

Safety Data Sheet

ELASTOSPRAY® 8000A ISOCYANATE

Revision date : 2011/03/18
Version: 1.5

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(30232235/SDS_GEN_US/EN)

1. Product and Company Identification

Use: Chemical, Raw material

Company
BASF CORPORATION
100 Campus Drive
Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

24 Hour Emergency Response Information
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP

Chemical family: aromatic isocyanates
Synonyms: POLYMETHYLENE POLYPHENYLISOCYANATE

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency overview

CAUTION:
CONTAINS DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (CAS No. 101-68-8). INHALATION OF MDI MISTS OR VAPORS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, BREATHELESSNESS, CHEST DISCOMFORT AND REDUCED PULMONARY FUNCTION. OVEREXPOSURE WELL ABOVE THE PEL MAY RESULT IN BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL SPASMS AND PULMONARY EDEMA. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES HAS BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE, INCLUDING REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION WHICH MAY BE PERMANENT. ACUTE OR CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, RESULTING IN ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTIONS INCLUDING WHEEZING, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING.
AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND EYES.
SKIN OR EYE CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION.
ANIMAL TESTS AND OTHER RESEARCH INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT WITH MDI MAY PLAY A ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION.

State of matter: liquid
Colour: dark amber
Odour: faint odour, aromatic

Potential health effects

Primary routes of exposure:

Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquified gases.

Acute toxicity:

Of moderate toxicity after short-term inhalation. Virtually nontoxic after a single ingestion. Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact.

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Inhalation of vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Inhalation exposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.

Irritation / corrosion:

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Sensitization:

The substance may cause sensitization of the respiratory tract. Sensitization after skin contact possible. Studies in animals suggest that dermal exposure may lead to pulmonary sensitization. However, the relevance of this result for humans is unclear.

As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms, which include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. 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. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, or blistering. In those who have developed a skin sensitization, these symptoms can develop as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material, or even as a result of vapour-only exposure.

Chronic toxicity:

Carcinogenicity: A carcinogenic potential cannot be excluded after prolonged exposure to severely irritating concentrations. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity: The substance may cause damage to the olfactory epithelium after repeated inhalation. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure.

Reproductive toxicity: Repeated inhalative uptake of the substance did not cause damage to the reproductive organs.

Teratogenicity: The substance did not cause malformations in animal studies; however, toxicity to development was observed at high doses that were toxic to the parental animals.

Genotoxicity: The substance was mutagenic in various bacterial test systems; however, these results could not be confirmed in tests with mammals.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

The isocyanate component is a respiratory sensitizer. It may cause allergic reaction leading to asthma-like spasms of the bronchial tubes and difficulty in breathing. Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come into contact with isocyanates is recommended. Contact may aggravate pulmonary disorders. Persons with history of respiratory disease or hypersensitivity should not be exposed to this product. Preemployment and periodic medical examinations with respiratory function tests (FEV₁, FVC as a minimum) are suggested. An animal study indicated that MDI may induce respiratory hypersensitivity following dermal exposure. Persons with asthmatic conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases, recurrent eczema or pulmonary sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as having pulmonary sensitization (allergic asthma) to isocyanates, further exposure is not recommended.

Signs and symptoms of overexposure:

Eye irritation, skin irritation, allergic symptoms
Symptoms can appear later.

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)

Respiratory sensitization may result in allergic (asthma-like) signs in the lower respiratory tract including wheezing, shortness of breath and difficulty breathing, the onset of which may be delayed. Repeated inhalation of high concentrations may cause lung damage, including reduced lung function, which may be permanent. Substances eliciting lower respiratory tract irritation may worsen the asthma-like reactions that may be produced by product exposures.

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Potential environmental effects

Aquatic toxicity:

The product may hydrolyse. The test result maybe partially due to degradation products. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure or composition.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Content (W/W)</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>
101-68-8	38.0 %	Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
26447-40-5	< 10.0 %	MDI Mixed Isomers
9016-87-9	< 55.0 %	P-MDI

4. First-Aid Measures

General advice:

Remove contaminated clothing.

If inhaled:

Remove the affected individual into fresh air and keep the person calm. Assist in breathing if necessary. Immediate medical attention required.

If on skin:

Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

If in eyes:

In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water. Immediate medical attention required.

