



# Safety Data Sheet

acc. to 29 CFR 1910.1200 App D

## Millathane™ PG-T 95A Prepolymer

Version number: 0.0

Date of compilation: 2019-08-05

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name **Millathane™ PG-T 95A Prepolymer**  
Alternative number(s) E-PG-T 95A

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses Manufacturing of cast urethane rollers

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

5260 113th Avenue North  
TSE Industries, Inc.  
33760 Clearwater  
United States

Telephone: +1 727-573-7676  
e-mail: SDSinquiry@tse-industries.com  
Website: WWW.TSE-Industries.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

United States Infotrac® +1-800-535-5053 (24/7)

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Section	Hazard class	Category	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
A.1I	acute toxicity (inhal.)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H332
A.4R	respiratory sensitization	1	Resp. Sens. 1	H334
A.4S	skin sensitization	1	Skin Sens. 1	H317
A.6	carcinogenicity	1A	Carc. 1A	H350

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16.

#### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Signal word danger

- Pictograms

GHS07, GHS08



- Hazard statements

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
H350 May cause cancer.

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### - Precautionary statements

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P302+P352	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see on this label).
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center/doctor.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant.

### - Hazardous ingredients for labelling

4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., 2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate

## 2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.




## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Not relevant (mixture)

### 3.2 Mixtures

Description of the mixture

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%	Classification acc. to GHS	Pictograms
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	CAS No 584-84-9	1 - < 5	Acute Tox. 2 / H330 Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 Eye Irrit. 2 / H319 Resp. Sens. 1 / H334 Skin Sens. 1 / H317 Carc. 2 / H351 STOT SE 3 / H335	
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	CAS No 91-08-7	< 1	Acute Tox. 2 / H330 Skin Irrit. 2 / H315 Eye Irrit. 2 / H319 Resp. Sens. 1 / H334 Skin Sens. 1 / H317 Carc. 2 / H351 STOT SE 3 / H335	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	CAS No 64742-95-6	< 1	Muta. 1B / H340 Carc. 1A / H350 Asp. Tox. 1 / H304 Flam. Liq. 1 / H224	

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16.

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### SECTION 4: First-aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first-aid measures

##### General notes

Do not leave affected person unattended. Remove victim out of the danger area. Keep affected person warm, still and covered. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice. In case of unconsciousness place person in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth.

##### Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, immediately seek medical assistance and start first aid actions.

##### Following skin contact

After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

##### Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

##### Following ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Get medical advice/attention.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Delayed or immediate effects can be expected after short or long-term exposure. Acute: Isocyanate vapors or mist at concentration above the exposure limits or guidelines can irritate (burning sensation) the mucus membrane in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing difficulty). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyper reactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits or guidelines with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the exposure limits or guidelines 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.

May cause skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove.

May cause irritation of the digestive tract. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

May cause 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.

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

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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 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.

### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

##### Suitable extinguishing media

Fire extinguishing powder, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Water spray

##### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Water jet

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### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products

Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Carbon monoxide (CO), Isocyanate, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Hydrogen cyanide (HCN, prussic acid)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Keep containers cool with water spray. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Coordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings. Do not allow firefighting water to enter drains or water courses. Collect contaminated firefighting water separately. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Decontaminate equipment and protective clothing prior to reuse. During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gasses may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Remove persons to safety.

For emergency responders

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS. Implement site emergency response plan. Evacuate non-emergency personnel. Isolate the area and prevent access of unauthorized personnel. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Ventilate and remove ignition sources.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains, Contain the released material by diking spilled material with absorbent.

Advice on how to clean up a spill

Allow the absorbent to absorb the spilled liquid. Shovel the absorbent material into an approved metal container. Do not fill the container more than 2/3 full to allow for expansion. Do not tighten the lid on container. Move container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container and dispose according to instructions in section 13 of this SDS. Decontamination of the spill surface area. Cover contaminated surface area with neutralization solution. Scrub the surface with broom or brush 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 metal container. Check for the residual surface contamination using aromatic isocyanate surface test kit and repeat decontamination if necessary. Do not fill the container more than 2/3 full to allow for expansion. Do not tighten the lid on container. Move container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container and dispose according to instructions in section 13 of this SDS. Decontaminate surface, tools or equipment that have been in contact with an isocyanate. The following mixtures can be used effectively as a neutralizer: • A mixture of 50-50% monoethanolamine and water. • A mixture of 80% Mineral spirits, 5% detergent and 15% VM&P Naphtha.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Recommendations

- Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation

Use local and general ventilation. Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

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 isocyanate must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist. Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Never keep food or drink in the vicinity of chemicals. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray. Handle and store contents under inert gas. Protect from moisture. Wearing of suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. Provide appropriate training of personnel.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Ventilation requirements

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a dry place. Store separately. Never keep food or drink in the vicinity of chemicals.

