SAFETY DATA SHEETS

MPP JOINT FILL 80 PART B

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: MPP JOINT FILL 80 PART B
MANUFACTURER: Incredible Products LLC. ADDRESS: 1601 McKinley Rd. St. Mary's, OH 45885
INFORMATION PHONE: 567-297-3700 EMERGENCY PHONE: 800-424-9300
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SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure- Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure- Category 2
Skin Irritation- Category 3
Eye Irritation- Category 2
Respiratory Sensitizer- Category 1
Skin Sensitizer- Category 1
Carcinogenicity- Category 2
Signal Word- Danger

Hazardous Statements- Health:
H351- Suspected of causing cancer
H319- Causes serious eye irritation
H370- Causes damage to organs
H316- Causes mild skin irritation
H373- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statements- General:
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have a product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use

Hazardous Statements-Environmental
H402- Harmful to aquatic life
H412- Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary Statements-Prevention:
P201- Obtain special instructions before use
P202- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P280- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P264- Wash thoroughly after handling
P261- Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/sprays
P284- In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P272- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P260- Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P271- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P233- Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary Statements- Response:
P308+P313- If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
P305+P351+P338- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses before rinsing
P337+P313- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P304+P340- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P342+P311- If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call Poison Control Center
P302+P352- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
P321- Specific treatment
P332+P313- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
P362+P364- Take off contaminated clothing. And wash if before reuse
P333+P313- If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical attention
P314- Get medical attention if you feel unwell
P312- Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell

Precautionary Statements- Storage:
P405- Store locked up
P403+P405- Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up

Precautionary Statements- Disposal:
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	CHEMICAL NAME	% BY WEIGHT
005285-60-9	BENZEMEAMINE, 4,4 METHYLENEBIS	16-28
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5-10
0068479-98-1	AROMATIC AMINE	4-7
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.4-0.7
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2-0.4

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:
Remove the source of exposure or move the person to fresh air and keep them comfortable for breathing. If Experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen.

Skin Contact:
Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods. Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

Eye Contact:
Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.
Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present. Continue rinsing for 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:
Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:
Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur. Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers. Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:
Isolate immediate hazard areas and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from the immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS:
Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with a full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:
ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate the hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment:
Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:
Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing

Environmental Precautions:
Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:
Cover the container, but do not seal, and remove from the work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described, may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose off in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL:
Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS:
Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

STORAGE ROOM REQUIREMENTS:
Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored. Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks.Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	OSHA TWA	NIOSH TWA	NIOSH CARCINOGEN	ACGIH TWA
Carbon Black		3.5 mg/m³	3.5a mg/m³	1	3.5 mg/m³
Silica Crystalline	a	10 mg/m³	0.05e mg/m³	1	0.025 mg/m³
Titanium Dioxide		10 mg/m³	b	1	10 mg/m³

Eye Protection
Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Eye Protection
Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection:
Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.
Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full bodysuit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.

Respiratory Protection
If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respirator with a full facepiece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.08
BOILING POINT: 150 F
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air
SOLUBILITY IN H20: Reacts with water
DENSITY: 8.98 lb/gal

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:
Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis,tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:
This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:
Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor. Causes skin irritation
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:
Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated. Causes serious eye irritation
Carcinogenicity:
Suspected of causing cancer.
Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:
No data available

Reproductive Toxicity:
No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:
May cause respiratory irritation
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard:
No data available
Acute Toxicity:
If ingested: In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death. Repeated and prolonged exposure at low levels may result in adverse skin and eye effects, liver and kidney disorders.
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)
Chronic Exposure:
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence. Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.
0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE
Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.
Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.
0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace.?Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.?
0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:
Harmful to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Persistence and Degradability:
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.
Bioaccumulative Potential:
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.
Mobility in Soil:
No data available.
Other Adverse Effects:
No data available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:
Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:
Not regulated

IMDG Infomation:
Not regulated

IATA Information:
Not regulated

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0005285-60-9	Benexenamine, 4,4 Methylenebis	16-28%	DSL, Sara312, TSCA
0013463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	5-10%	DSL, Sara312, TSCA, California Prop 65
0068479-98-1	Aromatic Amine	4-7%	DSL, Sara312, VOC, TSCA
0014808-60-7	Silica, Crystalline	0.4%-0.7%	DSL, Sara312, TSCA, California, Prop 65
0001333-86-4	Carbon Black	0.2-0.4	DSL, Sara312, TSCA, California Prop 65

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER:
The information contained herein is based on the data available and is believed to be accurate, however, the manufacturer makes no warranty expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results obtained from the use thereof. Accordingly, we assume no responsibility for injury from the use of this product.