

SAFETY DATA SHEET
LOW PRESSURE POLYURETHANE FOAM
HF LINER ADHESIVE A-SIDE COMPONENT (HFO)



SECTION 1- IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: HandiFoil Liner Adhesive
Product Item Number: P12040
ID SDS: SD005A

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

General Use Low pressure polyurethane spray foam roofing adhesive, A-Side Component, for PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

Uses advised against No further information available

1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet:

Manufacturer ICP Building Solutions Group
2775 Barber Road
Norton, Ohio 44203
In Ohio: 330-753-4585; 1-800-321-5585 (Monday-Friday, 8:00 am – 5:00pm EST)

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers:

In the U.S.A CHEMTEL (24 hours) 1-800-255-3924
International CHEMTEL (24 hours) 1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product definition: Mixture
Classification: Gases Under Pressure- Compressed Gas
Skin Irritation- Category 2
Skin Sensitization- Category 1
Eye Irritation- Category 2B
Acute Toxicity Inhalation- Category 4
Respiratory Sensitizing- Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure -Category 3 (STOT SE 3)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure- Category 2 (STOT RE 2)

2.2 Label elements

Hazard Symbols:



Signal Word:

WARNING

Hazard Statements:

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H315 Causes skin irritation
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H332 Harmful if inhaled
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
H373 May cause damage to organs (respiratory tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Prevention:

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing
P264 Wash hands and other skin areas exposed to material thoroughly after handling
P271 Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection
P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

Response:

P302+P352+P333+P313 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention
P304+P341 IF INHALED: if breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable

- for breathing
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
- P314 Get medical attention if you feel unwell
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention
- P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage:

- P405 Store locked up
- P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal:

- P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other hazards:

Persons previously sensitized to isocyanates may develop a cross-sensitization reaction to other isocyanates.

SECTION 3- COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical characterization (preparation):

% by Weight	Ingredient	CAS No.
30-60	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	9016-87-9
30-60	4,4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8
10-15	Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) Phosphate	13674-84-5
5-10	Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	29118-24-9
<5	Nitrogen	7727-37-9

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to the health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4- FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation** If product vapors causes respiratory irritation or distress, move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen. If respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by a trained individual. Loosen tight fitting clothing such as a jacket or tie. Seek medical attention immediately. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed for 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress.
- Eye:** Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyes open with fingers and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Use lukewarm water if possible. If present and easy to do, remove contact lenses. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
- Skin:** Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing. Gently wipe product from skin with a damp cloth and continue rinsing for 15 minutes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician if irritation persists.
- Ingestion:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

4.3 Notes to the physician

If case of an accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label or SDS if possible). Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high propellant concentrations (enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe victim for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

SECTION 5- FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishable media

Suitable methods of extinction: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol resistant foams and water spray

Unsuitable methods of extinction: Do not use high pressure water jets as these may spread the fire

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Cylinders may explode due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. During a fire, isocyanate vapors or other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent or may be delayed. Hazardous decomposition products may include and are

not limited to: Nitrogen oxides, Hydrogen cyanide, Carbon monoxide, and Carbon dioxide.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire-fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA). Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

SECTION 6- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Eliminate sources of ignition. Ventilate the area.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material or run-off and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers or waterways.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Cover drains and contain spill. Cover spilled material with a large quantity of inert absorbent. Collect material and place into an approved, open-head metal container. Decontaminate the spill and waste area with a neutralization solution. Wait 15 minutes. Repeat applications of decontamination solution, with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated. Allow container to vent for 72 hours to let carbon dioxide escape. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with all applicable federal, state, provincial and local regulations. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Additional spill procedures- neutralization solutions (decontamination):

Use ten parts of solution for each part of the spill.

- (1) An aqueous solution containing 3-8% ammonium hydroxide or concentrated ammonia and 0.2-0.5% liquid detergent
- (2) An aqueous solution containing 5-10% sodium bicarbonate and 0.2-0.5% liquid detergent

6.4 Reference to other sections

For indications about waste treatment & disposal, see Section 13.

See Section 7 for information about safe handling.