- Packaging compatibilities

Keep only in original container.

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See section 16 for a general overview.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

Use specific OSHA sampling and analytical procedure for monitoring airborne level of diisocyanat to ensure that published exposure limits have not been exceeded.

Peronnel assigned to work with isocyanates should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. History of adult asthma and prior isocyanate sensitization are the reasons for medical exclusions from diisocyanate area. Person who has a history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worked has been diagnosed as a sensitized to any isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted.

Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Notation	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Ceiling-C [ppm]	Ceiling-C [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Source
US	toluene	108-88-3		TLV®	20						ACGIH® 2019
US	toluene	108-88-3		PEL	200		500 (10 min)		300		29 CFR 1910.1000
US	2,4-toluene diisocyanate	584-84-9	iv	TLV®	0.001		0.005				ACGIH® 2019
US	toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (2,4-TDI)	584-84-9		PEL					0.02	0.14	29 CFR 1910.1000
US	benzene	71-43-2		TLV®	0.5		2.5				ACGIH® 2019

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Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)											
Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Notation	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Ceiling-C [ppm]	Ceiling-C [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Source
US	benzene	71-43-2		PEL	1		5				29 CFR 1910.1000
US	2,6-toluene diisocyanate	91-08-7	iv	TLV®	0.001		0.005				ACGIH® 2019
US	C9-C15 aromatics	95-63-6		TLV®		100					ACGIH® 2019
US	cumene	98-82-8		TLV®	50						ACGIH® 2019
US	cumene	98-82-8		PEL	50	245					29 CFR 1910.1000

### Notation

Ceiling-C	ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur
iv	inhalable fraction and vapor
STEL	short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)
TWA	time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours
	time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Appropriate engineering controls

Exhaust ventilation. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent emissions into the workplace. It is possible to be exposed to airborne monomeric HDI if oven off-gasses are released into the work area, .

### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear suitable face shield. Eye protection (e.g. protective goggles).

#### Skin protection

##### - Hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Nitrile rubber, Butyl Rubber, Neoprene. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

##### - Other protection measures

Wear suitable protective clothing.

#### Respiratory protection

Isocyanate airborne concentration can exceed PEL when material is sprayed, aerosolized or heated. Use air-purifying or air-supplied respirator complying with OSHA 1910.134 standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended air-purifying respirator cartridge is an organic vapor with particulate filter (Combination OV/P100) cartridge. For emergency or non-routine, high exposure situation, including confined space entry use full face piece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus or full face piece pressure demand supplied-air respirator with escape provisions.

#### Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

##### Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	Clear to light amber
Odor	sharp - pungent

##### Other safety parameters

pH (value)	not determined
Melting point/freezing point	not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	not determined
Flash point	not determined
Evaporation rate	not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	not relevant, (fluid)
Explosive limits	not determined
Vapor pressure	not determined
Density	1.05 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C
Vapor density	this information is not available
Solubility(ies)	not determined

##### Partition coefficient

- n-octanol/water (log KOW)	this information is not available
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined
Viscosity	not determined
Explosive properties	none
Oxidizing properties	none

**9.2 Other information** there is no additional information

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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperature above 177°C, may cause polymerization.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No known hazardous reactions.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Keep away from water, amines, strong bases, alcohols, copper alloys.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Reasonably anticipated hazardous decomposition products produced as a result of use, storage, spill and heating are not known. Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Test data are not available for the complete mixture.

##### Classification procedure

The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

##### Classification acc. to OSHA "Hazard Communication Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200)

##### Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

##### - Acute toxicity estimate (ATE)

Inhalation: dust/mist 2.083 mg<sub>i</sub>/4h

Acute toxicity estimate (ATE) of components of the mixture			
Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	ATE
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	inhalation: dust/mist	0.05 mg <sub>i</sub> /4h
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	inhalation: vapor	0.5 mg <sub>i</sub> /4h

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

##### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Shall not be classified as seriously damaging to the eye or eye irritant.

##### Respiratory or skin sensitization

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

##### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.



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### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

National Toxicology Program (United States): Report on Carcinogens			
Name of substance	CAS No	Classification	Number
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	4th Report on Carcinogens
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	4th Report on Carcinogens

### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

### Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Data are not available.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data are not available.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

Endocrine disrupting potential

None of the ingredients are listed.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment-relevant information

Dispose of contents/container to an authorized waste treatment facility. May be disposed according to local, state and federal regulations. Incineration is the preferred method.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains. Avoid release to the environment.

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### Waste treatment of containers/packages


Empty container contains product residue. Do not heat or cur 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 residue is removed prior to disposal.

## SECTION 14: Transport information


<b>14.1 UN number</b>	2206
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	Isocyanate solutions, toxic, n.o.s.
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	
Class	6.1 (toxic substances)
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>	III (substance presenting low danger)
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations
<b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b>	
There is no additional information.	
<b>14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code</b>	
The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.	

### Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

#### **Transport of dangerous goods by road or rail (49 CFR US DOT)**

Index number	2206
Proper shipping name	Isocyanate solutions, toxic, n.o.s.
- Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN2206, Isocyanate solutions, toxic, n.o.s., 6.1, III
- Reportable quantity (RQ)	4,167 lbs (1,892 kg) (4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate) (2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate)
Class	6.1
Packing group	III
Danger label(s)	6.1
	
Special provisions (SP)	IB3, T7, TP1, TP13, TP28
ERG No	155

#### **International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)**

UN number	2206
Proper shipping name	ISOCYANATE SOLUTIONS, TOXIC, N.O.S.
Class	6.1
Marine pollutant	-
Packing group	III
Danger label(s)	6.1
	

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Special provisions (SP)	223, 274
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	5 L
EmS	F-A, S-A
Stowage category	E

### International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR)

UN number	2206
Proper shipping name	Isocyanate solutions, toxic, n.o.s.
Class	6.1
Packing group	III
Danger label(s)	6.1



Special provisions (SP)	A3
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	2 L

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

#### National regulations (United States)

##### Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

all ingredients are listed  
The following substances are subject to TSCA  
12(b) export notification:  
CAS# 584-84-9 >=0.1%  
CAS# 91-08-7 >=0.1%  
SNUR 40 CFR 721.10789 Components:  
CAS# 584-84-9 >=0.1%  
CAS# 91-08-7 >=0.1%

##### Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA TITLE III)

- The List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Their Threshold Planning Quantities (EPCRA Section 302, 304)

The List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Their Threshold Planning Quantities				
Name acc. to inventory	CAS No	Notes	Reportable quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9		100	500
toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7		100	100

- Specific Toxic Chemical Listings (EPCRA Section 313)

Toxics Release Inventory: Specific Toxic Chemical Listings			
Name acc. to inventory	CAS No	Remarks	Effective date
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9		1987-01-01
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7		1987-01-01

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### Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

- List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (CERCLA section 102a) (40 CFR 302.4)

Name of substance	CAS No	Remarks	Statutory code	Final RQ pounds (Kg)
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9		3 4	100 (45,4)
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7		3 4	100 (45,4)

#### Legend

3 "3" indicates that the source is section 112 of the Clean Air Act  
4 "4" indicates that the source is section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

### Clean Air Act

Name of substance	CAS No	Type of registration	Basis for listing	Threshold quantity (lbs)
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	Toxic substance	a	10000
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	Toxic substance	a	10000

#### Legend

a Mandated for listing by Congress.

### New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act

Right to Know Hazardous Substance List			
Name acc. to inventory	CAS No	Remarks	Classifications
toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9		CA R3
TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE (BENZENE, 1,3-DIISOCYANATO-2-METHYL-)	91-08-7		CA R1

#### Legend

CA Carcinogenic  
R1 Reactive - First Degree  
R3 Reactive - Third Degree

### California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA): Proposition 65 - Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1987

Proposition 65 List of chemicals			
Name acc. to inventory	CAS No	Remarks	Type of the toxicity
cumene	98-82-8		cancer
benzene	71-43-2		cancer
benzene	71-43-2		developmental, male
toluene	108-88-3		developmental

### VOC content

Regulated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC-EPA): Regulated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC-Cal ARB):

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

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### SECTION 16: Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

#### Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
29 CFR 1910.1000	29 CFR 1910.1000, Tables Z-1, Z-2, Z-3 - Occupational Safety and Health Standards: Toxic and Hazardous Substances (permissible exposure limits)
49 CFR US DOT	49 CFR § 40 U.S. Department of Transportation
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Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
Cal ARB	California Air Resources Board
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
EmS	Emergency Schedule
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency. An agency of the federal government of the United States charged with protecting human health and the environment
ERG No	Emergency Response Guidebook - Number
Eye Dam.	Seriously damaging to the eye
Eye Irrit.	Irritant to the eye
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquid
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
Muta.	Germ cell mutagenicity
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (United States)
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
ppm	Parts per million
Resp. Sens.	Respiratory sensitization
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (database of NIOSH with toxicological information)
Skin Corr.	Corrosive to skin
Skin Irrit.	Irritant to skin
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitization

# Safety Data Sheet

acc. to 29 CFR 1910.1200 App D

## Millathane™ PG-T 95A Prepolymer

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
TLV®	Threshold Limit Values
TWA	Time-weighted average
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

### Key literature references and sources for data

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Transport of dangerous goods by road or rail (49 CFR US DOT). International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

### Classification procedure

Physical and chemical properties: The classification is based on tested mixture.

Health hazards, Environmental hazards: The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

### List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

### Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.