

KRETUS GROUP®



Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Identification

Product Name: KRETUS® Polyaspartic, Part B (72 or 85)

Recommended Use: For residential and industrial use

Manufacturer: Kretus Group® 1055 W Struck Ave, Orange, CA 92867

Telephone: (714) 694-2061

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Number: (800) 255-3924 (CHEMTEL)

Emergency telephone numbers are to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals. All non-emergency questions should be directed to customer service.

Comments: To the best of our knowledge, this Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements of US OSHA 29 CFR1910.1200, 91/155/EEC and Canadian Hazardous Product Act.

Section 2: Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview: Combustible. May cause sensitization by skin contact (H317). Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment (H412). May cause skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritation. Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Vapors or mist may be a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to high temperatures or ignition.

Component Information/Information on Non-Hazardous Components: Contains Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (Benzene, 1-Chloro-4 (Trifluoromethyl))

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Flammable Liquid. Will burn under fire conditions but will not sustain combustion.

GHS Classification of the Substance or Mixture (29 CFR 1910.1200):

Flammable Liquid	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity	Category 2
Inhalation -- Acute toxicity	Category 4
Oral – Acute toxicity	Category 4
Respiratory Sensitization	Category 1
Skin Sensitization	Category 1

GHS label elements: Hazard pictograms/symbols



GHS Signal Word: DANGER!

GHS Hazard Statements:

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H412 – Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Flammable liquid and vapor. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

GHS Precautionary Statements:

GHS Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 P321: Specific treatment (see warning on this label).
 P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
 P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:

P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

P235: Keep Cool

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC): None known.

Other Information: Not known.

General Information: This product contains no listed carcinogens according to IARC, ACGIH, NTP and/or OSHA in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater. Repeated or prolonged contact causes sensitization, asthma and eczemas.

Read the entire SDS for a more thorough evaluation of the hazards.

Section 3: Composition/ Information on Ingredients

Substances

Chemical Name	CAS NUMBERS	% (by weight)	Comments
Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2	100ca	Acute toxicity Category 4 Inhalation. Respiratory sensitization Category 1 Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system. Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure Category 2 Inhalation Lungs.
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	136210-30-5	<0.3 ca	Acute toxicity Category 4 Oral. Acute toxicity Category 1 Inhalation. Skin corrosion Category 1 Serious eye damage Category 1 Respiratory sensitization Category 1. Skin Sensitization Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Category 3 Respiratory System.
Benzene, 1-Chloro-4(Trifluoromethyl)	98-56-6	13ca	Flammable Liquid Category 3 Skin Irritant Category 2 Eye Irritant Category 2A

See Section 11 for Toxicological Information.

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

General Advice: Seek medical advice or medical attention if condition persists.

Inhalation: Move victims into fresh air. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a doctor immediately.

Skin contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Take victim immediately to hospital to obtain medical attention. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes before reuse.

Eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes and seek advice of an eye specialist/physician. Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital. Do not remove contact lens if worn.

Ingestion: If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Parachlorobenzotrifluoride is not soluble. Do not give fluids. If spontaneous vomiting is inevitable, prevent aspiration by keeping the victim's head below the knees. Get medical attention.

Notes to Physician: No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Call the poison control center immediately if large quantities have been ingested.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: All extinguishing media are suitable. Use water with caution. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Firefighters should wear NFPA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

Avoid contact with product. Decontaminate equipment and protective clothing prior to reuse. Toxic and irritating gases/fumes, including heated diisocyanate that is considered extremely dangerous, may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition.

Hazardous Combustion Products: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, dense black smoke and other undetermined compounds.

Advice for Fire Fighters: NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire. Vapors may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapor source. Vapors or mist may be a fire and explosion hazard when exposed to high temperature or ignition. Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. Contain spill or release with a dike to prevent flow into sewers or streams. Pump into container for disposal or reclamation. Soak up small spills with absorbent material.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Evacuate surrounding areas and isolate the area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Implement site emergency response plan.

Environmental Precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers. Inform authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, drains, waterways or soil).

Containment/Clean-up Measures: Cleanup personnel must use appropriate personal protective equipment. Evacuate and keep unnecessary personnel out of spill area. Remove all sources of ignition, including flames, heat, and sparks. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dike or dam spilled material with non-combustible, absorbent material (e.g., sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth) and control further spillage, where possible. Make certain the absorbent material soaks up all liquids.

