

Revised 1/09

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Replaces 1/08

18700 Southcenter Parkway
Burien, WA 98148
(206) 575-0450

Gaco Western

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

UB-8380

Part B

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aromatic Polyurethane

TRADE NAME: Gacoflex

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

HMIS HAZARD RATINGS

H:2 F:0 R:1 PP:1

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

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

	% BY WT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Generic MDI homopolymer ⁽¹⁾ CAS# 101-68-8	42.7 %	.02ppm	0.005ppm
Chlorinated paraffin CAS# 63449-39-8	17.6 %	See Section IX	

(1) THESE CHEMICALS ARE SUBJECT TO SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313 REPORTING

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: OVER 300 Deg. F	WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.94 lbs
VAPOR DENSITY: N/A	VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20C):
VOLATILE BY VOLUME: Non-volatile	Generic MDI homopolymer: 0.0003
EVAPORATION RATE (ether=1): N/A	VOC: 0 grams/liter

SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: Non flammable liquid.

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

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES : Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing to prevent contact with toxic and/or irritating fumes. do not spray pool fires directly; a solid stream of water directed into hot, burning liquid can cause frothing.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD: Contamination with water will generate carbon dioxide gas with possible pressure build up in confined areas. Carbon monoxide may be involved if combustion is incomplete. This product is non-flammable and will not explode from mechanical impact.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact causes irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID: Eye contact; Flush with water for at least 15 minutes and call a physician as soon as possible. Skin contact; Wash with soap and water and remove contaminated clothing. Ingestion; See a Physician immediately.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Dermal 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: Temperature extremes and water contamination.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, water, alcohols, amines and strong bases.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Incomplete burning may produce 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

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RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use self-contained or supplied air breathing apparatus in areas where the MDI concentrations are above the PEL or when the material is being heated or spray applied.

VENTILATION (Local Exhaust): Good general room ventilation. Mechanical ventilation in enclosed areas.

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 away from direct sunlight.

TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: Recent National Toxicology Program (NTP) studies have shown that two chlorinated paraffins, C12/58% and C24/43% chlorine, increased the incidence of tumors in laboratory animals when force fed in high doses in combination with corn oil, over long periods of time. The relevance of these studies to the industrial use of these paraffins by humans, if any, has not been determined. The International Isocyanate Institute is currently sponsoring a lifetime study on polymeric MDI in rats for carcinogenicity. Monomeric MDI is positive for mutagenicity in the Ames assay. Oral LD50 (rats) is greater than 15800 mg/Kg. Dermal LD50 (rabbits) is greater than 7900 mg/Kg. Inhalation LC50 (rats - 2hr) is greater than 400 mg/M3 on dust of monomeric MDI. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful. May cause skin or eye irritation.