

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Date Printed:** February 12, 2008

**Version:** 12

**Revision date:** June 9, 2020

**Regulation:** According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

## 1. Identification

### 1.1 Product identifier

**1.1.1 Product name:** KONNATE T-100

**1.1.2 Other means of identification:** Toluene diisocyanate

### 1.2 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**1.2.1 Recommended use:** Soft foam is being used in footwear, furniture, automotive, bedding, toys and semi-rigid foams used car interiors, etc.

**1.2.2. Restrictions on use:** Do not use for purposes other than those recommended.

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

#### 1.3.1 Manufacturer

Company name: TDI Plant, Hanwha Solutions Co, Ltd.

Address: 46-47, Yeosusandan 2-ro, Yeosu-si, Jeollanam-do, Korea Prepared by:

TDI Production Team

Contact Telephone: +82-61-688-4888

#### 1.3.2 Supplier & Distributor

Silver Fern Chemical, Inc.

2226 Queen Anne Avenue North

Seattle WA 98109, USA

Phone: 1-866-282-3384

Info@silverfernchemical.com

### 1.4 Emergency phone number

**24 Hour Emergency Contact :** Infotrac 1-800-535-5053 (USA & Canada)

**Outside USA & Canada 1-352-323-3500**

## 2. Hazard(s) identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

**Physical / Chemical Hazards:** Not classified

#### Health Hazards:

Acute toxicity (inhalation: vapors): Category 1

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Eye Damage/irritation: Category 2A

Skin sensitization: Category 1

Respiratory sensitization: Category 1

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (Single exposure): Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

**Environmental Hazards:** Not classified

### 2.2 Label elements, including precautionary statements

#### o Pictogram and symbol:



o **Signal word:** Danger

o **Hazard statements:**

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H330 Fatal if inhaled.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

o **Precautionary statements:**

- **Prevention:**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash your hands thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only 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/eye protection/face protection.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

P284 Wear respiratory protection.

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

- **Treatment:**

P302+P352 If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340 If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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/ attention.

P310 Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

P312 Call a poison center or doctor/physician you feel unwell.

P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see Section 8 on this label).

P321 Specific treatment (see Section 8 on this label).

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center or doctor/physician.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

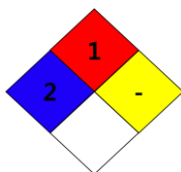
- **Storage:**

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

- **Disposal:**

P510 Dispose the contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.



### 2.3 Other hazard information not included in hazard classification (National Fire Protection Association; NFPA)

o **Health:** 2

o **Flammability:** 1

o **Reactivity:** -

o **Specific hazard:** -

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	Common name and synonyms	CAS No.	Conc. / %
Toluene diisocyanate	2,4-Diisocyanatotoluene	584-84-9	100

### 4. First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

##### Eye contact

- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

##### Skin contact

- If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- For hot product, immediately immerse in or flush the affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat.
- Call emergency medical service.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.

##### Inhalation

- If inhaled: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
- If exposed to excessive levels of dusts or fumes, remove to fresh air and get medical attention if cough or other symptoms develop.

##### Ingestion

- If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
- Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or others proper respiratory medical device.

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

- Inhalation: May cause acute toxic effects.
- Skin contact: Contact with this substance will cause skin irritation moderately.
- Eye contact: May cause severe irritation of eyes.

#### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and notes for physician

- Exposures require specialized first aid with contact and medical follow-up.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

- **Suitable extinguishing media:** Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, water spray, dry chemical, foam-extinguishing agent
- **Unsuitable extinguishing media:** High volume water jet

#### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Thermal decomposition products: Cyanide, carbon oxides, nitrogen (nitrogen oxide, TDI vapors, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen cyanide)
- Vapor-air mixtures are explosive above flash point.
- Material may produce irritating and highly toxic gases from decomposition by heat and combustion during burning
- Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.
- When heated, vapors may form explosive mixtures with air: explosion hazards indoors, outdoors and in sewers
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air.

