

WC Q

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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PRODUCT NAME: WHITECOTE Brilliant White Coating

FORMULA: Mixture

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Exp Limits	%Optional	CAS NO.
1, 6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate based polymer	N/A	1 mg/m3	28182-81-2		
Hexamethylene diisocyanate	N/A	.02 ppm	< 1		822-06-0
Aromatic Solvent	100	100			68333-23-3
Titanium dioxide	5mg/m3	10mg/m3			13463-67-7
Xylene	200ppm	100ppm	100ppm MSHA	< 1	130-20-7

III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: 284 Degrees F

VAPOR PRESSURE: 5.9 PSIA @ 163*

VAPOR DENSITY: (Air = 1) 3.70

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: (Water =1) 1.02

% VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 26%

IV. FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used): TCC 104°F, 40°C

Auto Ignition Temperature: 475° F, 246°C

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical, Sand

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES/USUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire fighters (as for all paints). Avoid spreading burning liquid with water for cooling purposes. Keep work areas free of hot metal surfaces and other sources of ignition. COMBUSTIBLE. DOT HAZARD CLASS: Non-Regulated FRT CLASS BULK: Isocyanate FLAMMABLE LIMITS LEL: 1% FLAMMABLE LIMITS UEL: 7%

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: For isocyanates, 0.02ppm; for solvent, 200ppm

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Eyes-severe irritation; tearing skin, discoloration-drying; breathing-irritation, dizziness, unconsciousness (for solvent). For isocyanates, coughing, irritation of mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

SKIN EFFECTS: Slight to moderate irritation; skin sensitizer in guinea pigs. No conclusive evidence has been developed to indicate that Whitecote is carcinogenic, teratogenic or that it causes reproductive effects in animals or humans. Active resin in Whitecote has been reported by NIOSH to be mutagenic to Salmonella Typhimurium bacteria in the presence of a mammalian liver activation system. There is not full agreement in the scientific community on the significance of these Ames test results and their relationship to human safety in assessing the risk of cancer in man.

HUMAN EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: INHALATION-Inhalation of Whitecote vapors in concentrations above 0.02ppm can produce irritation of the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract, running nose, sore throat, productive cough and a reduction of lung function. Extensive exposures to concentrations well above the TLV could lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema. These effects are usually reversible. However, due to low volatility, high exposures are not anticipated except if the material is overheated or sprayed as an aerosol into the air. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis has also been reported. Another type of response is hyperreactivity or hypersensitization. Persons with a preexisting unspecific bronchial hyperreactivity or persons with a specific isocyanate hypersensitivity (as a result of previous repeated overexposure or a single large dosage) will respond to small isocyanate concentrations at levels well below the TLV of 0.02ppm. Symptoms could be immediate or delayed and include chest tightness, respiratory distress or asthmatic attack. SKIN: Whitecote reacts with skin protein and tissue moisture and can cause localized irritation as well as discoloration. Prolonged contact could produce reddening, swelling, or blistering and, in some individuals, skin sensitization resulting in dermatitis. EYES: Liquid, vapors, or aerosols are irritating to the eyes and can cause lachrymation (tearing effect). Corneal damage can occur; however, indications are that the damage is reversible and does not result in permanent injury. INGESTION: Ingestion could result in irritation and some corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract. However, it is not considered a common occupational route of exposure.

VI. EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Flush with clean, lukewarm water (low pressure) for at least 15 min., occasionally lifting eyelids; obtain medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before re-use.

INHALATION: Move to an area free from risk of further exposure. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Give 250 ml of milk or water to drink. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. Consult physician.

VII. PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields, splash goggles or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn. SKIN PROTECTION: Chemical-resistant gloves. Cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing. If skin creams are used, keep the area covered to a minimum. RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate containing environments (air purifying or fresh air supplied). Consider type of application and environmental concentrations. In spray applications you must protect against exposure to both vapor and spray mist. An air-supplied respirator is strongly recommended for spray application. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use 29 CFR, 1910.134. VENTILATION: Ventilation as required to maintain air concentrations below TLV's. If material is spray-applied, ventilation should be provided and air supplied respirators worn. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

VIII. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions. POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur under normal conditions. CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Temperatures below 32 degrees F (0 °C) or above 122°F (50°C). TO MAINTAIN FRESHNESS: Avoid contact with water, alcohols, amines, strong bases, metal compounds or surface active materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION (typical of all paints): By fire, carbon dioxide, CO, oxides of nitrogen, traces of HCN, and elements unknown.

IX. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Eliminate source of ignition of vapors, wear protective clothing while cleaning up; absorb on sand, clay, or absorbent material. WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Incineration is preferred. Decontaminate empty containers.

X. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator. EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or face mask. VENTILATION: Use in well-ventilated areas only. Have adequate general exhaust. PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Solvent protective gloves. OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Self-contained breathing apparatus if threshold limit is exceeded.

XI. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS & STORAGE DATA

STORAGE TEMPERATURE (min/max): 32° F (0°C) / 122°F (50°C)

AVERAGE SHELF LIFE: 12 months @ 77°F (25°C)

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Store in tightly closed container. At maximum storage temperatures noted, material may slowly polymerize without hazard. Ideal storage temperature range is 50-81 degrees F (10°- 27°C).

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