

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. Identification

Everest Systems LLC
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TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY

CALL: 800-575-8966
INTERNATIONAL: 800-575-8966

NON-TRANSPORTATION

Emergency Phone: 832-922-2926
Information Phone: 800-575-8966

Product Name: EVERCELL ROOF ISO

Material Number: 84247324

Chemical Family: Aromatic Isocyanate

Use: Di-/polyisocyanate components for the production of polyurethanes

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (Inhalation):	Category 4
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:	Category 3 (Respiratory system)
Respiratory sensitisation:	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:	Category 1 (Respiratory Tract)
Skin irritation:	Category 2
Skin sensitisation:	Category 1
Eye irritation:	Category 2B

GHS Label Elements

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

- May be harmful if inhaled.
- May cause respiratory irritation.
- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- Causes damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
- Causes skin irritation.

Material Name: EVERCELL ROOF ISO

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May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

Avoid breathing dust, mist, gas, vapors or spray.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash skin and face thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves.
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. 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.

Response:

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
Get medical attention if you feel unwell.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor or emergency medical facility (i.e. 911).

Storage:

Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with existing federal, state, and local environmental control laws.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components

<u>Weight Percent</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>
55 - 65%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9	Acute toxicity Category 4 Inhalation. Skin irritation Category 2. Eye irritation Category 2B. Respiratory sensitisation Category 1. Skin sensitisation Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system. Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1 Respiratory Tract.

35 - 45%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	Acute toxicity Category 4 Inhalation. Skin irritation Category 2. Eye irritation Category 2B. Respiratory sensitisation Category 1. Skin sensitisation Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system. Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1 Respiratory Tract.
1 - 5%	2,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	5873-54-1	Acute toxicity Category 4 Inhalation. Skin irritation Category 2. Eye irritation Category 2B. Respiratory sensitisation Category 1. Skin sensitisation Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system. Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1 Inhalation Respiratory Tract.
0.1 - 1%	2,2'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate	2536-05-2	Acute toxicity Category 4 Inhalation. Skin irritation Category 2. Eye irritation Category 2B. Respiratory sensitisation Category 1. Skin sensitisation Category 1. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 Respiratory system. Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1 Inhalation Respiratory Tract.

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of component(s) have been withheld as a trade secret.

4. First Aid Measures

Most Important Symptom(s)/Effect(s)

Acute: 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.

Eye Contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Call a physician immediately.

Skin Contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with soap and water. Use lukewarm water if possible. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation

Move to an area free from further exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions that may occur in sensitized persons can be life threatening. Get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.

Ingestion

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

Notes to Physician

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. Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Foam, water spray for large fires.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jet

Fire Fighting Procedure

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.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense

black smoke., Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards

Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are contaminated with water (CO₂ 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. The reaction of this product with a polyol system ("B" side) will release heat (e.g., it is an exothermic reaction). Thus, spraying foam too thickly in a single lift, or not allowing sufficient time between lifts, can result in excessive heat generation to the point where the foam may char, smolder or burn. Refer to the appropriate technical datasheet for application instructions.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Procedures

Implement site emergency response plan. Evacuate non-emergency personnel. The magnitude of the evacuation depends upon the quantity released, site conditions, and the ambient temperature. Isolate the area and prevent access of unauthorized personnel. Notify management. Call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for assistance and advice.

Wear necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) as specified in the SDS or the site emergency response plan. Ventilate and remove ignition sources. Control the source of the leak. Contain the released material by damming, diking, retaining, or diverting into an appropriate containment area. Absorb or pump off as much of the spilled material as possible. When using absorbent, completely cover the spill area with suitable absorbent material (e.g., vermiculite, kitty litter, Oil-Dri®, etc...). Allow for the absorbent material to absorb the spilled liquid. Shovel the absorbent material into an approved metal container (i.e., 55-gallon salvage drum). Do not fill the container more than 2/3 full to allow for expansion, and do not tighten the lid on the container. Repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface.

