Isocyanate

Product Name | SCP DropLiner Isocyanate

Revision Date | December 1st 2021

Version | 1.0

Manufacturer | Specialty Coating Products

Address | 3370 Nacogdoches, Ste. 218, San Antonio TX 78217

Emergency Number (210) 930-4313

Information Number | (210) 930-4313

Recommended Use Polyurethane component, Industrial chemicals

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5

Eye Irritation - Category 2

Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) - Category 1

Classification

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) - Category 3

Pictograms





Harmful if inhaled

May be harmful if swallowed

Causes serious eye irritation

Hazardous Statements - Health

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

Causes skin irritation

May cause an allergic skin reaction

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statements -Prevention

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

In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Keep container tightly closed.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Response

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

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Specific treatment (see first-aid on this label).

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, regional and local laws.

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	
0000101-68-8	4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	34% - 57%	
0009082-00-2	POLYGLYCOL 15(POLYMER OF GLYCERINE, ETHYLENEOX	27% - 45%	
0000108-32-7	CARBONIC ACID, CYCLIC PROPYLENE ESTER	1.20% - 4.8%	
0026447-40-5	MDI (MONOMER)	0.18% - 3.5%	

FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eve Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. If exposed/If you feel unwell/lf concerned:

Isocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the exposure limits or guidelines can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing difficulty). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits or guidelines with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the exposure limits or guidelines may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g. fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

Causes skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove.

May cause eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

May cause irritation of the digestive tract; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Specific antidotes or neutralizers to isocyanates do not exist. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

FIRE-FIGHTING METHODS

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, fog or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing

Media

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards in Case

n Case | Fire will produce irritating and toxic gases. Decomposition products may include carbon oxides, of Fire | nitrous gases, isocyanate vapors.

Fire-Fighting Procedures

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighter protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

ACCIDENTIAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Recommended | Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained **Equipment** | breathing apparatus (SCBA). Breathing protection is required.

Personal Precautions | DO NOT breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Environmental **Precautions**

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For small amounts: Absorb isocyanate with suitable absorbent material. Shovel into open container. Do not make container pressure tight. Move container to a well-ventilated area (outside). Spill area can be decontaminated with the following recommended decontamination solution: Mixture of 90 % water, 8 % concentrated ammonia, 2 % detergent. Add at a 10 to 1 ratio. Allow to stand for at least 48 hours to allow escape of evolved carbon dioxide. For large amounts: If temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protein foam or other suitable foam (available from most fire departments) may be placed over the spill. Transfer as much liquid as possible via pump or vacuum device into closed but not sealed containers for disposal. For residues: The following measures should be taken for final cleanup: Wash down spill area with decontamination solution. Allow solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

General

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

All containers must be properly labelled.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Suitable materials for containers: Carbon steel (Iron), High density polyethylene (HDPE), Low density polyethylene (LDPE), Stainless steel 1.4301 (V2). Formation of CO2 and build-up of pressure possible. Outage of containers should be filled with dry inert gas at atmospheric pressure to avoid reaction with moisture. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Storage temperature: 60 - 80°F. Protect against moisture.

EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity.

Cover as much of the exposed skin as possible to prevent all skin contact. Use of an apron and overboots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. When workers are facing concentrations above the occupational exposure limits they must use appropriate certified respirators. When atmospheric levels may exceed the occupational exposure limit (PEL or TLV) NIOSH-certified air-purifying respirators equipped with an organic vapor absorbent and particulate filter can be used as long as appropriate precautions and change out schedules are in place. For emergency or non-routine, high exposure situations, including confined space entry, use a NIOSH-certified full facepiece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	CAN_ONsmg	CAN_ONsppm	CAN_ONtmg	CAN_ONtppm	NIOSH Carcinogen	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Name	VLE Alteracion Efecto a la Salud	VLE Connotacion	VLE CToP (mg/m3)	VLE CToP (ppm)	VLE PPT (mg/m3)	VLE PPT (ppm)	Kancero-genu kategorija	UK_WEL_Health -United Kingdom_ Workplace Exposure Standard Health Effects
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Name	UK_WEL_Notes - United Kingdom_Workpl ace Exposure Standard Notes	UK_WELsmg - United Kingdom_Workplace Exposure Limit STEL Shortterm exposure limit (15-minutes) mg/m3	UK_WELsppm - United Kingdom_Workplace Exposure Limit STEL Shortterm exposure limit (15-minutes) ppm	UK_WELtmg - United Kingdom_Workplace Exposure Limits TWA Longterm exposure limit (8-hour Time- Weighted	UK_WELtppm -	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
No applicable	-	-	=	=	=	-	-	-

chemical								
Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	IOELV Directive	IOELV Notations	IOELV STEL (mg/m3)	IOELV STEL (ppm)
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Name	IOELV TWA (mg/m3)	IOELV TWA (ppm)	FR_ED984_Obser vation_Sante - France, ED 984, Observation des effet sur la santé	FR_ED984_VLCT_ or_VLE_15min_m g_m3 - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites court terme (VLCT) ou Valeure limites d'exposition (VLE) 15 minute, mg/m3	FR_ED984_VLCT_ or_VLE_15min_pp m - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites court terme (VLCT) ou Valeure limites d'exposition (VLE) 15 minute, ppm	FR_ED984_VLCT_ or_VLE_5min_mg _m3 - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites court terme (VLCT) ou Valeure limites d'exposition (VLE) 5 minute, mg/m3	FR_ED984_VLCT_ or_VLE_5min_pp m - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites court terme (VLCT) ou Valeure limites d'exposition (VLE) 15 minute, ppm	FR_ED984_VLEP - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites d'exposition professionnelle
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Name	FR_ED984 _VLEP_Date - France, ED 984, Date	FR_ED984_VLEP_ mg_m3 - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites d'exposition professionnelle miligram per cubic meter	FR_ED984_VLEP_ ppm - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites d'exposition professionnelle ppm	FR_TMP - France, Tableaux des maladies professionnelles				
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-				