SECTION 7- HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

For Industrial or professional use only. Observe label precautions, do not use until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray during application. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate levels below exposure limits. Recommend wearing respiratory protection when spraying this material. Warning symptoms (irritation of the eyes, nose, or throat, or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment during use (see Section 8). Wash thoroughly after handling product. Do not puncture or incinerate cylinders. Cylinders are under pressure. Keep cylinder valves closed when not in use.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Contents under pressure. Exposure to high temperatures can cause containers to rupture or explode. Do not puncture or incinerate containers

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry, well-ventilated area and away from incompatible materials (see Section 10.5). Do not store at temperatures above 95°F (35°C) or below 45°F (7.2°C). Do not expose the cylinders to open flame or temperatures above 122°F (50°C); storage at elevated temperatures can cause the container to rupture. Excessive heat can cause premature aging of components resulting in a shorter shelf life. Protect cylinders from physical abuse. Always store the cylinders in the upright position.

SECTION 8- EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

Ingredient	CAS Number	OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	Other
4,4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8	0.2 mg/m ³ ; 0.02 ppm CEIL	0.051 mg/m ³ ; 0.005 ppm (8 hours TWA)	NIOSH- 0.2 mg/m ³ ; 0.02 ppm CEIL 0.051 mg/m ³ ; 0.005 ppm TWA
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	9016-87-9	0.2 mg/m ³ ; 0.02 ppm CEIL	0.051 mg/m ³ ; 0.005 ppm (8 hours TWA)	NIOSH- 0.2 mg/m ³ ; 0.02 ppm CEIL 0.051 mg/m ³ ; 0.005 ppm TWA
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	29118-24-9			WEEL 800 ppm

8.2 Exposure controls:

Engineering Controls: Use local and general exhaust ventilation to control levels of exposure.

Eye/face Protection: Wear protective goggles or safety glasses with side shields.

Hand Protection: Use chemically resistant gloves (i.e. Nitrile gloves). Nitrile/butadiene rubber, butyl rubber, polyethylene, PVC (vinyl), or neoprene gloves are also effective. Glove selection should take into account potential body reactions to certain materials and

manufacturer's instructions for use. Break through time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

Other Protective Equipment: Use clothing that protects against dermal exposure. Appropriate protective clothing varies depending on the potential for exposure. To ensure proper skin protection, wear PPE in such a manner that no skin is exposed.

Respiratory Protection: An exposure assessment may be needed to decide if a respirator is required. If a respirator is needed, use respirators as part of a full respiratory protection program. Based on the results of the exposure assessment, select from the following respirator type (s) to reduce inhalation exposure: Half face piece or full face piece supplied-air respirator. For questions about suitability for a specific application, consult with your respirator manufacturer. The odor and irritancy of this material is inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

Hygiene Measures: An eye wash station or portable eye wash station should be in the area. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking or using the lavatory. Employees/Users should be educated and trained in the safe use and handling of this product.

Medical Surveillance: All employees/end-users who work with isocyanates should undergo a medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies are possible reasons for medical exclusion from working with isocyanates. Users with a prior history of isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. Once a user is diagnosed with being sensitized to isocyanates, no further exposure should be permitted.

SECTION 9- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties	
General Physical Form	Amber to dark brown liquid. Forms an off-white to yellowish froth when released from the container
Odor	Slightly musty
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	No data available
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	MDI boils at 406°F (208°C); Propellant -19°C (-2.2°F)
Flash Point	MDI >399°F (>204°C) Closed Cup; Propellant does not flash
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Flammability	Not applicable
Lower Flammability/Explosive Limit	Not available
Upper Flammability/Explosive Limit	Not available
Vapor Pressure in Container	Contents under pressure have a vapor pressure >50 psi (>345kPa)
Vapor Pressure of Liquid	Liquid phase vapor pressure: <1 mm Hg @ 40°C
Vapor Density	No data available
Relative Density/Specific Gravity	~ 1.23 @ 25°C (Water = 1)
Solubility	Insoluble; reacts slowly with water during cure, liberating traces of CO ₂
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Oxidizing Properties	Not available
VOC Content (EPA Method 24)	98 g/l when mixed as intended with Part B

SECTION 10- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use and recommended storage conditions. See Section 7 for storage recommendations.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause containers to rupture or explode. Avoid moisture, material reacts slowly with water releasing carbon dioxide. Contents are under pressure.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Temperatures below 60°F (16°C) or temperatures above 90°F (32°C). Avoid heat and flames.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Alcohols, strong bases, amines, metal compounds, ammonia, and strong oxidizers. Avoid contamination with water.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See Section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products related to combustion.