Decontaminate the spill surface area using a neutralization solution (see list of solutions on the SDS); scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. Wait at least 15 minutes after first application of the neutralization solution. Cover the area with absorbent material and shovel this into an approved metal container. Check for residual surface contamination using Swype® test kits, available from Colorimetric Laboratories, Inc. (CLI) at 847-803-3737. If the Swype® test pad demonstrates that isocyanate remains on the surface (red color on pad), repeat applications of neutralization solution, with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated (no color change on Swype® pad). Apply lid loosely to metal waste container (do not tighten the lid because carbon dioxide gas and heat can be generated from the neutralization process). With the lid still loosely in place, move the container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container, and properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

Additional Spill Procedures/Neutralization

Products or product mixtures that have been shown to be effective neutralization solutions for decontaminating surfaces, tools, or equipment that have been in contact with an isocyanate includes:
Products available through industrial suppliers:

- Spartan Chemical Company: 1-800-537-8990:
 - o Spartan® ShineLine Emulsifier Plus
 - o Spartan® SC-200 Heavy Duty Cleaner
- Colorimetric Laboratories, Inc. (CLI): 1-847-803-3737

- o Isocyanate Decontamination Solution
- A mixture of 80% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Plurafac SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10).
- Mix equal amounts of the following:
 - o Mineral spirits (80%), VM&P Naphtha (15%), and household detergent (5%), and
 - o A 50-50 mixture of monoethanolamine and water

In a separate container, blend the two solutions in a 1:1 ratio by volume. Immediately prior to applying this blended neutralization solution onto the contaminated surface area, mix or agitate the container to help ensure uniform mixing of the ingredients.

If the above products are not available, the following products can be obtained through retail outlets:

- ZEP® Commercial Heavy-Duty Floor Stripper
- Greased Lightning® Super Strength Cleaner and Degreaser
- EASY OFF® Grill and Oven Cleaner or EASY OFF® Fume Free Oven Cleaner
- A mixture of 50% Simple Green® Pro HD Heavy-Duty Cleaner and 50% household ammonia
- A mixture of 90% Fantastic® Heavy Duty All Purpose Cleaner and 10% household ammonia.

Note: Always wear proper PPE when cleaning up an isocyanate spill and using a neutralization solution. It may take two or more applications of the neutralization solution to decontaminate the surface. Check for residual surface contamination using a surface wipe method such as the CLI Swype® pad.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling/Storage Precautions

Do not breathe vapors, mists, or dusts. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate levels below the exposure limits. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in a confined space, or if the exposure limit is exceeded. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gases created by overheating or burning this material. Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Storage Period:

6 Months

Storage Temperature

Minimum: 10 °C (50 °F)

Maximum: 38 °C (100.4 °F)

Storage Conditions

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Substances to Avoid

Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) (101-68-8)

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.005 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Ceiling Limit Value: 0.02 ppm, 0.2 mg/m³

Any component which is listed in section 3 and is not listed in this section does not have a known ACGIH TLV, OSHA PEL or supplier recommended occupational exposure limit.

Industrial Hygiene/Ventilation Measures

Ventilation should be used to maintain levels below the TLV. To ensure that published exposure limits have not been exceeded, monitoring for airborne diisocyanate should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. NIOSH, OSHA, Covestro, and others have developed sampling and analytical methods. Covestro methods can be made available upon request.

Respiratory Protection

Airborne MDI concentrations greater than the ACGIH TLV-TWA (TLV) or OSHA PEL-C (PEL) can occur in inadequately ventilated environments when MDI is sprayed, aerosolized, or heated. In such cases, respiratory protection must be worn. <U>When this product is sprayed</> in combination with a polyol system ("B" side), a full-face or hood-type supplied air respirator operated in the positive pressure or continuous flow mode is required. <U>For exterior spray applications</> where the use of supplied air respiratory protection may create a safety hazard (e.g., roof applications), an air purifying respirator with combination organic vapor/particulate (P100) cartridges may be substituted for a supplied air respirator. <U>When handling heated product,</> an air purifying respirator (APR) with combination organic vapor/particulate (P100) cartridges is required. The respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). When APRs are used, (a) the cartridges must be equipped with end-of-service life indicators (ESLI) certified by NIOSH, or (b) a change out schedule, based on objective information or data that will ensure that the cartridges are changed out before the end of their service life, must be developed and implemented. The basis for the change out schedule must be described in the written respirator program. For APR use, the airborne diisocyanate concentration must be no greater than 10 times the TLV or PEL.