### **5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

- Rescuers should put on appropriate protective gear.
- Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas
- Substance will react with water (some violently) into releasing flammable, toxic or corrosive gases and runoff.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Fire involving Tanks; Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Fire involving Tanks; Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Fire involving Tanks; Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- Fire involving Tanks; Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

## **6. Accidental release measures**

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

- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in Protective Equipment section.
- Isolate hazard area.
- Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.
- Eliminate all ignition sources.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Please note that there are materials and conditions to avoid.

### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

- Runoff from fire control may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

### **6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

- Absorb spills with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container.
- Reduce dust and prevent scattering by moistening with water.
- Absorb the liquid and scrub the area with detergent and water.
- Cover with Dry earth, DRY sand or other non-combustible material and put on the plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.

- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal.
- Dissolve in water and collect for proper disposal.
- TDI neutralizer

Powder, aqueous ammonia, alcoholic solution and calcium hydroxide are suitable as neutralizing agent when the leak.

- 1) Powder
 

Sawdust	23.0 WT%
Clay	38.5 WT%
Ethanol	19.2 WT%
Triethanol amine	3.8 WT%
Ammonia concentrations	3.8 WT%
Water	11.7 WT%
- 2) Aqueous ammonia
 

Ammonia concentrations	3 - 8 WT%
Liquid detergent	0.2-0.5 WT%
Water	90-95 WT%
- 3) Alcoholic solution
 

Alcohol	50 WT%
Ammonia concentrations	5 WT%
Water	45 WT%
- 4) Calcium hydroxide

- \*Caution)
1. Alcohol solution must be careful when you use it to fire flammable.
  2. Neutralizer amount is equal or more to the amount of spilled TDI.
  3. If the neutralizer is not urgently prepared, use the wet sand in a simple way.

## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- Wash your hands thoroughly after handling.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues.
- Use carefully in handling/storage.
- Loosen closure cautiously before opening.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- You need measurement of air concentration and ventilation in low, closed and confined areas due to lack of oxygen.
- Avoid contact with water.

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

- Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.
- Store in a nitrogen filled container when stored again.
- Protect against moisture.
- Custody temperature 20 ~ 30 °C are proper and it is made to freeze from below 25 °C and DIMER creates is paid attention from high temperature

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Occupational Exposure limits

- o **ACGIH:** TWA=0.005 ppm, STEL=0.02ppm
- o **Biological exposure index:** 5 µg/g
- o **OSHA:** TWA=0.005 ppm(0.04mg/m<sup>3</sup>), STEL=0.02ppm(0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), Ceiling=0.02ppm(0.14mg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- o **NIOSH:** Not available
- o **EU regulation:**
  - Austria: TWA[TMW]=0.005ppm(0.035mg/m<sup>3</sup>), STEL[KZW](4x15min)=0.02ppm(0.14mg/m<sup>3</sup>)
  - Belgium: TWA=0.005ppm(0.037mg/m<sup>3</sup>), STEL=0.02ppm(0.14mg/m<sup>3</sup>)
  - Czech Republic: TWA=0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup>
- o **Other:**
  - Argentina: TWA[CMP]=0.005ppm, STEL[CMP-CPT]=0.02ppm
  - Bahrain: TWA=0.005ppm(0.035mg/m<sup>3</sup>), STEL=0.02ppm(0.14mg/m<sup>3</sup>)
  - Chile: TWA LPP=0.004ppm(0.03mg/m<sup>3</sup>), STEL LPT=0.02ppm(0.14mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

- Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.
- If user operations generate dust, fume, or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the recommended exposure limit.
- Facilities for storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

#### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

##### Respiratory protection

- Wear NIOSH or approved full or half face piece (with goggles) respiratory protective equipment when necessary.

##### Eye protection

- Wear the protective glasses or breathable safety goggles to protect from vaporous state organic material causing eye irritation or other disorder.
- An eye wash unit and safety shower station should be available nearby work place.