Collect and place spilled material in container (e.g., 55-gal salvage drum) for proper disposal according to appropriate local, state and federal regulations. Repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface. Do not fill the salvage container more than two-thirds full to allow for any expansion, and do not tighten the lid on the container. Store salvage container (make certain lid is loose to allow release of carbon dioxide) in a well-ventilated, isolated, and cool area for at least 72 hours. Properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

Decontaminate the spill surface area with a neutralization solution. A neutralization solution can be prepared with a combination of two solutions mixed 1:1 by volume: (Solution 1): Mineral Spirits (80%), VVM&P Naptha (15%) and Household Detergent (5%); (Solution 2): Monoethanolamine (50%) and water (50%). Other neutralization solutions include: ZEP® Commercial Heavy-Duty Floor Stripper, EASY OFF® Grill and Oven Cleaner, a solution of Simple Green® Pro HD Heavy-Duty Cleaner (50%) and Household Ammonia (50%), and a solution of Fantastic® Heavy Duty All Purpose Cleaner (90%) and Household Ammonia (10%). Check for residual contamination using Swype® test kits from Colorimetric Laboratories, Inc. (Telephone 847-803-3737) and follow directions provided by the test kits. Repeat decontamination as necessary.

Do not allow spilled material or wash water to enter sewers, surface waters or groundwater systems.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment, PPE (see Section 8). Eating and drinking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Remove contaminated PPE or clothing, wash hands and face before eating and drinking. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not get in eyes, skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment.

Storage: Storage period is 6 months after delivery. Maximum storage temperature is 26°C (80°F). Keep away from food products during use and storage. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled, unapproved or reactive containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Personnel education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Incompatible Materials or Ignition Sources: Hazardous polymerization does not occur. Avoid oxidizing agents. Avoid heat, flames and sparks. Hazardous decomposition products include chlorine and fluorine containing gases, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other undetermined compounds.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

Special Note for Exposure Control: Consult local authorities for further acceptable exposure limits.

Exposure Limits/ Guidelines		
Chemical Name	Result	ACGIH/OSHA
Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (CAS 28182-81-2)	STELs	None established
	TWAs	0.005 ppm
	PEL	None established

Engineering Measures/Controls: General dilution and local exhaust as necessary to control airborne vapors, mists, dusts, and thermal decomposition products below appropriate airborne concentration standards and guidelines. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent the build-up of explosive atmospheres and to prevent off-gases from entering the work place.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Avoid release to the environment. Construct a dike to prevent spreading of spills. Emissions from ventilation

or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Hygiene Measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating and drinking, smoking or using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use positive pressure supplied air respirator when airborne concentrations are not known, when airborne levels are 10 times the appropriate TLV, and when spraying is performed or product is applied by aerosol in a confined space or area with limited ventilation. If respirators are used, a program should be instituted to assure compliance with OSHA Standard 63 FR 1152, January 8, 1998. Contact health and safety professional or manufacturer for specific information.

A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate-containing environments, including air-purifying or fresh air-supplied, may be necessary for spray applications or other situations such as high temperature use that may produce unacceptable inhalation exposures. A supplied air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) is recommended. Before an air-purifying respirator can be used, air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of HDI monomer and HDI polyisocyanate. Specific conditions under which air-purifying respirators can be used are provided herein. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

When coatings containing isocyanate are spray applied, good industrial safety practice requires the use of some form of respiratory protection. During spray application of coatings containing this product, the use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respiratory is mandatory when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. The airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known;
2. The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours. This is 10 times the 8-hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits.
3. The airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes. This is 10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STE'L exposure limits.
4. Operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146).

