

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

GTP-70D-3 – WHITE A COMP

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PRODUCT NAME: GTP-70D-3-WHITE A COMP

HMIS CODES: H F R P

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: GT PRODUCTS, INC.
ADDRESS: 501 INDUSTRIAL BLVD.
GRAPEVINE, TX 76051
(817) 481-7113

CONTACT INFORMATION

NAME OF PREPARER: Kevin Williams

DATE PRINTED: 12/10/2008

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / SARA III INFORMATION

Table with 4 columns: REPORTABLE COMPONENTS, CAS NUMBER, VAPOR PRESSURE MM Hg @ TEMP, WEIGHT PERCENT. Rows include DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE and DIISODECYL PHTHALATE.

*Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 INFORMATION

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.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: 491F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1) : 1.095
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower the ether.
COATING V.O.C.: 0.0 lb/gl MATERIAL V.O.C.: 0.0 lb/gl
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not soluble in water. Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO2 gas and heat

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Liquid, hydrocarbon odor

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 230F METHOD USED: COP
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME – LOWER: .3% UPPER: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Small fire: Use dry chemical powder. Large Fire: Use Water Spray, Fog or Foam.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Do not use water jet. Protective clothing for fire: Splash goggles, full suit, and gloves. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) Should be used to avoid inhalation of product.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Reacts slowly with water to produce carbon dioxide, which may rupture, closed containers. This reaction accelerates at higher temperatures. Cool closed drums with water mist. Empty Containers: "Empty" containers retain product residue

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(liquids and / or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:

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

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid high temperatures. Avoid freezing.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Avoid copper alloys. This product will react with any material containing active hydrogenous such as water, alcohol, Amine, bases, acids and any other compounds meant to react with isocyanates. The reaction with water is very slow Under 50 degrees C (122 degrees F) but is accelerated at higher temperatures. Some reactions may be violent.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

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

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

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

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Polymerization may occur at elevated temperatures in the presence of water, alkalies, tertiary amines and metal compounds.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

WARNING: This product is intended to be used as a two-component system. The mixing of these components (part A and Part B) will have hazardous associate with both part A and part B. Refer to the MSDS of each for the complete hazard Information when working with the mixture

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation at levels above the occupational exposure limit could cause respiratory sensitization and risk of serious damage to the respiratory system. The onset of respiratory systems may be delayed for several hours after exposure. A hypersensitive response to even minimal concentrations of diisocyanates may develop in sensitized persons.

Inhalation symptoms: Diisocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV or PEL can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung functions (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hypersensitivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or PEL with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure above the TLV or PEL may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasms and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs), chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonia, 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 overexposure or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates at levels well below the TLV or PEL. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath and asthma attack, could be immediate or displayed up to several hours after exposure, extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many nonspecific 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.

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SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Skin: Acute Skin: Causes irritations with symptoms of reddening, itching and swelling. Persons previously sensitized Can experience allergic reactions and symptoms of reddening, itching and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove. Contact with isocyanates can cause discoloration.

Skin: Chronic Skin: Prolonged irritation can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and in some cases, sensitization.

Animal tests on isocyanates indicates that skin contact alone may lead to an allergic respiratory reaction.

Eye: Acute Eye: Causes irritation and symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary Corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Animal test have indicated that respiratory sensitization may result from skin contact with isocyanates. Experience Indicates that direct skin contact is the route of exposure most likely to cause sensitization.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

May cause irritation; symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHROMIC)

Inhalation (acute): Irritation of respiratory tract, sensitization, and lung damage.

Inhalation (chronic): Sensitization, lung damage.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: No OSHA REGULATED:
No SPECIFIC HEALTH RISKS

Respiratory sensitizer.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Skin Allergies, Eczema, Asthma, Respiratory disorders. All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanates work area Should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, is Possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanates areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be Restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanates 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 isocyanates, no further exposure can be permitted.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

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. Get medical attention.

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 exposure, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops. After washing, cover affected skin with polyethylene glycol (300-500 molecular weight) and wash again immediately with soap and water to thoroughly remove polyethylene glycol and residual isocyanates. Repeat if necessary.

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 reaction 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.

NOTE TO A 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. Induced vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound.

Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having derma pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

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SECTION VII – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

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.