resp - respiratory, sens - sensitization

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant FR_ED984_VLEP_mg_m3 - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites d'exposition professionnelle miligram per cubic meter, FR_ED984_VLEP_ppm - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites d'exposition professionnelle ppm, FR_ED984_Observation_Sante - France, ED 984, Observation des effet sur la santé, FR_ED984_VLEP - France, ED 984, Des Valeure limites d'exposition professionnelle, ACGIH TWA (ppm), UK_WELtmg - United Kingdom_Workplace Exposure Limits TWA Long-term exposure limit (8-hour Time-Weighted Average) mg/m3, UK_WELtppm - United Kingdom_Workplace Exposure Limits TWA Long-term exposure limit (8-hour Time-Weighted Average) ppm, ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, VLE Alteracion Efecto a la Salud, VLE Connotacion, VLE PPT (ppm), Kancero-genu kategorija, UK_WEL_Health - United Kingdom_Workplace Exposure Standard Health Effects, NIOSH TWA (ppm), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3), OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA TWA (ppm), NIOSH Carcinogen regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density 9.60000 lb/gal
Density VOC 0.00000 lb/gal
% VOC 0.00000%
Specific Gravity 1.19184
Appearance Liquid
Odor Threshold Aromatic

Odor Description No Data Available PH No Data Available Water Solubility Reacts with water

Flammability Flash point at or above 200°F/93°C

Flash Point Symbol No Data Available

Flash Point 309 °F

Viscosity 500-1000 cPs
Lower Explosion Level Upper Explosion Level Vapor Pressure Heavier than air
Vapor Density Heavier than air
Freezing Point No Data Available
Melting Point No Data Available

Low Boiling Point 302 °F

High Boiling Point No Data Available Auto Ignition No Data Available Decomposition Pt No Data Available **Evaporation Rate** No Data Available Coefficient Water/Oil No Data Available

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions To Avoid | Avoid Moisture

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350 F (177 C), may cause polymerization. Reacts with water, with formation of carbon dioxide. Risk of bursting. Reacts with alcohols. Reacts with acids. Reacts with alkalies. Reacts with amines. Risk of exothermic reaction. Risk of polymerization. Contact with certain rubbers and plastics can cause brittleness of the substance/product with subsequent loss in strength.

Incompatible Materials

Water, Amines, Alkalines, Acids, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys and substances/products that react with isocyanates.

Hazardous

Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), dense black smoke, **Decomposition Products** Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanates, Isocyanic Acid, other undetermined compounds.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure

Skin Contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion, Inhalation

Acute Toxicity

Harmful if inhaled

May be harmful if swallowed

Aspiration Hazard No data available.

Carcinogenicity No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity No data available.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated.

Causes serious eye irritation

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Isocvanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization, Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor.

Causes skin irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation

0000101-68-8 4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (rat): 369-490 mg/m3 (aerosol) (4-hour exposure) (1)

LC50 (rat): 178 mg/m3 (17.4 ppm) (duration of exposure not reported) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 10,000 mg/kg (1,2) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 10,000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,200 mg/kg (3)

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity No data available.

Mobility in Soil No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Other Adverse Effect | No data available.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws. Incinerate in a licensed facility. Dispose of in a licensed facility. Do not discharge substance/product into sewer system.

Waste Disposal

Steel drums must be emptied and can be sent to a licensed drum re-conditioner for reuse, a scrap metal dealer or an approved landfill. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers since residue is difficult to remove. Under no circumstances should empty drums be burned or cut open with gas or electric torch as toxic decomposition products may be liberated. Do not reuse empty containers. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	IATA Information	IMDG Information	U.S. DOT	
UN Number	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
Proper shipping name	name N/A N/A		N/A	
Hazard class:	Not Applicable	Not Applicable Not Applicable		
Packaging Group:	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Hazardous substance (RQ):	No Data Available	No Data Available	Data Available No Data Available	
Marine Pollutant:	Not Applicable	pplicable Not Applicable Not Applicable		
Note / Special Provision:	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:	No Data Available	ole No Data Available No Data Available		

REGULATORY INFORMATION

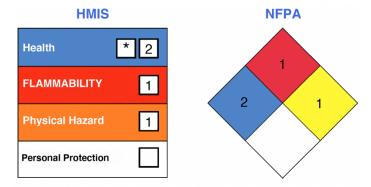
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List	
0000101-68-8	4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	34% - 57%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,TSCA, EU_EINECS,EU_EC_Inventory	
0009082-00-2	POLYGLYCOL 15(POLYMER OF GLYCERINE, ETHYLENEOX	27% - 45%	DSL DSL,SARA312,TSCA	
0000108-32-7	CARBONIC ACID, CYCLIC PROPYLENE ESTER	1.20% - 4.8%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,EU_EINECS,E U_EC_Inventory	
0026447-40-5	MDI (MONOMER)	0.18% - 3.5%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,EU_EINECS,E U_EC_Inventory	

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, Canada_NPRI, DSL, EU_EC_Inventory, EU_EINECS, MX_LAAR_Primer - LISTADO DE ACTIVIDADES ALTAMENTE RIESGOSAS PRIMER, MX_LAAR_Segundo - LISTADO DE ACTIVIDADES ALTAMENTE RIESGOSAS Segundo, SARA312, SNAC, TSCA regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical sub- stances); Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS – Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant); LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.



Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

DISCLAIMER

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VERSION 1.0