A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing spray paint environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are not known;
2. The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours. This is 10 times the 8-hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits.
3. The airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes. This is 10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STE'L exposure limits.
4. A NIOSH-certified End-Of-Service-Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, pre-filters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch-making, brush, or roller application, etc., at elevated temperatures (such as in the case where material is heated or material is applied to a hot substrate), exposure to airborne isocyanate vapors is possible. In this case, when the coatings system is applied in a non-spray manner, a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respiratory is mandatory when one or more of the following conditions exists:

1. The airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known;
2. The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm averaged over eight (8) hours (10 times the 8-hour TWA exposure limit);
3. The airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8-hour TWA or the 15-minute STEL exposure limits);
4. A NIOSH-certified End-Of-Service-Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, pre-filters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

Eye/Face: Use chemical resistant goggles or safety glasses with side shields Chemical safety goggles in combination with a full face shield must be used if a splash hazard exists (ANSI Z8.1).

Hands: Use permeation resistant gloves such as PVC or nitrile rubber for limited use. Wear chemical resistant gloves such as North Silver Shield (Siebe North, Inc.) or Viton (The Chemours Company).

Skin/Body: Wear rubber or plastic apron and permeation resistant clothing, chemical-resistant gloves, and long-sleeved shirts, and pants. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Special Requirements: All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate work areas. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, no further exposure should be permitted.

General Industrial Hygiene Considerations: Keep away from food and drink. Wash hands and face after use. Educate and train workers in the safe use and handling of this product. Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available.

Key to Abbreviations

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene

NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

MSHA = Mine Safety and Health Administration

TWA = Time-Weighted Averages are based on 8h/day 40hr/week exposures

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limits are based on 15 minute exposures

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Form	Liquid
Odor	Naphthalenic-like
Color	Colorless to pale yellow
Boiling Point	Not established
Specific Gravity	1.12 +/- 0.1
Bulk Density	Not established
Flash Point	43°C (109°F)
Solubility in water	REACTS
UEL	10.5% (V) Solvent
LEL	0.9% (V) Solvent
NVW	100% ca
Volatile Organic Compounds	<50g/L

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 177°C (350°F) may cause polymerization.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible Materials: Water, amines, strong bases, alcohols, copper alloys.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, dense black smoke, hydrogen cyanide, isocyanate, isocyanic acid, and other compounds unidentified.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Data on the product is not available. Data on a similar product is provided.

ACUTE TOXICITY

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer (CAS 28182-81-2)

LD50: Oral Rat, Female $\geq 2,500$ mg/kg

LD50: Inhalation Rat, Female 0.390 mg/l 4h

LD50: Dermal Rabbit $> 2,000$ mg/kg

LD50: Dermal Rat $> 2,000$ mg/kg

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)

LD50: Oral Rat, Female 746 mg/kg

LD50: Inhalation Rat, Female 0.124 mg/l 4h

LD50: Dermal Rat $> 7,000$ mg/kg

Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (CAS 98-56-6)

LD50: Oral Rat 13000 mg/kg

LC50: Inhalation Rat 33mg/l 4h

LD50: Dermal Rabbit $> 2,000$ mg/kg

IMMEDIATE (ACUTE) EFFECTS

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer (CAS 28182-81-2)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Rabbit, 4h): Slight skin irritation
 Eye Irritation (Rabbit): Slight irritant
 Inhalation (Mouse): Respiratory sensitizer
 STDT (One-time exposure): May cause respiratory irritation
 Carcinogenicity: No data available

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)

Skin Irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive
 Eye Irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive
 Dermal (Human): Sensitizer
 Respiratory (Guinea Pig): Sensitizer

OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):

A 28-day range-finding inhalation study was conducted in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to 0, 100, 250, 500, or 1000 ppm for 6 hour/day, 5 days/week. Clinical signs included increased activity at 250 ppm and above. Liver and kidney weights were increased. Microscopic change in male kidneys stained positive for alpha-2-U globulin and the effects were considered not relevant to humans. Liver cell hypertrophy was seen at all exposure in males. Liver changes were consistent with clinical chemistry and PCBTF-blood level analysis and are believed to be an adaptive response, due to increased liver metabolism.

Gavage studies in laboratory rodents for treatment periods of 14, 28, and 90 days have demonstrated significant liver and kidney toxicity at dose levels of 400-1000 mg/kg/day. Evidence of target organ toxicity included significant increases in relative liver and kidney weights, clinical chemistry values and histopathological findings. Renal toxicity, which occurred only in male rats, was apparently due to "hyaline droplet" nephropathy and is, therefore, highly unlikely to develop in man. The NOAEL's for all these studies range from 10 to 100 mg/kg/day.

