



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Creation Date**  
07-Feb-2023

**Revision Date**  
13-Jun-2023

**Version**  
2

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name** Natural-Therm® A-side Component  
**Synonyms** Natural Therm® MDI  
**Product Code** OCNP00014  
**UN/ID no.** UN3082  
**Manufacturer Address** Natural Polymers, LLC , a subsidiary of Owens Corning  
14438 E North Ave  
Cortland, IL 60112  
**Company Phone Number** 1-800-GET-PINK or 1-800-438-7465  
**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number** Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-741-5970 CCN17393  
**Emergency Telephone** 1-419-248-5330 (after 5 pm ET and weekends)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**OSHA Regulatory Status** This chemical is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)          | Category 4                      |
| Skin corrosion/irritation                          | Category 2                      |
| Serious eye damage/eye irritation                  | Category 2B                     |
| Respiratory sensitization                          | Category 1                      |
| Skin sensitization                                 | Category 1                      |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)   | Category 3 (Respiratory system) |
| Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) | Category 1 (Respiratory Tract)  |

### Label elements

#### Danger

#### Hazard statements

Harmful if inhaled  
Causes skin irritation  
Causes eye irritation  
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled  
May cause an allergic skin reaction  
May cause respiratory irritation  
Cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.



|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>ERG Code</b>                                | Specific treatment (see first aid information on this label)   |
| <b>Eyes</b>                                    | Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing</li> <li>• If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin</b>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water</li> <li>• If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing</li> <li>• If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Precautionary Statements - Prevention</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wear protective gloves</li> <li>• Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling</li> <li>• Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace</li> <li>• In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection</li> <li>• The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) or regional standards. For additional details, see section 8 of the SDS.</li> <li>• Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area</li> <li>• Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product</li> <li>• Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray</li> </ul> |
| <b>Precautionary Statements - Storage</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed</li> <li>• Store locked up</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Precautionary Statements - Disposal</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Unknown acute toxicity</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No information available</li> </ul>   |

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Product Components

| Chemical name   | CAS No.   | Weight-% | Trade Secret |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)                  | 101-68-8  | 30-60    | *            |
| Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (isomers and homologues) | 9016-87-9 | 30-60    | *            |
| Diphenylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate                     | 5873-54-1 | 3-7      | *            |
| Benzene, 1,1'-methylenebis[2-isocyanato-              | 2536-05-2 | 0.1-1    | *            |

\*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of First Aid Measures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes</li> <li>• Use lukewarm water if possible.</li> <li>• Seek immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If direct skin contact with isocyanates occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wipe off the isocyanate product from the skin using dry towels or other similar absorbent fabric. If readily available, apply a polyglycol-based cleanser (e.g. SKC, Inc. (SKC) D-TAM™ Skin Cleanser) or corn oil. Wash with soap and warm water and pat dry. If</li> </ul> |

a polyglycol-based cleanser is not available, wash with soap and warm water for 15 minutes. If available, use a wipe test pad to verify decontamination is complete (e.g. SKC SWYPE™).

- Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists
- Discard or wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Inhalation**

- Move victim to fresh air
- Extreme asthmatic reactions that may occur in sensitized persons can be life threatening.
- Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed
- Immediate medical attention is required
- Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.

**Ingestion**

- DO NOT induce vomiting
- Wash out mouth with water.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Get medical attention

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

- 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 function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or PEL with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the TLV or PEL may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, 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.
- Causes skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove. Contact with MDI can cause discoloration.
- Causes eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.
- May cause irritation of the digestive tract. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
- Delayed: Symptoms affecting the respiratory tract can also occur several hours after overexposure.

**Note to physicians**

- 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. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound.
- Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable extinguishing media**

- Dry chemical
- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Foam
- Water spray for large fires.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media**

- High volume water jet

**Specific hazards arising from the**

- By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen

**chemical** (NOx), dense black smoke., Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds

#### Explosion data

**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact** • Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are contaminated with water (CO<sub>2</sub> formed). Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Large fires can be extinguished with large volumes of water applied from a safe distance, since reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous.

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge** • Not known

#### Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

- Firefighters should wear NFPA compliant structural firefighting protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus and NFPA compliant helmet, hood, boots and gloves.
- Avoid contact with product.
- Decontaminate equipment and protective clothing prior to reuse.
- During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### Personal precautions

- Use personal protections recommended in Section 8
- Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
- Ventilate affected area
- Remove all sources of ignition
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing
- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
- DO NOT walk through spilled material.
- Wash thoroughly after handling
- Evacuate personnel to safe areas
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk
- When cleaning with Decontamination solution, harmful gases may evolve; ensure adequate ventilation or wear a respirator.

