

18700 Southcenter Parkway
Tukwila, WA 98188
(800) 456-4226

Gaco Western

1245 Chapman Dr.
Waukesha, WI 53186
(800) 331-0196

UA-65
SERIES
POLY PART A
H.S.

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aliphatic Polyurethane

TRADE NAME: Gacoflex

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE / CALL CHEMTREC / 800-424-9300

HMIS HAZARD RATINGS

H:2 F:3 R:0 PP:I

DEGREE OF HAZARD: 4=EXTREME 3=HIGH 2=MODERATE 1=SLIGHT 0=INSIGNIFICANT

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

	% BY WT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Toluene ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ ; CAS# 108-88-3	16.7	100ppm	50ppm
Methyl ethyl ketone ⁽¹⁾ ; CAS# 78-93-3	12.5	200ppm	200ppm

(1) These chemicals are subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 reporting

(2) California Proposition 65 listed chemical

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 172-233 Deg. F **WEIGHT PER GALLON:** 11.9 +/- .5 Lbs
VAPOR DENSITY(air=1): Heavier **VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20C):**
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 49.6 +/- 0.5 % Toluene: 22
EVAPORATION RATE(ether=1): Slower Methyl ethyl ketone: 70

SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 20 Deg F. (TCC)**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Foam, CO₂, dry chemical or water fog.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Cool containers with water fog to prevent rupture. Boilover may occur when temperature of material approaches boiling point of solvent. Do not extinguish flame at leak because possibility of uncontrolled explosive reignition exists. Cut off fuel and/or allow fire to burn out. Extinguish residual fires with chemical powder or foam.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD: Spills or vapor leaks readily form flammable mixtures at or above the flash point. It is unlikely that this product will explode due to mechanical impact but fire or explosion may occur from static accumulation and discharge.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression. Skin contact can cause severe irritation, possible burns, defatting and dermatitis. Eye contact causes severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID: If overcome by vapors, remove to fresh air and if breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Eye contact: Flush immediately with water and call a physician as soon as possible. Skin

contact: Wash with soap and water and remove contaminated clothing.
 Ingestion: See a physician as soon as possible.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Dermal or inhalation most likely.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE: Repeated exposure can cause allergic reaction with development of occupational asthma. Long term exposure to low vapor concentrations may cause chronically progressive pulmonary disease. Repeated skin contact can result in sensitization.

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SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA
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STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks and open flame

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid strong oxidizing materials like liquid chlorine and concentrated oxygen.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Incomplete burning may produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

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SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES
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STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Remove all sources of ignition. Keep people away. Avoid breathing vapors. Recover free liquid and add absorbent to remainder of spill before collecting with non-sparking tools.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

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SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION
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RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Contains isocyanates when mixed with UA-65 Part B. Use self-contained or supplied air breathing apparatus in areas where the isocyanate concentrations are above the PEL or when the material is being heated, spray applied or applied in poorly ventilated areas. An air-filtering respirator may be appropriate under specified conditions.

VENTILATION (Local/Mechanical Exhaust): Explosion proof mechanical equipment capable of keeping vapor concentration below the PEL.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Chemical resistant gloves. Nitrile recommended.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety goggles or face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Eye bath & safety shower should be available.

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SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS & TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
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SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING & STORING: Keep containers closed and store in a cool dry place with adequate explosion proof ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Ground equipment to prevent accumulation of static charge.

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: Available data shows that none of the ingredients are carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic. May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful. May cause skin or eye irritation.

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UA-65
ISO PART B
H.S.

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aliphatic Polyurethane
TRADE NAME: Gacoflex

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HMIS HAZARD RATINGS

H:2 F:3 R:1 PP:I

DEGREE OF HAZARD: 4=EXTREME 3=HIGH 2=MODERATE 1=SLIGHT 0=INSIGNIFICANT

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

	% BY WT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Methyl isobutyl ketone ⁽¹⁾ ; CAS# 108-10-1	13.6	100ppm	75ppm
Xylene ⁽¹⁾ ; CAS# 1330-20-7 *	18.5	100ppm	150ppm
Isophorone diisocyanate ⁽¹⁾ ; CAS# 4098-71-9	<0.5	.02ppm	.005ppm

(1) These chemicals are subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 reporting.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 172-233 Deg. F	WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.0 lbs +/- 0.3
VAPOR DENSITY(air=1): Heavier	VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20C):
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 49.2 %	Xylene: 6.0
EVAPORATION RATE(ether=1): Slower	Isophorone diisocyanate: 0.003
	Methyl isobutyl ketone: 16.5

SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 60 Deg F. (TCC)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, CO2, dry chemical or water fog.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool containers with water fog. Do not spray pool fires directly; a solid stream of water directed into hot burning liquid can cause frothing. Boilover may occur when temperature of material approaches boiling point of solvent.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD : Spills or vapor leaks readily form flammable mixtures at or above the flash point. Contamination of this product with water will generate carbon dioxide gas with possible build-up of pressure in confined spaces. It is unlikely that this product will explode due to mechanical impact but fire or explosion may occur from static accumulation and discharge.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression. Skin contact can cause severe irritation, possible burns, defatting and dermatitis. Eye contact causes severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID: If overcome by vapors, remove to fresh air and if breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Eye contact: Flush immediately with water and call a physician as soon as possible. Skin contact: Remove excess material before washing with rubbing alcohol, soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Ingestion: See a physician

as soon as possible.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Dermal or inhalation most likely.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE: Repeated exposure can cause allergic reaction with development of occupational asthma. Long term exposure to low vapor concentrations may cause chronically progressive pulmonary disease. Repeated skin contact can result in sensitization.

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SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA
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STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, open flame and water contamination.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Water, alcohols, liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, NaOH, amines, alkaline materials and organometallic compounds.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Burning may produce nitrogen oxides, hydrogen cyanide, carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Reacts slowly with water to produce CO2 gas.

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SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES
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STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Remove all sources of ignition. In enclosed areas, cleanup personnel should wear self contained breathing apparatus. Cover spills with sawdust, vermiculite, or other absorbent material. Add an equal volume of a 6% ammonia solution in water and allow to react for 10 minutes. Collect into open containers and add more solution. Cover loosely to vent carbon dioxide gas generated.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

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SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION
 =====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use self-contained or supplied air breathing apparatus in areas where the isocyanate concentrations are above the PEL or when the material is being heated, spray applied or applied in poorly ventilated areas. An air-purifying respirator may be appropriate under specified conditions.
VENTILATION (Local/Mechanical Exhaust): Explosion proof mechanical equipment capable of keeping vapor concentration below the PEL.
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Chemical resistant gloves. Nitrile recommended.
EYE PROTECTION: Safety goggles or face shield.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Eye bath & safety shower should be available.

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SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS & TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
 =====

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING & STORING: Keep containers closed and store in a cool dry place with adequate explosion proof ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and moisture. Open containers should be blanketed with dry nitrogen before resealing if there is no moisture contamination. If water contamination is suspected, do not reseal. Ground equipment to prevent accumulation of static charge.
TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: There is no available data on the carcinogenicity, teratogenicity or mutagenicity of the IPDI monomer but this product may be harmful or fatal if swallowed or inhaled.

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