##### Hand protection

- Wear appropriate protective gloves by considering physical and chemical properties of chemicals.

##### Body protection

- Wear appropriate resistant protective clothing by considering physical and chemical properties of chemicals.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

<b>Description:</b>	Liquid
<b>Color:</b>	colorless to yellowish
<b>Odor:</b>	characteristic, pungent
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	0.049~2.14 ppm
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point/freezing point:</b>	21~23.5°C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range:</b>	251°C
<b>Flash point:</b>	127°C
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Not available
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:</b>	UEL 9.5%/LEL 0.9%
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	0.03mmHg(25°C)
<b>Vapor density:</b>	6(Air=1)

<b>Relative density</b>	1.22(25°C)
<b>Solubility:</b>	Insoluble
<b>Solubility in organic solvents:</b>	Not available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:</b>	LogKow=0.21
<b>Auto ignition temperature:</b>	>600°C
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity:</b>	3.1cP (25 °C)

“NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification”

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity/Chemical stability/Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Stable(Non-hazardous polymerization occurs slowly above 40 °C)
- Reacts exothermically with water yielding carbon dioxide and an organic base.
- May darken on exposure to sunlight
- Toxic gas that may accumulate in a closed space
- May decompose at high temperatures into forming toxic gases.
- Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.
- When heated, vapors may form explosive mixtures with air: explosion hazards indoors, outdoors and in sewers
- Some of these materials may burn, but none ignite readily.
- Some may produce flammable hydrogen gas upon contact with metals.
- CORROSIVE and/or TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death.
- Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes.

### 10.2 Conditions to avoid:

- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.
- Containers may be exploded and ruptured when heated.
- People should avoid inhalation and to avoid the contact with water.

### 10.3 Incompatible materials:

- Acid, acyl chloride, alcohol, aluminum, amines, ammonia, aniline, strong bases, copper and copper alloys, activated hydrogen, metal, strong oxidizing agents, plastics, rubber, coating, polyurethane, surface active agents, zinc alloy

### 10.4 Hazardous decomposition products:

- Thermal decomposition products: Cyanide, carbon oxides, nitrogen (nitrogen oxide, TDI vapors, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen cyanide)

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

(a) Acute toxicity	
Oral	Not classified
	Rat(female) LD <sub>50</sub> =4,130 mg/kg bw (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 401)
Dermal	Not classified
	Rabbit, LD <sub>50</sub> >9,400 mg/kg bw (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 402)
Inhalation	Category 1