#### Environmental precautions

- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so
- Prevent from reaching drains, sewers and waterways.
- Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Methods for containment

- Do NOT use absorbent materials such as Cement powder (may generate heat).
- Do NOT place in sealed containers.
- Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see Section 13)
- Suitable containers include: metal drums, plasticdrums, Polylined fiber pacs.

#### Methods for cleaning up

- Wash the spill site with large quantities of water.
- Attempt to neutralize by adding one of these suitable decontamination solutions:  
Formulation A: Liquid surfactant 0.2% to 2%; Sodium carbonate 5% to 10%; Water to make up to 100%.  
Formulation B: Liquid surfactant 0.2% to 2%; Concentrated ammonia 3% to 8%; Water to make up to 100%.  
Formulation C: Ethanol, isopropanol or butanol 50%; Concentrated ammonia 5%; Water to make up to 100%.  
Formulation B reacts faster than Formulation A.  
Formulation C is especially suitable for cleaning of equipment from unreacted isocyanate and neutralizing under freezing conditions.

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

- Precautions for safe handling**
- Use personal protections recommended in Section 8
  - Provide adequate ventilation
  - Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing
  - Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray.
  - When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.
  - Wash hands, forearms and face after handling.
  - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with Incompatible materials, Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.
  - Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating.
  - Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

- Storage Conditions**
- Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place
  - Protect from direct sunlight
  - Keep away from food and beverages.
  - Protect from freezing and physical damage.
  - Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity)
  - Do not store near incompatible materials (see Section 10)

- Incompatible materials**
- Acids
  - Alcohols
  - Amines
  - Water
  - Ammonia
  - Bases
  - Metal compounds
  - Strong oxidizing agents
  - Moist air
  - Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature aswell as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat. Avoid contact with metals such as Aluminum, Zinc, Brass, Tin, Copper and galvanized metals. Avoid contact with moist organic absorbents. Avoid contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Control parameters

**Exposure Guidelines**

| Chemical name                                    | ACGIH TLV      | OSHA PEL  | NIOSH REL   |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)<br>101-68-8 | TWA: 0.005 ppm | Ceiling: 0.02 ppm<br>Ceiling: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | IDLH: 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup><br>Ceiling: 0.020 ppm 10 min<br>Ceiling: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 min<br>TWA: 0.005 ppm<br>TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

- Other Information**
- A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Workers who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from working with isocyanates. Workers with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates.

- Engineering Controls.**
- Showers
  - Eyewash stations

## Ventilation systems

Provide adequate ventilation to maintain the airborne concentrations of vapor, mists, and/or dusts below the applicable workplace exposure limits, while observing recognized national standards (or equivalent).

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment****Eye/face protection**

- Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles)
- Wear face shield if splash hazard exist
- Ensure compliance with OSHA's PPE standard(29 CFR 1910.132 and .133) for eye and face protection.

**Skin and body protection**

- The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.
- Gloves must be inspected prior to and during the use.
- It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufactures. Protection time for the mixtures may not be accurately estimated.
- Avoid contact with used gloves.
- Remove contaminated clothing and used gloves properly to avoid any skin contact.
- Full body protection shall be worn. PPE selection should be based on the task being performed and risks involved. Approval by a specialist before handling is necessary.
- National standards for the PPEs associated with using this product shall be met.

**Respiratory protection**

- If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations
- Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas
- Standard reference sources regarding industrial ventilation (e.g., ACGIH Industrial Ventilation Manual) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation.

**General Hygiene Considerations**

- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- Wash hands after handling, before breaks, and at the end of the workday.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- Perform routine housekeeping.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Physical state</b>                 | Liquid   |
| <b>Appearance</b>                     | Liquid   |
| <b>Odor</b>                           | Musty ; Odor threshold: 0.4 ppm based on literature for MDI. Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure. |
| <b>Color</b>                          | Brown  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point</b> | No data available  |
| <b>Boiling point / boiling range</b>  | ~ 208 °C / ~ 406.4 °F  |
| <b>Flash point</b>                    | 198 °C / 388.4 °F  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>               | No data available  |
| <b>Vapor pressure @20 °C (kPa)</b>    | < 0.0001 mmHg @ 25 °C (77 °F)  |
| <b>Density VALUE</b>                  | 1.234 g/cm <sup>3</sup> @ 20 °C (68 °F)  |
| <b>Water solubility</b>               | Insoluble - Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO <sub>2</sub> gas   |
| <b>Autoignition temperature</b>       | No data available  |
| <b>Viscosity</b>                      | 150 - 250 mPa.s @ 25 °C (77 °F) (Dynamic Viscosity)  |
| <b>Specific Gravity</b>               | 1.24 @ 25 °C (77 °F)   |
| <b>Bulk density</b>                   | 1,234 kg/m <sup>3</sup>  |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can occur.</li> <li>• Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases and water.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid.</li> <li>• Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure build-up and rupture of closed containers.</li> <li>• Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acids</li> <li>• Alcohols</li> <li>• Amines</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Ammonia</li> <li>• Bases</li> <li>• Metal compounds</li> <li>• Strong oxidizing agents</li> <li>• Moist air</li> <li>• Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat. Avoid contact with metals such as Aluminum, Zinc, Brass, Tin, Copper and galvanized metals. Avoid contact with moist organic absorbents. Avoid contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.</li> </ul>  |

