

SEI Chemical Material Safety Data Sheet
SMP-200 Mold Proofer Fluoro Base

SECTION 1: Product and Company Identification

SEI Chemical
3430 Union Pacific Ave
Los Angeles, CA90023
Phone: 323-263-4575
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Product: SEI SMP-200 Mold Proofer fluoro Base
Product ID No: SMP-200
Chemical Family: Mixture
Chemical Name: Mixture
Synonyms: Fluoro-polyurethane clear coating
Emergency Phone: 800-255-3924
DATE OF LAST REVISION: 12/9/2007

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) contains environmental, health and toxicology information for your employees. Please make sure this information is given to them. It also contains information to help you meet community Right To Know emergency response reporting requirements under SARA TITLE III and many other laws. If you resell this product, this MSDS must be given to the buyer or the information incorporated into your MSDS. This MSDS complies with 29CFR 1910.1200 (The Hazard Communication Standard).

SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT.

WARNING! Color: Colorless. Form: liquid. Odor: hydrocarbon solvent

Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents have been contaminated with water. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Respiratory sensitizer. Lung damage and respiratory sensitization may be permanent. May cause allergic skin reaction. Skin sensitizer.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry: Skin Contact, Inhalation, Eye Contact

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Skin Allergies, Eczema, Asthma, Respiratory disorders.

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HUMAN EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Inhalation

Acute Inhalation:

Diisocyanate or polyisocyanate 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

Chronic Inhalation

As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates or polyisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates or polyisocyanates at levels well below the exposure limits or guidelines. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air, or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Sensitization can be permanent. Chronic overexposure to diisocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent.

Skin

Acute Skin:

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

Chronic skin

Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and , in some cases, skin sensitization.

Eye

Acute Eye:

Causes eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

Chronic Eye:

Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis.

Ingestion

Acute Ingestion:

Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Carcinogenicity:

No Carcinogenic substances as defined by IARC, NTP and/or OSHA.

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SECTION 3: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components

MATERIAL OR COMPONENTS	CAS Number	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Aliphatic Polyisocyanate homopolymer	28182-81-2	25-50	NE	NE
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate monomer	822-06-0	<0.15	Not found	0.005 ppm (TWA)
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	98-56-6	25-50	NE	NE
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	<2	200ppm (TWA)	200ppm (TWA)

Note: NE=None Established

SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Then remove contact lenses, if easily removable, and continue eye irrigation for not less than 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with soap and water. Use lukewarm water if possible. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Inhalation

Move to an area free from further exposure. Get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Notes to physician

Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation as needed. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision. Skin: This compound is a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn. Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound. Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

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SECTION 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, water spray for large fires.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Firefighters should wear NFPA compliant structural firefighting protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus and NFPA compliant helmet, hood, boots and gloves. Avoid contact with product. Decontaminate equipment and protective clothing prior to reuse. During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards

Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are contaminated with water (CO₂ formed). Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Large fires can be extinguished with large volumes of water applied from a safe distance, since reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Procedures

Evacuate non-emergency personnel: isolate the area and prevent access. Remove ignition sources. Notify management. Put on protective equipment. Control source of the leak. Ventilate. Contain the spill to prevent spread into drains, sewers, water supplies or soil. Call Bayer at 1-800-412-923 for assistance and advice. Major Spill or Leak (Standing liquid): To minimize vapor, cover the spillage with fire fighting foam (AFFF). Released material may be pumped into closed, but not sealed, metal container for disposal. Process can generate heat. Minor Spill or Leak (Wet surface): Cover spill area with suitable absorbent material (Kitty Litter, Oil-Dri®, etc). Saturate absorbent material with neutralization solution and mix. Wait 15 minutes. Collect material in open-head metal containers. Repeat applications of decontamination solution, with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated. Check for residual surface contamination. Swype® test kits have been used for this purpose. Apply lid loosely and allow containers to vent for 72 hours to let carbon dioxide (CO₂) escape.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization

Neutralization solutions:

- (1) Colorimetric Laboratories Inc. (CLI) decontamination solution.
- (2) A mixture of 75% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Poly-Tergent SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10) and 5% n-propanol.
- (3) A mixture of 80% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Poly-Tergent SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10).
- (4) A mixture of 90% water, 3-8% ammonium hydroxide or concentrated ammonia, and 2% liquid detergent.