CNS effects were observed in rats exposed to PCBTF at or above 2822 ppm for 4 hours.

A 90-day (13 weeks) rat inhalation toxicity and neurobehavioral study was conducted using exposures of 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, at concentrations of 0, 10, 50, and 250 ppm. There were no PCBTF-related macroscopic observations. Microscopically, PCBTF-related centrilobular hypertrophy was present only in the livers of males and females at the high dose (250 ppm) after 13 weeks of exposure. No centrilobular hypertrophy was observed at any level among recovery animals. There were no PCBTF-related effects on the nervous system as measured by a functional observation battery, muscular activity measurements and neuropathology. A NOEL of 50 ppm was established in this study for liver hepatocyte hypertrophy in male and female rats. If the hepatocyte hypertrophy observed is considered to be an adaptive response to PCBTF, the NOAEL for this study is 250 ppm.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity: Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer (CAS 28182-81-2)

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish: LC50 100 mg/l (Zebra Fish, 96h), Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: EC50 100 mg/l (water flea, 48 h).

Toxicity: Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (cas 98-56-6)

Lc50 Fish: 11.5-15.8 mg/l *Lepomis macrochirus*.

EC50 Daphnia: 12.4 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability: Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)

Not readily degradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)

Accumulation is not expected.

Other Adverse Effects: Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)

An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not expected.

Other Information: Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)

LC0: ≥82.8 mg/l (Zebra Fish, 48 h)

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Treatment Methods: Dispose in accordance with Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Empty Container Precautions: Do not heat or cut container with electric or gas torch. Recondition or dispose of empty container in accordance with governmental laws and regulations. Do not reuse empty container without proper cleaning. Label precautions also apply to this container when empty.

Section 14: Transport Information

Signal Word: DANGER!

	14.1 UN Number	14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)	14.4 Packing Group	14.5 Environmental Hazards
DOT	1866	Resin Solution, Flammable (Contains PCBTF)	3	III	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
IMO/IMDG	1866	Resin Solution, Flammable (Contains PCBTF)	3	III	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
IATA/ICAO	1866	Resin Solution, Flammable (Contains PCBTF)	3	III	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

* Parachlorobenzotrifluoride does not sustain combustion as determined by ASTM D4206. It is therefore excepted from classification as a flammable liquid (see 40 CFR 175.20(a)(3)).

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Safety and Environmental Regulations/ Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture

SARA Hazard Classifications

State Right to Know				
Component	CAS	MA	NJ	PA
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer	28182-81-2	CAS 28182-81-2	CAS 28182-81-2	CAS 28182-81-2
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822-06-0	-	822-06-0	-
Inventory				
Component	CAS	Canada DSL	Canada NDSL	TSCA
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate Homopolymer	28182-81-2	Listed	-	Listed
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822-06-0	Listed		Listed

United States

Environment

U.S. – CERCLA/SARA – Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities: None

U.S. – SARA – Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

U.S. – CERCLA/SARA – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances TPQs: None

U.S. – CERCLA/SARA – Section 313 – Emissions Reporting: None

U.S. – CERCLA/SARA – Section 313 – PBT Chemical Listing: None

U.S. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) Components: None

U.S. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 372.65) Supplier Notification Required Components: None

U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261): Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.2, to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

United States

California Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)



WARNING: This product can expose you to parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Section 16: Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS):

<i>Scale 0-4</i>		<i>NFPA</i>	<i>HMIS</i>
4 – Severe Hazard	Health	2	2
3 – Serious Hazard	Flammability	1	1
2 – Moderate Hazard	Reactivity	0	0
1 – Slight Hazard			
0 – Minimal Hazard			

Personal Protection safety goggles, neoprene rubber gloves, vapor respirator.

Disclaimer

The information and recommendations presented herein are accurate to the best of our knowledge. User must conduct their own tests to determine the suitability of these products for their particular purposes and usage. Because of numerous factors affecting results, KRETUS GROUP® and its affiliation makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, including those of merchantability and fitness for purpose, other than material conforms to our applicable current specifications. KRETUS GROUP® assumes no legal responsibility for use or reliance on the information contained in this safety data sheet.

Revision date 10-3-16

Revision Note No information available