SECTION 11- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure based on test data and/or information on the components, this material may produce the following health effects:

Inhalation: Isocyanates vapors at concentrations above the concentration limits or guidelines can irritate the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract with symptoms of burning sensation, runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (difficulty breathing). Persons with a pre-existing, nonspecific bronchial hyperactivity 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 the lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible; however, increased lung sensitivity may persist for a longer period of time. May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of the propellant may cause lightheadedness, headache and lethargy.

Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include redness, swelling, stinging, and tearing. May cause temporary corneal injury. Product vapor may cause eye irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin. May cause an allergic reaction. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reactions. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation: stomach distress, nausea, or vomiting.

Acute oral toxicity

Expected to have low acute oral toxicity. 4,4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate: LD50, rat: >5000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, vapors are minimal. See above for possible exposures. 4,4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate: LC50, rat: 490 mg/m³, 4h

Acute dermal toxicity

Expected to have a low acute dermal toxicity. 4,4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate: LD50, rabbit: >5000 mg/kg

Skin irritation

Causes skin irritation

Eye irritation

Causes moderate to serious eye irritation

Sensitization

May cause skin and respiratory sensitization

Genotoxicity

Genetic toxicity data for MDI is inconclusive. Some in-vitro studies yield positive results, while other test data were negative

Mutagenicity

Test data using laboratory animals was predominately negative

Specific organ toxicity- single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation

Specific organ toxicity- repeated exposure

May cause damage to the lungs, central nervous system and skin

Aspiration hazard

No data available

11.2 Further information

MDI and PMDI: IARC Group 3 carcinogen- Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, OSHA or NTP. MDI/PMDI did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals; fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother. Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/PMDI (6mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects.

SECTION 12- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicological data reported are for a comparable product. The Ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product generally under conditions of maximizing production of soluble species. This material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LD50/EC50 greater than 100 mg/l in the most sensitive species).

4,4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate

Acute and prolonged toxicity to fish: LC50- Brachydanio rerio (Zebra fish), 96h >1000 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: EC50- Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48h >1000 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic plants: NOEC- Desmodesmus subspicatus (Green algae) static, 72 h >1640 mg/l, growth rate inhibition

Toxicity to aquatic microbes: OECD 209 Test- Activated Sludge 3 h >100 mg/l, respiration inhibition

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms: EC50- Eisenia fetida (earthworms) 14 d >1000 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product is not readily biodegradable. In aquatic and terrestrial environments, this material reacts with water, forming predominantly insoluble and stable polyureas. In the atmospheric environment, this material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on data from similar diisocyanates.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Bioaccumulation potential is low.

12.4 Mobility

Expected to have low mobility based on product's reactivity with water, which forms predominately insoluble polyureas.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

Additional ecological information: Do not allow material to run into surface waters, wastewater, or soil. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal

SECTION 13- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Always wear proper protective equipment as you would while spraying the two-component foam in a well-ventilated area.