Hand Protection

<U>When this product is sprayed</> in combination with a polyol system ("B" side), fabric gloves coated in nitrile, neoprene, butyl or PVC are recommended. <U>When handling liquid product,</> nitrile, butyl, neoprene or PVC gloves are recommended.

Eye Protection

When this product is sprayed in combination with a polyol system ("B" side), eye protection will be provided by the full-face or hood-type air supplied respirator as mentioned above in the respiratory protection section. When handling liquid product, chemical safety goggles or safety glasses with side-shields are required.

Skin Protection

When this product is sprayed in combination with a polyol system ("B" side), a disposable full body suit (e.g., Tyvek, Kleenguard, etc.) with attached hood and disposable over-boots are required. When handling liquid product, cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact. If the potential for splash to the body exists, impermeable protective clothing (e.g., polyethylene, PVC) is recommended. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. The data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates.

Medical Surveillance

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 areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. 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 can be permitted. Refer to the Covestro pamphlet (Medical Surveillance Program for Isocyanate Workers) for additional guidance.

Additional Protective Measures

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Follow all label instructions.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

State of Matter:	liquid
Color:	Brown
Odor:	musty
Odor Threshold:	No Data Available
pH:	No Data Available
Freezing Point:	< 0 °C (32 °F) For the active ingredient.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 208 °C (406.4 °F)
Flash Point:	198.89 °C (390 °F) (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (ASTM D-93))
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available
Lower explosion limit:	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit:	No Data Available
Vapor Pressure:	< 0.0001 mmHg @ 25 °C (77 °F)
Vapor Density:	No Data Available
Density:	No Data Available
Relative Vapor Density:	No Data Available
Specific Gravity:	1.24 @ 25 °C (77 °F)
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble - Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO ₂ gas
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No Data Available
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Dynamic Viscosity:	No Data Available
Kinematic Viscosity:	No Data Available
Bulk Density:	1,234 kg/m ³

10. Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Reactions

Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350 F (177 C), may cause polymerization. The reaction of this product with a polyol system ("B" side) will release heat (e.g., it is an exothermic reaction). Thus, spraying foam too thickly in a single lift, or not allowing sufficient time between lifts, can result in excessive heat generation to the point where the foam may char, smolder or burn. Refer to the appropriate technical datasheet for application instructions.

Materials to Avoid

Material Name: EVERCELL ROOF ISO

Material Number: 84247324

Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys

Hazardous Decomposition Products

By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke., Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds

11. Toxicological Information

Likely Routes of Exposure:

Inhalation
Eye Contact
Skin Contact

Health Effects and Symptoms

Acute: 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.

Chronic: 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 at levels well below the TLV or PEL. 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.

Delayed: Symptoms affecting the respiratory tract can also occur several hours after overexposure.

Toxicity Data for: EVERCELL ROOF ISO

Toxicity data based on polymeric MDI (a mixture of monomers and higher molecular weight oligomers).

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: > 2000 mg/kg (rat, male/female)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 0.49 mg/l, 490 mg/m³, 4 h, aerosol (rat)

The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on expert judgment and the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Acute Dermal Toxicity

LD50: > 9400 mg/kg (rabbit, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Skin Irritation

rabbit, Slightly irritating

Repeated Dose Toxicity

90 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 1 mg/m³, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

2 years, inhalation: NOAEL: 0.2, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Bacterial - gene mutation assay: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Carcinogenicity

rat, Male/Female, inhalation, 2 Years, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week

LOAEL: 6mg/l

Polymeric MDI has been classified as IARC Group 3 ("Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans") (1999) indicating there is inadequate evidence available to describe the carcinogenic potential. Epidemiological studies found no association between isocyanates and cancer. In chronic exposure studies in rodents, pMDI produced tumors only at the highest exposure level of 6 mg/m³. This exposure level is significantly above the TLV for MDI (0.051 mg/m³). Based on the weight of the evidence, a determination of not classified for carcinogenicity is justified.

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

rat, female, inhalation, gestation days 6-15, 6 hrs/day, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m³, NOAEL (maternal): 4 mg/m³

No Teratogenic effects observed at doses tested., Fetotoxicity seen only with maternal toxicity.

Toxicity Data for Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)

Toxicity Note

See data above for polymeric MDI.

