Safety Data Sheet
AP Fill 420 Part A

SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product name AP Fill 420 Part A

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Part A of two component, structural polyurethane foam.

Supplier's details

Name Alchemy-Spetec
Address 4508 Bibb Blvd
         Tucker GA 30084
Telephone (404) 618-0438

Emergency phone number(s)

Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-527-3887

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Hazard classification
GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200
Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation
Skin irritation - Category 2
Eye irritation - Category 2B
Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1
Skin sensitisation - Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

Label elements
Hazard pictograms
Signal word: DANGER!

Hazards
Causes skin and eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

Prevention
Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves.
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.

Disposal
Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards
No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Synonyms: Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate
This product is a substance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diphenylmethane</td>
<td>9016-87-9</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate</td>
<td>101-68-8</td>
<td>&gt;= 30.0 - &lt;= 50.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note
Note: CAS 101-68-8 is an MDI isomer that is part of CAS 9016-87-9.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures
General advice:
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use resucer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.
**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**Hazardous combustion products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

**Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

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**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

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Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. This material is hygroscopic in nature. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Storage stability
Storage temperature: 15 - 35 °C (59 - 95 °F)  Storage Period: 6 Month

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters
If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Type of listing</th>
<th>Value/Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,4’-Methylenedianilinodiisocyanate</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.005 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>0.02 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.005 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.2 mg/m³ 0.02 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection
Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (“EVAL”). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride (“PVC” or “vinyl”). Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for
which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Musty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>0.4 ppm Based on Literature for MDI. Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/range</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
<td>forms crystals below 10°C Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>decomposes prior to boiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>closed cup &gt;204 °C (399 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>&lt; 0.00001 mmHg at 25 °C (77 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</td>
<td>8.5 Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Density (water = 1)</td>
<td>1.23 at 25 °C (77 °F) / 25 °C Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water solubility</td>
<td>insoluble, reacts, evolution of CO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: noctanol/water</td>
<td>Reacts with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>&gt;600 °C (1,112 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Viscosity</td>
<td>160 - 240 mPa.s at 25 °C (77 °F) ASTM D4889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinematic Viscosity</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity:** Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.

**Chemical stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.
Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

Typical for this family of materials.
LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Typical for this family of materials.
LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low volatility. However, certain operations may generate vapor or mist concentrations sufficient to cause respiratory irritation and other adverse effects. Such operations include those in which the material is heated, sprayed or otherwise mechanically dispersed such as drumming, venting or pumping. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.49 mg/l
For similar material(s): 4,4’-Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8).
LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Aerosol, 2.24 mg/l
For similar material(s): 2,4’-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1).
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 0.387 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

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May stain skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**
May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

**Sensitization**
Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.
Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

Reexposure to extremely low isocyanate concentrations may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.
Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest.
Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.
Effects may be delayed.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**
Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

**Carcinogenicity**
Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m3) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

**Teratogenicity**
In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive toxicity**
No relevant data found.

**Mutagenicity**
Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

*Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

**Toxicity**

**Acute toxicity to fish**
The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species. Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to bacteria**
EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**
EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**
EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l
EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

**Persistence and degradability**

**Biodegradability:** In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

**4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

**Mobility in soil**
In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods:** DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

SECTION 14: Transport information

**DOT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper shipping name</th>
<th>Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (MDI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN 3082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</th>
<th>Not regulated for transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

| Not regulated for transport |

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312**

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Components
- Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues, CASRN 9016-87-9
- 4,4’-Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate, CASRN 101-68-8

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103
Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

Components
- 4,4’-Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate, CASRN 101-68-8, RQ (RCRA Code) 5000 lbs RQ

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:
To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Prop. 65
This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)
All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision
Identification Number: 38095 / A001 / Issue Date: 08/22/2018 / Version: 17.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend
- ACGIH: USA, ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- C: Ceiling
- Dow IHG: Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
- OSHA Z-1: USA, Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- TWA: Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR -
Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50% of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

**Further information/disclaimer**

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SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product name AP Fill 420 Part B

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Part B of two component, structural polyurethane foam.

