18700 Southcenter Parkway Gaco Western Tukwila, WA 98188

(800)456-4226

1425 Chapman Dr. Waukesha, WI 53186 (800)331-0196

U-66

SERIES

POLY PART A

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aromatic Polyurethane TRADE NAME: Gacoflex

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

NFPA 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

______ OSHA ACGIH

 % BY WT
 PEL
 TLV

 Xylene(1); CAS# 1330-20-7
 5.6
 100ppm
 100ppm

 Methyl isobutyl ketone(1); CAS# 108-10-1
 5.7
 50ppm
 50ppm

 Methyl ethyl ketone(1); CAS # 78-93-3
 1.3
 200ppm
 200ppm

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

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 237-288 Deg. F
VAPOR DENSITY(air=1): Heavier
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 28.5 +/- 0.5 %
EVAPORATION RATE(ether=1): Slower
VOC: 210 g/l (A & B Combined)

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 14.5 +/- 0.5 Lbs
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20C)

Xylene: 6.0
Methyl isobutyl ketone: 16.5
Methyl ethyl ketone: 70

SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 23 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.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks and open flame

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

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Contains isocyanates when mixed with U-66 Part B. Air purifying respirators with organic vapor cartridges are appropriate when the material is trowel, roller or squeegee applied. A self-contained or supplied air breathing apparatus may be required if material is heated and spray applied in poorly ventilated areas.

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.

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 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 but solvents contained may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful. May cause skin or eye irritation.

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Revised 1/09

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET Replaces 1/06

______ 18700 Southcenter Parkway Tukwila, WA 98188

(800) 456-4226

Gaco Western

U-66

1245 Chapman Dr. Waukesha, WI 53186

(800) 331-0196

SERIES

ISO PART B

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aromatic Polyurethane TRADE NAME: Gacoflex

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

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

		OSHA	ACGIH
	% BY WT	PEL	\mathtt{TLV}
Toluene diisocyanate ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ ; CAS#26471-62-5	<0.1	.02ppm	.005ppm
Methyl isobutyl ketone (1); CAS# 108-10-1	10.4	50ppm	50ppm
Xylene ⁽¹⁾ ; CAS# 1330-20-7	9.8	100ppm	100ppm

- (1) These chemicals are subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 reporting
- (2) California Proposition 65 listed chemical

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 237-243 Deg. F

VAPOR DENSITY(air=1): Heavier

EVAPORATION RATE(ether=1): Slower

VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): Heavier

VAPOR PRESSURE(mm Hg @ 20 deg C)

Toluene diisocyanate: <0.01

VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 22 2 8

% VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 22.2 % Methyl isobutyl ketone: 16.5 VOC:210 grams/L (Parts A & B Combined) Xylene: 6.0

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: Wash with soap and water and remove contaminated clothing.

Ingestion: See a physician as soon as possible.

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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.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

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.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Air purifying respirators with organic vapor cartridges are appropriate when the material is trowel, roller or squeegee applied. A self-contained or supplied air breathing apparatus may be required if material is heated and spray applied in poorly ventilated areas.

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

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Chemical resistant gloves. Nitrile is recommended. EYE PROTECTION: Safety goggles or face shield.

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

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS & TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING & STORING: Keep containers closed. 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: This product may contain trace amounts of Toluene diisocyanate monomer (TDI). The National Toxicological Program reported that when toluene diisocyanate was introduced into a rat's stomach there was an increase in tumors over non-exposed rats.

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