If swallowed:

Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Immediate medical attention required.

Note to physician

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

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash point: 220 °C (open cup)
Autoignition: No data available.

Suitable extinguishing media:

water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide, foam

Hazards during fire-fighting:

nitrous gases, fumes/smoke, isocyanate, vapour

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:

Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

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6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions:

Clear area. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Environmental precautions:

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

Cleanup:

Dike spillage.

For small amounts: Absorb isocyanate with suitable absorbent material (see § 40 CFR, sections 260, 264 and 265 for further information). 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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General advice:

If bulging of drum occurs, transfer to well ventilated area, puncture to relieve pressure, open vent and let stand for 48 hours before resealing.

Protection against fire and explosion:

No explosion proofing necessary.

Storage

Storage stability:

Storage temperature: 32 - 110 °F
Protect against moisture.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Components with workplace control parameters

Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)	OSHA ACGIH	CLV TWA value	0.02 ppm 0.005 ppm	0.2 mg/m ³ ;
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Advice on system design:

Provide local exhaust ventilation to maintain recommended P.E.L.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:

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 sorbent and particulate filter can be used as long as appropriate precautions and change out schedules are in place. Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) TC19C positive pressure air supplied respirator. 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.

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Hand protection:

Chemical resistant protective gloves should be worn to prevent all skin contact., Suitable materials may include, chloroprene rubber (Neoprene), nitrile rubber (Buna N), chlorinated polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (Pylox), butyl rubber, depending upon conditions of use.

Eye protection:

Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:

Cover as much of the exposed skin as possible to prevent all skin contact., Suitable materials may include, saran-coated material, depending upon conditions of use.

General safety and hygiene measures:

Wear protective clothing as necessary to prevent contact. Eye wash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible. Observe the appropriate PEL or TLV value. Wash soiled clothing immediately. Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	liquid	
Odour:	faint odour, aromatic	
Colour:	dark amber	
Freezing point:	3 °C	(1 ATM)
Boiling point:	200 °C	(5 mmHg)
Vapour pressure:	0.00016 mmHg	(20 °C)
Density:	1.22 g/cm ³	(20 °C)
Relative density:	1.22	(25 °C)
Bulk density:	10.17 lb/USg	(25 °C)
Viscosity, dynamic:	200 mPa.s	(20 °C)
Solubility in water:		Reacts with water.
Molar mass:	360 g/mol	

10. Stability and Reactivity

Conditions to avoid:

Avoid moisture.

Substances to avoid:

water, alcohols, strong bases, Substances/products that react with isocyanates.

Hazardous reactions:

The product is chemically stable.

Reacts with water, with formation of carbon dioxide. Risk of bursting. Reacts with alcohols. Reacts with acids. Reacts with alkalis. Reacts with amines. Risk of exothermic reaction. Risk of violent reaction. Risk of polymerization. Contact with certain rubbers and plastics can cause brittleness of the substance/product with subsequent loss in strength.

Decomposition products:

Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, aromatic isocyanates, gases/vapours

Thermal decomposition:

> 260 °C

No data available.

Oxidizing properties:

not fire-propagating

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11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral:

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Type of value: LD50
Species: rat (male/female)
Value: > 2,000 mg/kg (Directive 84/449/EEC, B. 1)

Inhalation:

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Type of value: LC50
Species: rat
Value: 0.49 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Type of value: LC50
Species: rat
Value: > 2.24 mg/l (OECD Guideline 403)
Exposure time: 1 h
An aerosol was tested.
The European Union (EU) has classified this substance as 'harmful'.

Dermal:

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Type of value: LD50
Species: rabbit (male/female)
Value: > 9,400 mg/kg

Irritation / corrosion:

Skin:

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Species: rabbit
Result: Irritating.
Method: Draize test

Eye:

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Species: rabbit
Result: Irritating.
Method: Draize test

Sensitization:

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)
Buehler test
Species: guinea pig
Result: sensitizing
Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA)
Species: mouse
Result: sensitizing
Can cause skin sensitization

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other

Species: guinea pig

Result: sensitizing

Studies in animals suggest that dermal exposure may lead to pulmonary sensitization. However, the relevance of this result for humans is unclear.