Toxicity Data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Acute Oral Toxicity

LD50: > 7616 mg/kg (rat) (OECD Test Guideline 401)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

LC50: 0.368 mg/l, 4 h, dust/mist(rat, male) (OECD Test Guideline 403)

The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on expert judgment and the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified.

Acute Dermal Toxicity

LD50: > 9400 mg/kg (rabbit, male/female) (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Studies of a comparable product.

Skin Irritation

rabbit, Draize Test, Slightly irritating

Human, irritating

Eye Irritation

rabbit, Draize, Moderately irritating

Human, irritating

Sensitization

Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):: positive (Mouse, OECD Test Guideline 429)

Respiratory sensitization: positive (Guinea pig)

Repeated Dose Toxicity

90 Days, inhalation: NOAEL: 0.3 mg/m³, (rat, Male/Female, 18 hrs/day, 5 days/week)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

(Human)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Positive and negative results were reported. The use of certain solvents which rapidly hydrolyze diisocyanates is suspected of producing the positive mutagenicity results.

Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Micronucleus Assay: (Mouse)

negative

Micronucleus test: negative (rat, male, Inhalative (exposure period: 3x1h/day over 3 weeks))
negative

Carcinogenicity

rat, Female, inhalation, 2 Years, 17 hrs/day, 5 days/week negative

Other Relevant Toxicity Information

May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Toxicity Data for 2,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Toxicity Note

Material Name: EVERCELL ROOF ISO	Material Number: 84247324
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See data above for polymeric MDI.

Toxicity Data for 2,2'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate

Toxicity Note

See data above for polymeric MDI.

Carcinogenicity:

No carcinogenic substances as defined by IARC, NTP and/or OSHA

12. Ecological Information

Ecological Data for: EVERCELL ROOF ISO

Ecotoxicity data based on polymeric MDI (a mixture of monomers and higher molecular weight oligomers).

Biodegradation

0 %, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. not degradable

Bioaccumulation

Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Exposure time: 112 d, < 1 BCF
Does not bioaccumulate.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC0: > 1,000 mg/l (Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 h)

LC0: > 3,000 mg/l (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

NOEC: 1,640 mg/l, End Point: growth (Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), 72 h)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50: > 100 mg/l, (activated sludge, 3 h)

Ecological Data for Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks

See data above for polymeric MDI.

Ecological Data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50: > 500 mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 24 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: > 500 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 h)

Ecological Data for 2,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks

See data above for polymeric MDI.

Ecological Data for 2,2'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks

See data above for polymeric MDI.

Material Name: EVERCELL ROOF ISO

Material Number: 84247324

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions

Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

14. Transportation Information

Land transport (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: Other regulated substances, liquid, n.o.s. (contains 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI))
Hazard Class or Division: 9
UN/NA Number: NA3082
Packaging Group: III
Hazard Label(s): Class 9

RSPA/DOT Regulated Components:

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Reportable Quantity: 4535 kg (9998 lb)

Sea transport (IMDG)

Non-Regulated

Air transport (ICAO/IATA)

Non-Regulated

Additional Transportation Information

When in individual containers of less than the Product RQ, this material ships as non-regulated.

15. Regulatory Information

United States Federal Regulations

US. Toxic Substances Control Act: Listed on the TSCA Inventory.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) Components:

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate Reportable quantity: 5000 lbs
(MDI)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

**US. 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

**US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III
Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required Components:**
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)
4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

**US. EPA 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.

State Right-To-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the SDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

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

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists:

<u>Weight percent</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
55 - 65%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9
35 - 45%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8
1 - 5%	2,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	5873-54-1

New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List and/or New Jersey RTK Special Hazardous Substances Lists:

<u>Weight percent</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
40 - 50%	4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8
45 - 55%	Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)	9016-87-9

California Prop. 65:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain any of the listed chemicals, which the state of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Based on information provided by our suppliers, this product is considered "DRC Conflict Free" as defined by the SEC Conflict Minerals Final Rule (Release No. 34-67716; File No. S7-40-10; Date: 2012-08-22).

16. Other Information

The method of hazard communication for Everest Systems LLC is comprised of Product Labels and Safety Data Sheets.

Contact: Product Safety Department
Telephone: 800-575-8966

Material Name: EVERCELL ROOF ISO

Material Number: 84247324

SDS Number: 112000031641
Version Date: 08/28/2015
SDS Version: 2.0

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|| Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.