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### Product Information

Please see section 2 & 4 for human health effects.

| Chemical name  | Oral LD50             | LD50/dermal/rat - NO UNITS<br>(Wizards mg/kg) | Inhalation LC50                     |
|--|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)<br>101-68-8                   | = 31600 mg/kg ( Rat ) | -   | = 369 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h |
| Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (isomers and homologues)<br>9016-87-9 | = 49 g/kg ( Rat )     | > 9.4 g/kg ( Rabbit )                         | = 490 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h |

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**Immediate Health Effects:** Please see section 2 & 4 for human health effects.

**Delayed Health Effects**

- As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to isocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanates. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many non-specific 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 isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent.,
- Prolonged contact with skin can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates.
- Prolonged vapor contact with the eyes may cause conjunctivitis.

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Irritating to skin.  
**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** Irritating to eyes.

**Sensitization** May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause sensitization by inhalation.

**Germ cell mutagenicity** No information available.  
**Carcinogenicity** The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen

| Chemical name  | ACGIH | IARC    | NTP | OSHA |
|--|-------|---------|-----|------|
| Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)<br>101-68-8                   | -     | Group 3 | -   | -    |
| Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (isomers and homologues)<br>9016-87-9 | -     | Group 3 | -   | -    |

**Reproductive toxicity** No information available.  
**STOT - single exposure** May cause respiratory irritation.  
**STOT - repeated exposure** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
**Aspiration hazard** No information available.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Persistence and degradability** Not biodegradable  
**Bioaccumulation** Formulation data is not available.

| Chemical name                                    | Partition coefficient |
|--|-----------------------|
| Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)<br>101-68-8 | 4.51                  |

**Other adverse effects** No information available

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal of wastes** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations

**Contaminated packaging** Do not reuse container  
 Closely tight the empty container or re-container for dispose.  
 Do not grind, torch cut, weld or heat an empty container that once held an isocyanate-containing product; highly toxic vapors or gases are formed.  
 Do not reuse container  
 Do not reuse packaging

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Note:**

- This material is not subject to regulation as a hazardous material for shipping
- When in individual containers of less than the Product RQ, this material ships as non-regulated.

**DOT**

**UN/ID no.** UN3082  
**Proper shipping name** Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI))  
**Hazard class** 9  
**Packing group** III  
**Reportable Quantity (RQ)** 5040 kg (11111 lb)  
**Special Provisions** 8, 146, 173, 335, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29  
**Description** UN3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s., 9, III, Marine pollutant  
**Emergency Response Guide Number** 171

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**International Inventories**

| Chemical name  | TSCA | DSL | NDSL | EINECS | ELINCS | ENCS | IECSC | KECL | PICCS | AICS |
|--|------|-----|------|--------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)<br>101-68-8                   | X    | X   |      | X      |        | X    | X     | X    | X     | X    |
| Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (isomers and homologues)<br>9016-87-9 | X    | X   |      |        |        | X    | X     | X    | X     | X    |
| Diphenylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate<br>5873-54-1                     | X    | X   |      | X      |        | X    | X     | X    | X     | X    |
| Benzene,<br>1,1'-methylenebis[2-isocyanato-<br>2536-05-2           | X    | X   |      | X      |        | X    | X     | X    | X     | X    |

**Legend:**

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

**EINECS/ELINCS** - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

**ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

**KECL** - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

**PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

## US Federal Regulations

### SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

| Chemical name   | SARA 313 - Threshold Values % |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI) - 101-68-8                   | 1.0                           |
| Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (isomers and homologues) - 9016-87-9 | 1.0                           |

### CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material

## US State Regulations

### California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

### U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

This product contains a trace (ppm) amount of phenyl isocyanate (CAS# 103-71-9) and monochlorobenzene (CAS# 108-90-7) as impurities.

| Chemical name  | New Jersey | Massachusetts | Pennsylvania |
|--|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)<br>101-68-8                   | X          | X             | X            |
| Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (isomers and homologues)<br>9016-87-9 | X          | -             | -            |

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

**Creation Date** 07-Feb-2023  
**Revision Date** 13-Jun-2023  
**Revision Note** No information available

### Disclaimer

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the manufacturer makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The manufacturer makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use.

**End of Safety Data Sheet**