



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

02/07/2023

### PremARC™ 60-80 Polyurethane Binder (Aromatic)

#### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier:

Product Name: PremARC™ 60-80 Polyurethane Binder  
Material Type: Isocyanate  
Product Material Weight: 45 lbs Pail / 475 lbs Drums

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier: American Recycling Center, Inc.  
655 Wabassee Drive  
Owosso, MI 48867

Emergency telephone number:

24-Hour Emergency Phone number: 800-424-9300  
Customer Information Center: 989-725-5100

#### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Skin irritation - Category 2  
Eye irritation - Category 2B  
Respiratory sensitization - Category 1  
Skin sensitization - Category 1  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3  
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Causes skin and eye irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.



Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
Wear protective gloves.  
Use personal protective equipment as required.  
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

**Response**

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

**Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
Store locked up.

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**Other hazards**

no data available

**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Mixtures

· Chemical characterization: This product is a mixture.

<b>Component</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer	53862-89-8	> 60.0 - < 90.0 %
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	> 10.0 - < 30.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	> 7.0 - < 13.0 %

*Note*

Note: CAS 101-68-8 is an MDI isomer that is part of CAS 9016-87-9.

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

Description of first aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).

Inhalation:

Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth-to-mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact:

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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact:



Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:**

If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Notes to physician: Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms.

Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. 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.

**SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:**

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function but will be less effective.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:**

Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**Hazardous combustion products:**

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:**

Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction. 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. Electrically ground and bond all equipment.

**Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:**

Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this SDS.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:**

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant firefighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.



**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions:

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. 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. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage:

Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Storage stability Storage temperature: Storage Period:  
 24 - 41 °C (75 - 106 °F) 6 Month

**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Additional information about design of technical systems:

No further data; see item 7.

Control parameters:

<b>Component</b>	<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Type of listing</b>	<b>Value/Notation</b>
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	C	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm

Additional information: The lists that were valid during the creation were used as basis.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection:

Use chemical goggles.



**Skin protection**

**Hand protection:**

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Other 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.

**Respiratory protection:**

Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**General Information**

Appearance

Form	Liquid
Color	Red to brown
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	0.4 ppm <i>Based on Literature for MDI.</i> Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.
pH-value	No test data available

**Change in condition:**

Melting Point	No test data available
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point(760mmHg)	> 100 °C ( > 212 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Flash Point	<b>closed cup</b> > 150 °C ( > 302 °F) <i>Estimated.</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Explosion Limits:	
Lower:	No test data available
Upper:	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	< 0.00001 mmHg at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available



Relative Density (water = 1)	1.09 at 25 °C (77 °F) / 25 °C ASTM D891
Water solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	2,500 cSt at 25 °C (77 °F) ASTM D4878
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Molecular weight	No test data available

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

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity:

Products based on diisocyanates like TDI and MDI react with many materials to release heat. The reaction rate increases with temperature as well as with increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material acts as a solvent. Products based on diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are not soluble in water and will sink to the bottom but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea.

### Chemical stability:

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.

### Conditions to avoid:

Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

### Incompatible materials:

Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Products based on diisocyanates like TDI and MDI react with many materials to release heat. The reaction rate increases with temperature as well as with increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material acts as a solvent. Products based on diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are not soluble in water and will sink to the bottom but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.

### Hazardous decomposition products:

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

*Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.*

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

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. Observations in animals include Gastrointestinal irritation. As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### Acute dermal toxicity



Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.  
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.  
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.  
Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal.  
May stain skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

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

**Sensitization**

A component in this mixture has been shown to be a skin sensitizer.  
Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.  
A component in this mixture may cause an 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.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

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

**Carcinogenicity**

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

**Teratogenicity**

In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Mutagenicity**

Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. No aspiration toxicity classification

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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 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 on lungs). Effects may be delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues





Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.49 mg/l

For similar material(s): 2,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1). LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 0.387 mg/l

For similar material(s): 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8). LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Aerosol, 2.24 mg/l

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, 2.24 mg/l

**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

*Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.*

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material: 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability:

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.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method:

OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation:

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Bioconcentration factor (BCF):

92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

Mobility in soil

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





**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal methods:**

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

DOT Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(MDI)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Reportability	MDI

**Classifications for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):** Not regulated for transport

**Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of Marpol 73/78 and the IBC or IGC code** Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):** Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard  
 This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

- Skin Corrosion or irritation
- Serious eye damage or eye irritation
- Respiratory or skin sensitization
- Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
- Reactivity Hazard

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313**

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313

Components	CASRN
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103**  
**Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.**

Components	CASRN	RQ
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4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

101-68-8

5000 lbs RQ

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

*This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.*

*American Recycling Center urges each customer or recipient of this SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date of the SDS. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with all applicable federal, state, provincial and local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of American Recycling Center, Inc., it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product.*

*This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.*

*Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDSs, American Recycling Center, Inc. is not and cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any source other than American Recycling Center, Inc. If you have obtained an American Recycling Center, Inc SDS from a non-American Recycling Center, Inc. source or if you are not sure that the SDS is current, please contact American Recycling Center, Inc. for the most current version.*

**Department issuing SDS:**            **EH&S Delivery**  
**Contact:**                                **Customer Service 989-725-5100**  
**02/07/2023**

*The information herein is to assist customers in determining whether our products are suitable for their applications. Our products are intended for sale to industrial and commercial customers. We request that customers inspect and test our products before use and satisfy themselves as to contents and suitability. We warrant that our products will meet our written specifications. Nothing herein shall constitute, and other warranty express or implied, including any warranty of merchantability or fitness, nor is protection from any law or patent to be inferred. All patent rights are reserved. The exclusive remedy for all proven claims is replacement of our materials and in no event shall we be liable for special, incidental, or consequential damages.*

**American Recycling Center, Inc**  
**655 Wabasse Drive, Owosso, MI 48867**  
**(989) 725-5100    www.americanrecycling.com**



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