Supplier's details

Name Alchemy-Spetec
Address 4508 Bibb Blvd
        Tucker GA 30084
Telephone (404) 618-0438

Emergency phone number(s)
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-527-3887

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A
- Toxic to reproduction, Cat. 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Precautionary statement(s)

- **P201** Obtain special instructions before use.
- **P202** Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- **P264** Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- **P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- **P305+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- **P308+P313** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- **P337+P313** If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- **P405** Store locked up.
- **P501** Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1 (trade secret)*</td>
<td>1 – 5 % (weight)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2 (trade secret)*</td>
<td>&lt; 1 % (weight)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

*The specific chemical identities and/or actual concentrations or actual concentration ranges for one or more listed components are being withheld as trade secrets under the US regulation 29 CFR 1910.1200(i).

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

**General advice**

First aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**If inhaled**

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain.

**In case of skin contact**

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a poison center or doctor if irritation develops or persists. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

**In case of eye contact**

Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention/advice.
Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

If swallowed
Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11

**SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

**Suitable extinguishing media**
Use water fog, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**
Fire or intense heat may decompose the product into carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen oxides.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters**
Do not scatter material with high pressure water streams. 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, irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture.

**Further information**
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**
Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Where exposure level is known, wear approved respirator suitable for the level of exposure. If exposure level is unknown, wear approved, positive pressure, self-contained respirator. In addition to the protective clothing in section 8, wear impermeable boots.

**Environmental precautions**
Prevent product from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**
Remove sources of ignition. Stop and contain / dam the spill. Absorb spill with inert material (vermiculite / diatomaceous earth). Shovel material into appropriate container for disposal.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. If contamination with isocyanates is suspected, do not reseal container because of possible rupture due to pressure buildup. Always slowly vent container when opening to relieve any pressure buildup.

Ideal storage temperature is 65°F-75°F (18°C-24°C). Handling and storage should be in accordance with Local, State/Provincial or Federal regulations. Average shelf life is 2-3 months from date of manufacture. This product is hygroscopic. Containers should be tightly sealed to prevent moisture contamination. Do not expose to high temperatures for any length of time.

Specific end use(s)
See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: (not specified)
Component 2 (trade secret)*
ACGIH: 5 mg/m3 TLV® inhalation

Appropriate engineering controls
Use only with adequate ventilation. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
Tightly fitting safety goggles. If splash hazard, wear face shield (8-inch minimum). Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU). Ensure that eyewash stations and/or safety showers are close to the workstation location if working with concentrated product.

Skin protection
Wear protective gloves. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.
Body protection
Wear protective clothing. Clothing with full length sleeves and pants should be worn. Selection of additional items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection
Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

Environmental exposure controls
Do not let product enter drains.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)</td>
<td>Opaque to amber liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Faint odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>&lt;32 °F (0°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>&gt;300 °F (149°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Non-flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper/lower flammability limits</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper/lower explosive limits</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density</td>
<td>(AIR=1) &gt;1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>Water: Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat. React with isocyanates, including MDI, to polymerize.

Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.
Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks. Incompatible products. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials
Oxidizing agents and acids.

Hazardous decomposition products
Fire or intense heat will decompose the product into smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Likely Routes of Exposure: Eye contact. Skin contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Components:
Component 2
LD50 Oral - Rat - 3,000 mg/kg
LD50 Skin - Rabbit - > 2,000 mg/kg

Symptoms (including delayed and immediate effects):
Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain.
Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Skin corrosion/irritation
May cause skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available.

Carcinogenicity
IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by IARC.
ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

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Component 2

STOT-single exposure
No data available.

STOT-repeated exposure
No data available.

Aspiration hazard
No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
No data available on product

Persistence and degradability
No data available on product

Bioaccumulative potential
No data available on product

Mobility in soil
No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

Other adverse effects
No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than State or Federal requirements.

Disposal of contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

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. Dispose of per local, state and federal guidelines as required by your specific local.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
Not dangerous goods
IMDG
Not dangerous goods

IATA
Not dangerous goods

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID
CAS number: 149-57-5

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Common name: 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID
CAS number: 149-57-5

California Prop. 65 Components
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Ethylene glycol
CAS number: 107-21-1

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical name: 1H-Imidazole, 1,2-dimethyl-
CAS: 1739-84-0

Chemical name: Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-
CAS: 149-57-5

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer
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