Repeated dose toxicity

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)

Experimental/calculated data:

rat (Wistar) (male/female) Inhalation 2 yrs, 6 hr/day 0, 0.2, 1, 6 mg/m3, olfactory epithelium

NOAEL: 0.2 mg/m3

LOAEL: 1 mg/m3

The substance may cause damage to the olfactory epithelium after repeated inhalation. These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure. Repeated inhalative uptake of the substance did not cause damage to the reproductive organs.

, Lung

Genetic toxicity

Experimental/calculated data:

OECD Guideline 471 Ames-test Salmonella typhimurium:with and without metabolic activation ambiguous

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)

Experimental/calculated data:

OECD Guideline 471 Ames-test Salmonella typhimurium:with and without metabolic activation ambiguous

Experimental/calculated data:

OECD Guideline 474 Micronucleus assay rat (male) Inhalation negative

No clastogenic effect reported.

Carcinogenicity

Experimental/calculated data:

OECD Guideline 453 rat Inhalation 0, 0.2, 1, 6 mg/m3

Result: Lung tumors

A carcinogenic potential cannot be excluded after prolonged exposure to severely irritating concentrations.

These effects are not relevant to humans at occupational levels of exposure.

Development

OECD Guideline 414 rat Inhalation 0, 1, 4, 12 mg/m3

NOAEL Mat.: 4 mg/m3

NOAEL Teratog.: 4 mg/m3

The substance did not cause malformations in animal studies; however, toxicity to development was observed at high doses that were toxic to the parental animals.

12. Ecological Information

Aquatic toxicity

Information on: Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)

Assessment of aquatic toxicity:

The product may hydrolyse. The test result maybe partially due to degradation products. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure or composition.

Fish

Acute:

OECD Guideline 203 static

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Brachydanio rerio/LC0 (96 h): > 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates

Acute:
OECD Guideline 202, part 1 static
Daphnia magna/EC50 (24 h): > 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic plants

Toxicity to aquatic plants:
OECD Guideline 201 static
green algae/EC0 (72 h): 1,640 mg/l

Microorganisms

Toxicity to microorganisms:
OECD Guideline 209 aquatic
aerobic bacteria from a domestic water treatment plant/EC50 (3 h): > 100 mg/l

Degradability / Persistence

Biological / Abiological Degradation

Test method: OECD Guideline 302 C (aerobic), activated sludge
Method of analysis: BOD of the ThOD
Degree of elimination: 0 % (28 d)
Evaluation: Poorly biodegradable.
Poorly biodegradable.
The product is unstable in water. The elimination data also refer to products of hydrolysis.

Hydrolysis

Test method: (abiotic)
Half-life: 20 h (25 °C)

Bioaccumulation

OECD Guideline 305 E
carp (28 d) Bioconcentration factor 200

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal of substance:

Incinerate or dispose of in a licensed facility. Do not discharge substance/product into sewer system.

Container disposal:

DRUMS:
Steel drums must be emptied and can be sent to a licensed drum reconditioner 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.

14. Transport Information

Land transport

USDOT

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

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Sea transport IMDG

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Air transport IATA/ICAO

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

Registration status:

Chemical TSCA, US released / listed

OSHA hazard category:

ACGIH TLV established; Highly toxic - inhalation; OSHA PEL established; Sensitizer; Acute target organ effects reported; Skin and/or eye irritant; Chronic target organ effects reported

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories):

Acute; Chronic

EPCRA 313:

CAS Number

Chemical name

Diisocyanates Compound Category

CERCLA RQ

5000 LBS

CAS Number

101-68-8

Chemical name

Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)

Reportable Quantity for release: 13,157.9 lb

State regulations

State RTK

MA, NJ, PA

MA, NJ, PA

CAS Number

101-68-8

9016-87-9

Chemical name

Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)

P-MDI

16. Other Information

HMIS III rating

Health: 2⁺ Flammability: 1 Physical hazard: 1

NFPA and HMIS use a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates extreme danger. Although similar, the two rating systems are intended for different purposes, and use different criteria. The NFPA system was developed to provide an on-the-spot alert to the hazards of a material, and their severity, to emergency responders. The HMIS system was designed to communicate workplace hazard information to employees who handle hazardous chemicals.

We support worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

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MSDS Prepared by:

BASF NA Product Regulations
msds@basf.com
MSDS Prepared on: 2011/03/18

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