	Rat, LC <sub>50</sub> (4h) = 0.234 mg/L (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 403)
(b) Skin Corrosion/ Irritation	Category 2
	In a primary dermal irritation study with six albino female rabbits, slight to severe erythema and very slight to moderate oedema were observed at 24 hours. Skin effects were reversible within 3 weeks. The primary dermal irritation index (based on scores obtained at 24 and 72 hours) was 3.6 on 0-8 scale.
(c) Serious Eye Damage/ Irritation	Category 2A
	In an eye irritation study with albino rabbits (Wazeter, 1964), TDI induced moderate to severe corneal opacity continued to exhibit diffuse opaque areas 30 days after instillation. Circumcorneal injection of the iris was observed in all groups treated, but cleared in all group by the eighth day. And all three groups showed severe irritation of the conjunctivae, which continue for 18 days. (cornea score=0.66/4, iris score=0.33/2, conjunctivae score=3/3, chemosis score=4/4)(read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5)
(d) Respiratory sensitization	Category 1
	In respiratory sensitization study with guinea pigs(female), results show that detection of antibodies and elicitation of pulmonary hypersensitivity response is dependent upon physicochemical properties of <i>hapten-protein</i> conjugate. (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5)
(e) Skin Sensitization	Category 1
	According to the respiratory sensitization assay with guinea pig, the test substance was shown to be a potential respiratory sensitiser. (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5)
(f) Carcinogenicity	Category 2
	- ACGIH: A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen) - EU CLP 1272/2008: 2 (Suspected of causing cancer)
(g) Mutagenicity	Not classified
	<i>In vitro</i> : Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay: with/without metabolic activation: Positive (OECD TG 471) <i>In vitro</i> : Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test: with/without metabolic activation: Negative (OECD TG 473, GLP) <i>In vivo</i> : Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test: Negative (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 474, GLP) <i>In vivo</i> : Unscheduled DNA synthesis: Negative (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (GLP)
(h) Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
	- Clinical signs of toxicity (nasal discharge in males and red-tinged fur in females) were observed in the high-exposure F0 group. And histopathology revealed a significant increase in the incidence of rhinitis in the nasal turbinate of F0 animals (both sexes). Hyperplasia and dysplasia of the respiratory epithelium of F0 males and hyperplasia was significantly increased in F0 females. In the high-exposure group (males), there was a significant increase in the incidence of submucosal lymphoid infiltrates in both the larynx and the trachea as well as a significant increase in the incidence of intracellular eosinophilic droplets. (NOAEC(P)=0.08 ppm, NOAEC(F1)=0.3 ppm, NOAEC(F2)=0.02 ppm) (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 416, GLP) - According to Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study with rat, significant body weight reduction, significant body weight gain reduction and significantly reduced food consumption. No effect level for maternal and developmental toxicity is 0.1 ppm. (NOAEC(maternal toxicity, teratogenicity)=0.1 ppm, LOAEC(maternal toxicity, fetotoxicity)=0.5 ppm)(read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5)(OECD TG 414, GLP)



(i) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
	<p>- According to measurement of respiratory rate using mouse, Effect on respiratory rate was concentration and time dependent. (RD50(decrease of respiratory rate)=0.199 ppm / 4hr)</p> <p>- Lesions occurring in the resp tract of mice after exposure to 10 sensory irritants, at a concn which elicited a resp rate decr of 50%, were compared with respect to type and severity. The RD50 of 2,4-toluene diisocyanate was 0.4 ppm. All irritants produced lesions in the nasal cavity with a distinct anterior-posterior severity gradient.</p>
(j) Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure)	Not classified
	<p>In a combined chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study with mice, increased clinical signs of swollen abdomens and opaque watery eyes were observed from week 65 onwards. And histopathology revealed marked inflammatory processes in trachea, larynx, bronchi, lungs and predominantly in nasal turbinate (chronic and necrotic rhinitis) of male and female animals. (NOAEC(male)=0.05 ppm, NOAEC(female)&lt;0.05 ppm, LOAEC(male)=0.15 ppm, LOAEC(female)=0.05 ppm) (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 453, GLP) This substance has already been classified for specific health hazard categories (acute inhalation, skin/respiratory sensitization, skin/eye/respiratory irritation, etc.) due to membrane irritation, sensitization, etc., and therefore should not be classified for specific target organ toxicity.</p>
(k) Aspiration Hazard	Not available

## 12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity	
Acute toxicity	Not classified
	<p>Fish: <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>, LC<sub>50</sub>(96h)=133 mg/L static (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 203)</p> <p>Invertebrate: <i>Daphnia magna</i>, EC<sub>50</sub>(48h)=12.5 mg/L static (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 202)</p> <p>Algae: <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>, EC<sub>50</sub>(96h)=3,230 mg/L static (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 201)</p>
Chronic toxicity	Not classified
	Invertebrate: <i>Daphnia magna</i> , NOEC(21d)=1.1 mg/L static (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 211, GLP)
12.2 Persistence and degradability	<p>Persistence: Low persistency (log Kow is more than 4 estimated.) (Log Kow=0.21)</p> <p>Degradability: Half lifecycle 0.5~1.6hr (27°C, pH=6.3, 7)</p>
12.3 Bio-accumulative potential	<p>Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is expected to be low according to the BCF &lt;500 (BCF = 136.4L/kg wet-wt(estimated))</p> <p>Biodegradation: As not well-biodegraded, it is expected to have high accumulation potential in living organisms (0% biodegradation was observed after 28 days) (read-across, CAS No. 26471-62-5) (OECD TG 302 C)</p>
12.4 Mobility in soil	High potency of mobility to soil. (Koc =1,760(estimated))
12.5 Hazardous to the ozone layer	Not classified
12.6 Other adverse effects	Not available

### 13. Disposal considerations

#### 13.1 Disposal method

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

#### 13.2 Disposal precaution

Consider the required attentions in accordance with waste treatment management regulation.