Minor spill or leak (wet Surface): Cover spill area with suitable absorbent material (kitty litter, oil-dri™, etc.). Saturate absorbent material with neutralization solution (see formulas below) and mix. Wait 15 minutes. Collect material in open-head containers. Repeat application of decontamination solution (see formulas below), with scrubbing followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated. Check for residual surface contamination. Swipe® tests have been used for this purpose. Apply lid loosely and allow container to vent for 732 hours to let carbon dioxide (CO₂) escape.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization/Decontamination

Neutralization/Decontamination Solutions:

- (1) Colorimetric Laboratories inc. (CLI) decontamination's solution.
- (2) (2) A mixture of 75% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Poly-Tergent SL-63, Tergitol TMN-10) and 5% n-propanol.
- (3) A mixture A mixture of 80% water, and 2-% 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.
- (5) Mix equal amounts of the following to total two times the estimated spill volume: (1) mineral spirits 80%, VM&P Naphtha 15% and household detergent 5%; and (2) a 50/50 mixture of monethanolamine and water.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Waster disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is 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.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Recommended Storage Temperature:

Minimum: 25C (77F)

Maximum: 30C (86F)

Recommended Storage Period 6 Months maximum

Handling/Storage Precautions:

Do not breathe vapors, mists, or dusts. Use adequate ventilation to keep isocyanates levels below the exposure limits. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in 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 concentration. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or a spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gases 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 Information on Storage Conditions:

Ideal storage temperature range is dependent on the specific polymer due to viscosity and melting point differences between the Polymers. Use 25C (77F) to 30C (86F) as a guideline to most isocyanates for optimum storage temperature. If some isocyanates are stored at or below a temperature of 25C (77F), crystallization and setting of the isocyanates may occur. Storage in a cold warehouse can cause crystals to form. These crystals can settle to the bottom of the container. If crystals do form, they can be melted easily with moderate heat. It is suggested that a container the size of a drum be warmed for 16-24 hours at sufficient temperature to melt crystals. When the crystals are melted, rolling or stirring should agitate the container, until the contents are homogenous. Since heated isocyanates will generate vapors more rapidly than product stored at 25C (77F), be sure to follow the precautions under the personal protection section of the MSDS whenever opening a heated isocyanates container.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

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

Smoking in areas where this material is used should be strictly prohibited.

When applying this product around air intake vents of buildings, take steps to assure that occupants do not get exposed vapors or spray of product.

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SECTION VIII – CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Airborne isocyanates concentrations greater than the ACGIH TLV-TWA or OSHA PEL-C (PEL) can occur in inadequately ventilated environments when isocyanates is sprayed, aerosolized, or heated. In such cases, respiratory protection must be worn. The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.139). The type of respiratory protection available includes (1) an atmosphere supplying respirator such as a self-contained breathing (SCBA) or supplied air respirator (SAR in the positive pressure or continuous flow mode, or (2) an air-purifying respirator (APR). If an APR is selected than (a) the cartridge must be equipped with an end-of service life indicator (ESLI) certified by NIOSH, or (b) a change out schedule, based on objective information or data that will ensure that the cartridges are changed out before the end of their service life, must be developed and implemented. The basis for the change out schedule must be described in the written respirator program. Further, If and APR is selected, the airborne diisocyanate concentration must be no greater than 10 Times the TLV or PEL. The recommended APR cartridge is an organic vapor/particle filter combination cartridge (ov/P100).

VENTILATION

Local exhaust should be used in maintain levels below TLV whenever isocyanates is heated, sprayed or aerosolized. Standard reference sources regarding industrial ventilation's (e.g. ACGIH Industrial Ventilation Manual) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation. To ensure that published exposure limits have not been exceeded; monitoring for airborne diisocyanate should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. NIOSH, OSHA and others have developed sampling analytical methods.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Gloves should be worn. Nitrile rubber shows excellent resistance. Butyl rubber, neoprene and PVC are also effective.

EYE PROTECTION

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

OTHE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

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. Use skin barrier cream on exposed skin.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking or using tobacco products. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product.

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SECTION IX - DISCLAIMER

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ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

TLV = Threshold Limit Value.

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

TWA = 8-hour Time Weighted Average.

STEL = Short Term Limit.

NE = None Established.

F = Fahrenheit.

C = Celcius or Centigrade.

PMCC = Pensky Martins Closed Cup.

TCC = Tag Closed Cup.

TOC = Tag Open Cup

PPM = Parts per Million.

MG/M3 = Milligrams per Cubic Meter.

LB/GL = Pounds per Gallon.

N/A = Not Applicable.

NF = Not Found.