SEI requires that SEI Chemical be immediately notified (Phone: 818-998-3536) when this product is unintentionally released from its container during its course of distribution, regardless of the amount

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released. Distribution includes transportation, storage incidental to transportation, loading and unloading. Such notification must be immediate and made by the person having knowledge of the release.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Storage Temperature:

Minimum: -34C (-29.2F)

Maximum: 50C (122F)

Storage Period

6 Months @ 25C (77F)

Handling/Storage Precautions

Outside or detached storage is preferred due to fire hazard. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static electricity sparks. Store in No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Empty containers will contain product residues and still exhibit similar hazards as when full.

Do not breathe vapors, mists, or dusts. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate levels below the exposure limits. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in a confined space, or if the exposure limit is exceeded. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gasses created by overheating or burning this material. Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Further Info on Storage Conditions

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (28182-81-2)

SEI Exposure Limit

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.5mg/m³

SEI Exposure Limit

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 1.00 mg.m³ (15 min)

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate (822-06-0)

US.ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.005ppm

SEI Exposure Limit

Ceiling Limit Value: 0.02ppm

Industrial Hygiene/Ventilation Measures

Good industrial hygiene practices dictates that worker protection should be achieved through engineering controls, such as ventilation, whenever feasible. When such controls are not feasible to achieve full

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protection, the use of respirators and other personal protective equipment is mandated. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination. Curing ovens must be

ventilated to prevent emissions into the workplace. If oven off-gases are not vented properly (i.e. they are released into the work area), it is possible to be exposed to airborne monomeric HDI.

Respiratory Protection

A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate-containing environments (air-purifying or fresh air-supplied) may be necessary for spray applications or other situations such as high temperature use which may produce inhalation exposures. A supplied-air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) is recommended. Before an air-purifying respirator can be used, air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of HDI monomer and HDI polyisocyanate. Specific conditions under which air-purifying respirators can be used are outlined in the following sections.

Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (CFR 1910.134). **SPRAY APPLICATION:** A. Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate-based coatings are spray applied, some form of respiratory protection should be worn. During the spray application of coatings containing this product the use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists: -the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or -the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit); or -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or -operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 19CFR 1910, 146). A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing spray paint environments and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met: -The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times 8 hour TWA exposure limit): and -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and -a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

NON-SPRAY OPERATIONS: A. During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch-making, brush or roller application, etc., at elevated temperatures (for example, heating of material or application to a hot substrate), it is possible to be exposed to airborne isocyanate vapors. Therefore, when the coatings system will be applied in a non-spray manner, a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists: -the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known: or -the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) ours (10 times the 8 hour TWA exposure limit): or -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits); or -operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146). a properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate -containing paint environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met: -The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times 8 hour TWA exposure limit): and -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and -a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a

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change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

Hand Protection

Gloves should be worn., Nitrile rubber gloves., Butyl rubber gloves., Neoprene gloves

Eye Protection

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include a chemical safety goggle, or chemical safety goggle in combination with a full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash.

Skin and body protection

Avoid all skin contact. Depending on the conditions of use, cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact., Gloves, long sleeved shirts and pants.

Medical Surveillance

All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted. Refer to the Bayer pamphlet (Medical Surveillance Program for Isocyanate Workers) for additional guidance.