### 14. Transport information

	DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)	IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation)	ICAO/IATA
14.1. UN number	UN2078	UN2078	UN2078
14.2. UN proper shipping name	UN2078, Toluene diisocyanate, 6.1, II	Toluene diisocyanate	Toluene diisocyanate
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	DOT Hazard Class: 6.1 Sub Class: Not Applicable	IMDG: 6.1 Sub Class: Not Applicable	Air Class: 6.1 Sub Class: Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	II	II
14.5. Environmental hazards	Hazardous substance RQ Toluene diisocyanate (TDI) - 100 lb (45.4 kg) final RQ		
IMDG	Marine Pollutant: No;		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Contains isocyanates. Keep away from moisture and water. ERG 156		
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:	Noxious liquid substances Category Y		

### 15. Regulatory information

<b>Regulatory Overview</b>	The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.
<b>Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)</b>	All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA Inventory.

TSCA Status- Toluene Diisocyanate:  
 TSCA Action plan Chemicals  
 TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification  
 TSCA Section 4(e) testing list  
 TSCA Section 5 (a)(2), SNUR  
 TSCA Section 8(a), Chemical data reporting  
 TSCA Section 8(b), Inventory  
 TSCA Section 8(d), Health and Safety reporting

#### SARA Title III :

Sec. 313 Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI), 0.1% de minimis  
 CERCLA RQ Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI) 100 lbs (45.4kg)  
**Clean Air Act - Toluene Diisocyanate:**  
 Accidental Release Prevention – Toxic substances: 10000 lb threshold  
 HON Rule SOCMi Chemicals  
 VOC's

#### EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous:

Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers) Toluene-2,4- diisocyanate

#### EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:

Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers) Toluene-2,4- diisocyanate

#### California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):

California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986



**WARNING:** This product will expose you to Toluene Diisocyanates, which are known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

#### New Jersey RTK Substances (>1%):

Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers) Toluene-2,4- diisocyanate

#### Pennsylvania RTK Substances (>1%):

Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers) Toluene-2,4- diisocyanate

#### Massachusetts RTK Substances (>1%):

Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers) Toluene-2,4- diisocyanate

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### 16.1 Indication of changes:

Preparation date: February 12, 2008  
Version: 12  
Revision date: June 9, 2020

### 16.2 Key literature reference and sources for data:

- National chemicals information systems; <http://ncis.nier.go.kr>
- Pubchem; <http://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
- AKRON; <http://ull.chemistry.uakron.edu/erd/>
- IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans; <http://monographs.iarc.fr>
- ECHA; <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest>
- NIOSH(The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
- ACGIH(American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
- TOMES-LOLI®; <http://www.rightanswerknowledge.com/loginRA.asp>
- National Emergency Management Agency-Korea dangerous material inventory management system; <http://hazmat.mpss.kfi.or.kr/index.do>
- Waste Control Act enforcement regulation attached [1]
- EPISUITE Program ver.4.1

### 16.3 Abbreviations

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial hygienists  
NIOSH: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
ICAO/IATA: International Civil Aviation Organization/ International Air Transport Association  
RID: Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail

### 16.4 Other

- Product should be handled, stored, and used in accordance with the generally accepted industrial hygiene practices and in conformity with all the applicable legal regulations.
- The information provided herein is based on the knowledge possessed at this present time from the view point of safety requirements.
- It should, therefore, not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties.