



SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME: Everguard Two-Part Pourable Sealant Part B

TRADE NAME: N/A

**CHEMICAL NAME /
SYNONYM:** N/A

CHEMICAL FAMILY: N/A

MANUFACTURER: GAF

ADDRESS: 1 Campus Drive, Parsippany, NJ 07054

**24-HOUR EMERGENCY
PHONE (CHEMTREC):** 800 – 424 – 9300

INFORMATION ONLY: 800 – 766 – 3411

PREPARED BY: Corporate EHS

APPROVED BY: Corporate EHS

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

NFPA and HMIS RATINGS:

	NFPA Hazard Rating		HMIS Hazard Rating
Health	2	Health	2
Flammable	1	Flammable	1
Reactive	1	Reactive	1
Special Hazards	-	Personal Protection	X

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:

GHS CLASSIFICATION: Eye Irritant - Category 2B
Skin Irritant - Category 2
Skin Sensitizer - Category 2
Respiratory Irritant
Respiratory Sensitizer
Target Organ (SE) - Category 3
Target Organ (RE) - Category 2
Carcinogen - Category 2

GHS PICTOGRAMS:



SIGNAL WORD: Danger

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320 Causes eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ADDITIONAL HAZARD IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION:

PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: Dermal contact, Skin absorption, Eye contact, Inhalation and Ingestion.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

EYES: Liquid, aerosols or vapors are irritating and can cause tearing, reddening and swelling. If left untreated, corneal damage can occur and injury is slow to heal.

SKIN: Contains isocyanates that can react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation, which may include reddening, rash or blistering.

INGESTION: Can result in irritation and corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, abdominal pains, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

INHALATION: Certain operations such as material heating may generate vapor or aerosol concentrations sufficient to cause irritation. Excessive exposure may irritate upper respiratory tract, causing sensitization in susceptible individuals. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic reactions to such persons. Symptoms include coughing, difficulty in breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Such effects may be delayed.

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS: See signs and symptoms above.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: Prolonged contact may cause skin and or respiratory sensitization.

CARCINOGENICITY: N/A

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% (BY WT)	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		
			OSHA	ACGIH	OTHER
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	9016-87-9	25-40%	CEIL 0.02 ppm	0.005 ppm	NE
4,4' Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	10-30%	CEIL 0.02 ppm	0.005 ppm	NE
1,3-Diazetidone-2,4-dione, 1,3-bis[4-[(4-isocyanatophenyl)methyl]phenyl]	17589-24-1	0-1%	CEIL 0.02 ppm	0.005 ppm	NE

NE=Not Established

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**FIRST AID PROCEDURES**

- EYES:** Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses. Consult a physician if ill effects or irritation occurs.
- SKIN:** Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.
- INHALATION:** If irritation, headache, nausea or drowsiness occurs, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing becomes difficult or respiratory irritation persists. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Consult a physician if this occurs.
- INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician.

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS:

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your

physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	CO2, Dry Chemical, Foam and water spray for large fires. Do not use a direct water stream.
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:	Carbon Monoxide, Carbon dioxide and Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate vapors.
RECOMMENDED FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Full emergency equipment with self – contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn by firefighters.
UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. This reaction may be violent. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:	<p>Ventilate the area and remove all ignition sources. Contain the spill by building a dike using absorbent materials. Collect the remainder of the spill with absorbent material and place the material into a drum approved for waste disposal. For a minor spill, absorb with sawdust or other absorbent and shovel into open top containers. Keep away from water. Cover mops and brooms with plastic and dispose by incineration. Do not use cement dust as this will react.</p> <p>Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 -8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure.</p>
-------------------------------------	---

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE:	Use personal protection recommended in section 8. Store in a cool dry area away from incompatible materials.
------------------------------	--

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Liquids are incinerated. Solids are incinerated or land filled. Empty plastic or steel drums should be decontaminated by filling with water and allowed to stand for 48 hours. Drain, triple rinse & hole drums to prevent re-use. The undamaged, empty decontaminated container may also be offered for reconditioning and recycling. Follow all local, state and federal laws.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS / VENTILATION:

Use only with adequate ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

When atmospheric levels may exceed the occupational exposure limit (PEL or TLV) NIOSH-certified air-purifying respirators equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and particulate filter can be used as long as appropriate precautions and change out schedules are in place.

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear safety glasses or goggles to avoid eye contact.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR").

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

N/A

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

N/A

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE & ODOR:	Paste with a mild mint odor.		
FLASH POINT:	N/A	LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:	N/A
METHOD USED:	N/A	UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:	N/A
EVAPORATION RATE:	N/A	BOILING POINT:	N/A
pH (undiluted product):	N/A	MELTING POINT:	N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Insoluble	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.10

VAPOR DENSITY:	>1	PERCENT VOLATILE:	1.46%
VAPOR PRESSURE:	<1	MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	N/A
VOC WITH WATER (LBS/GAL):	N/A	DENSITY:	9.1 lbs/gal.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

THERMAL STABILITY:

STABLE X

UNSTABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):

Temperatures greater than 400° F (204° C)

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID):

Water, amines, strong bases and alcohols. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS:

N/A

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

May occur. Contact with moisture, other materials which react with Isocyanates, or temperatures above 400° F (204° C) may cause polymerization.

At temperatures greater than 400° F (204° C), polymeric MDI can polymerize and decompose which can cause pressure build-up in closed containers. Explosive rupture is possible.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Primary routes of exposure

Routes of entry for solids and liquids are ingestion and inhalation, but may include eye or skin contact. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Acute Toxicity / Effects

Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat > 10,000 mg/kg
Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Dermal: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation

At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low volatility. However, certain operations may generate vapor or mist concentrations sufficient to cause respiratory irritation and other adverse effects. Such operations include those in which the material is heated, sprayed or otherwise mechanically dispersed such as drumming, venting or pumping. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. LC50, Aerosol, Rat 490 mg/m³.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May stain skin.

Sensitization**Skin**

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

Respiratory

May cause allergic respiratory response. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:****12.1 Toxicity**

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species. Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm *Eisenia foetida*, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil: No data available for assessment due to technical difficulties with testing.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:**

If this product as supplied becomes a waste, it does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. This product becomes a firm synthetic rubber when mixed with Part A. Please mix with Part A and allow to cure before disposal.

RCRA HAZARD CLASS:

None

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Land transport (DOT)

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Sea transport (IMDG)

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Air Transport

Not classified as a dangerous good under

(IATA/ICAO)

transport regulations

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS****TSCA:** The ingredients of this product are listed.**CERCLA:** Methylene Biphenyl Isocyanate – reportable quantity – 5000 lbs.**SARA****311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES:** Acute health hazard and chronic Health Hazard.**313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS:** This product contains two chemicals currently on the Toxic Release Chemicals List: Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, CAS # 9016-87-9 and Methylene Biphenyl Isocyanate, CAS # 101-68-8.**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** N/A

Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements. The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Chemical Name	CAS #	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	9016-87-9	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4,4' Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:** N/A**DATE OF PREVIOUS SDS:** December 2014**CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS SDS:** Updated transportation requirements and ingredients list.

This information relates to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used on combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is to the best of our

knowledge and belief accurate and reliable as of the date compiled. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to its accuracy, reliability, or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his particular use. We do not accept liability for any loss or damage that may occur from the use of this information. Nothing herein shall be construed as a recommendation for uses which infringe valid patents or as extending a license of valid patents.