Additional Protective Measures

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Follow all label instructions.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties
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Form:	liquid
Color:	Colorless
Odor:	Hydrocarbon
pH:	Not Established
Boiling Point/Range:	
Flash Point:	-9C/16F, Closed Cup
Upper Explosion Limit:	Not Established
Lower Explosion Limit:	Not Established
Vapor Pressure:	78 mm Hg @ 20C (68F)
Specific Gravity:	1.34 @20C (68F)
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble – Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO2 gas
Autoignition Temperature:	445C (833F)
Bulk Density:	Approximately 11.2 lb/gal

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SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Reactions

Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350F (177C), may cause polymerization.

Stability

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

Materials to avoid

Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys. Can attack many plastics, resins, and rubbers.

Hazardous decomposition products

By Fire and High Heat: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke, Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data for this Product

Not established, but expected to be essentially the same as the Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate. (See below). Methyl Ethyl Ketone has shown teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.

Toxicity Data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50:>5,000 mg/kg (Rat)

Estimated Value

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 390-453 mg/m³, aerosol, 4 hrs (Rat, Male/Female)

RD50: 20.8 mg/m³, 3hrs

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50:>5,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin Irritation

Rabbit, Draize, Slightly irritating

Eye Irritation

Rabbit, Draize, Slightly irritating

Sensitization

Dermal: sensitizer (guinea pig, Maximization Test (GPMT))

Dermal: non-sensitizer (Guinea pig, Buehler)

Inhalation: non-sensitizer (guinea pig)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

3 wks, inhalation: NOAEL: 3.7 – 4.3 mg/m³, (Rat)

90ds, inhalation: NOAEL: 3.3-3.4 mg/m³, (Rat)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecological Data for this product

Not Established

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Expected to be essentially the same as the Ecological data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (see following)

Ecological Data for Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Biodegradation

0%, Exposure time: 28 Days, Not readily biodegradable.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: >100 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 96 hrs)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC0:>100 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 48 hrs)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50:>1,000 mg/l, (Green algae (/Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 hrs)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50:>1,000 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 hrs)

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions

Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

SECTION 14: Transportation Information

Land transport (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: Paint
Hazard Class or Division: 3
UN/NA Number: UN1263
Packaging Group: II
Hazard Label(s): Flammable Liquid

RSPA/DOT Regulated Components:

Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate

Reportable Quantity: 40,000 lb

Sea transport (IMDG)

Not Found

Air transport (ICAO/IATA)

Not Found

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazcom Standard Rating: Hazardous

US. Toxic Substances Control Act: Components listed on the TSCA Inventory

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):

Components

None

SARA /Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

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Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard, Reactivity Hazard, Flammable Liquid Hazard

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A):

Components

None

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 372.65) – Supplier Notification Required:

Components

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)

US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261):

If discarded in its purchased form, this product would be found in Group 4-A, Halogenated Hydrocarbons. Do not mix with Group 4-B. Will result in fire, explosion or violent reaction.

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.20-24)

State Right-To-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists:

Weight %	Components	CAS-No.
>45%	p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	98-56-6
>40%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2

California Prop. 65:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain any of the listed chemicals, which the state of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

European Regulations:

EC RISK AND SAFETY PHRASES:

R11	Highly flammable.
R 36/37	Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
S2	Keep out of reach of children.
S9	Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition-No Smoking
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges

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SECTION 16: Other Information

NFPA 704M Rating

Health	2
Flammability	4
Reactivity	1
Other	

0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme

HMIS Rating

Health	2*
Flammability	3
Physical Hazard	1

0=Minimal 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=Serious 4=Severe

*=Chronic Health Hazard

The method of hazard communication for SEI Chemical is comprised of Product Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets. HMIS and NFPA ratings are provided by SEI Chemical as a customer service. The handling of products containing reactive HDI polyisocyanate/prepolymer and/or monomeric HDI requires appropriate protective measures referred to in this MSDS. These products are therefore recommended only for use in industrial or trade (commercial) applications. They are not suitable for use in Do-It-Yourself applications.

Contact person: V.C. Bud Jenkins
Telephone: 800-804-3978
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DISCLAIMER

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