Procedure for handling empty or partially used disposable cylinders (not returnable):

1. DO NOT INCINERATE CYLINDERS.
2. Empty cylinders by dispensing the foam into a waste container like a cardboard box or plastic bag. Depressurize the used cylinders using the dispensing unit with a new nozzle attached. Spray the foam until one of the components/cylinders no longer sprays chemical.
3. Remove the nozzle and then continue to depressurize by dispensing the remaining chemical(s) into a waste container (a box lined with a plastic bag) that has adequate industrial liquid absorbing medium in the bottom. Dispense the residual chemicals until the pressure is down to a minimum or there are just large bubbles in the hose.
4. Close the cylinder valves completely, and then operate the dispensing unit again to empty and depressurize the hoses. Use a 9/16" wrench and remove the hoses from the cylinders. Use caution in case there is some residual chemical and/or pressure in the hoses.
5. Invert the cylinder and point away from face. Slowly open the cylinder over the waste container to catch any residual spray.
6. Return the cylinder to an upright position. Shake the container; there should not be any sloshing of liquid. Make sure to leave valves OPEN-do not close. DO NOT PUNCTURE.
7. The user of this material has the responsibility to dispose of empty cylinders, unused material and residues in compliance to all applicable federal, state, international and local regulations regarding the treatment, storage, and disposal for hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. Check with your local waste disposal service for guidance.

NOTE: After dispensing if one cylinder has chemical left in it, treat as hazardous material.

SECTION 14- TRANSPORTATION

Note: Transportation information is for reference only. Customer is urged to consult 49 CFR 100-177, IMDG, IATA, EC, United Nations TDG and WHMIS (Canada) TDG information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials and methods of shipping.

Ground	UN3500 Chemical Under Pressure n.o.s. (Hydrofluoroolefin, nitrogen) 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas Label)
Air	UN3500 Chemical Under Pressure n.o.s. (Hydrofluoroolefin, nitrogen) 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas Label) Packing Instruction (Cargo & Passenger) 218
Water	UN3500 Chemical Under Pressure n.o.s. (Hydrofluoroolefin, nitrogen) 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas Label)

SECTION 15- REGULATORY

15.1 Safety, health, and environmental regulations/legislations specific for the substance or mixture

U.S. Federal Regulations:

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910-1200

TSCA Status: All components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory. This product is not subject to TSCA 12(b) Export Notification.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard, Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

SARA 313 Information: MDI and PMDI are subject to reporting levels established by Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance: No components of the product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by these sections of the Title III of SARA.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: No components of the product exceed the threshold (de minimis) report levels established by these sections of the Title III of SARA.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): This product contains the following CERCLA reportable substances: 4,4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS #101-68-8), RQ- 2,268 kg (5,000 lbs).

Clean Air Act (CAA) - 4,4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS #101-68-8) is listed as a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) designated in CAA Section 112 (b). This product does not contain any Class 1 or Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act (CWA) - 4,4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS #101-68-8) is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. None of the chemicals in these products are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals listed in these products are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

U.S. State Regulations:

California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: None of the ingredients are listed.

Other U.S. State Inventories:

4, 4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS #101-68-8) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MN, NJ, PA, WA, WI

Polymeric MDI (CAS #9016-87-9) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: DE, NJ, MN

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL): 4,4'- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS #101-68-8) is listed on the IDL.

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): MDI and PMDI are listed on the NPRI

Global Chemical Inventory Lists:

United States: Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)- Yes

Canada: Domestic Substances List (DSL)- Yes

Canada: Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)- No

15.2 Chemical safety assessment: For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out

SECTION 16- OTHER



NFPA: Health Hazard 2; Flammability 1; Reactivity 1

HMS: Health Hazard 2; Flammability 1; Physical Hazard 1

Hazard Rating: 0=minimal, 1= slight, 2=moderate, 3=severe, 4= extreme

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

DOT: US Department of Transportation

IATA: International Air Transport Association

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health

Gases Under Pressure- Compressed Gas

Skin Irritation- Category 2

Skin Sensitization- Category 1
Eye Irritation- Category 2B
Acute Toxicity Inhalation- Category 4
Respiratory Sensitizing- Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure -Category 3 (STOT SE 3)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure- Category 2 (STOT RE 2)- Inhalation

The information and recommendations set forth herein are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof. The manufacturer makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving it will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purposes prior to use. In no event will the manufacturer be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of or reliance upon information. No representations or warranties, either expressed or implied, of merchantability or fitness for a particular use are made hereunder with respect to this information or the product to which information refers.

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Revision- January 22, 2019 (Date of Preparation) Version 1.1

Replaces- January 14, 2019 Version 1.0