NL = None Listed

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PRODUCT NAME: GTP-70D-3 WHITE B COMP HMIS CODES: H F R P

===== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: GT PRODUCTS, INC.
ADDRESS : 501 INDUSTRIAL BLVD.
GRAPEVINE, TX 76051

CONTACT INFORMATION

GT PRODUCTS, INC : (817) 481-7113
NAME OF PREPARER: KEVIN WILLIAMS DATE PRINTED: 12/10/2008

===== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION =====

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP		WEIGHT PERCENT
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS (STODDARD TYPE) ACGIH TLV:100ppm (TWA), OSHA PEL:500ppm (TWA)	8052-41-3	2.00	68.00 F	10%-15%

*** No toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372 are present. ***

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 INFORMATION

WARNING: Detectable amounts of chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer in lab animals are present in this product.

===== SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS =====

BOILING RANGE: 400 F SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .981
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether.
COATING V.O.C.: 0.98 lb/gl MATERIAL V.O.C.: 0.98 lb/gl
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not soluble in water.
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Colored liquid with sweet odor.

===== SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA =====

FLASH POINT: 120 F METHOD USED: TCC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 0.7 UPPER: 5.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use dry chemical foam, carbon dioxide, water fog or fine spray. Do not use direct water spray, as it will spread the fire.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Use positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Sealed drums may heat up and explode during a fire. Cool with cold water spray. Material will burn when exposed to persistent direct flame. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static

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electricity, or other sources of ignition; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum conditioner, or properly disposed of. Static Discharge: Material can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

===== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY:

Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Elevated temperatures.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Avoid oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases. Product reacts exothermally with isocyanates.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Dense black smoke, other undetermined compounds.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

===== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

WARNING: This product is intended to be used as a two-component system. The mixing of these two components (part A and part B) will have hazards associated with both part A and part B. Refer to the MSDS of each for complete hazard information when working with the mixture.

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

At ambient temperatures, prolonged exposure may develop sore throat. At elevated temperatures or by aerosol spray, the inhalation risk is increased. Symptoms include difficulty in breathing, and respiratory irritation. Other symptoms include central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness).

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

SKIN: Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

Eyes: Eye irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Skin contact: Can dry and defat skin causing cracks, irritation, and dermatitis.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Other signs of overexposure are central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness, pain in the abdomen and lower back, acute kidney failure (sudden slowing or stopping of urine production). May cause metabolic acidosis. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Acute: Skin and eye irritation. Chronic: Dermatitis.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: No OSHA REGULATED: No

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SPECIFIC HEALTH RISKS

Dermatitis.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Abrasions or cuts on the skin will lead to increased absorption through the skin.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact: In case of eye contact, flush eyes with plenty of lukewarm water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Wash clothing before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Ingestion: If ingested, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

===== SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Eliminate ignition sources. Wear appropriate personal protection during cleanup, such as impervious gloves, boots, and coveralls. Material can cause slippery conditions. Dike or dam spilled material and control further spillage, if possible. Cover spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Collect and place in appropriately marked sealable containers for disposal. Wash spill area with soap and water. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<-1m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <-7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

This product should not be released into the environment. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Recycling is the preferred method for disposing of material. Otherwise, follow all applicable state, federal and local regulations in waste classification, transportation and disposal. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to do this.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep product below 140F(60C). Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed when not in use. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb small amounts of atmospheric moisture. Avoid breathing of vapor or mist.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

If contamination with isocyanates is suspected, do not reseal containers, as pressure may develop and heat buildup and foam production may occur.

===== SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES =====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

None required under normal use: Use NIOSH approved air supplied respirator during die cleaning, high temperature

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processing, air-spray environment or when thermal decomposition is suspected. Formaldehyde generation is possible if temperatures exceed 300F.

VENTILATION

General ventilation is all that is required under normal conditions of use. If product is applied or used at elevated temperatures, use exhaust ventilation to keep concentrations at a safe level. The use of mechanical dilution ventilation is recommended whenever this product is used in a confined space, is heated above ambient temperatures, or is agitated. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to keep the concentration of vapors at a safe level.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Permeation-resistant gloves such as Butyl rubber gloves, Nitrile rubber gloves and Neoprene gloves should be used to protect the hands from contacting the product.

EYE PROTECTION

Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Wear safety shoes when handling drums.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking or using tobacco products. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product.

===== SECTION IX - DISCLAIMER =====

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- ACGIH=American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
- TLV=Threshold Limit Value.
- OSHA=Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- NIOSH=National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- TWA=8-hour Time Weighted Average.
- STEL=Short Term Exposure Limit.
- NE=None Established.
- F=Fahrenheit.
- C=Celcius or Centigrade.
- PMCC=Pensky Martins Closed Cup.
- TCC=Tag Closed Cup.
- TOC=Tag Open Cup.
- PPM=parts per million.
- MG/M3=Milligrams per cubic meter.
- LB/GL=pounds per gallon.
- N/A=Not Applicable.
- NF=Not Found.
- NL=None Listed.