

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Emergency Phone: (800) 544-7737 24-Hour CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC, D.C. Area 800-483-7616

## I. Chemical Product And Company Data

**PRODUCT:** Elastocrete PART A  
**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** Isocyanate  
**REVISION DATE:** 02/23/06  
**MANUFACTURER:** CrafcO, Inc.  
420 N Roosevelt Ave  
Chandler, AZ 85226

Health	3
Flammability	1
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	H

## II. Composition / Information On Ingredients

This document is prepared pursuant to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Where a proprietary ingredient is shown, the identity may be made available as provided in this standard. All components of this product are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory

	EXPOSURE LIMITS				
	CASNO	TLV	STEL	PEL	CONTENT
4,4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8	0.005ppm	N/A	0.02ppm	~55.0 %
Modified MDI	Not disclosed	N/A	N/A	N/A	<15.0 %

### Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (40CFR372)

4,4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8
Modified MDI	Not disclosed

### California Proposition 65 Ingredients

None

\*) Refer to Section XI for available LD/LC(50) Health Hazard Data.

## III. Hazards Identification

HMISW Hazard Rating No. 3

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Dermal, Eyes, Ingestion

Effects Of Overexposure

<u>Inhalation:</u>	Inhalation of MDI vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Airborne overexposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed.
<u>Skin Absorption</u>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation and dermatitis
<u>Eyes:</u>	Contact can cause burning and tearing.
<u>Skin Contact:</u>	Contact may cause moderate skin irritation. In some individuals exposure may result in allergic type symptoms causing rash, itching and hives.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Intake can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.
<u>Chronic:</u>	Results from a lifetime study in rats indicate that MDI aerosol was carcinogenic at 6mg/m <sup>3</sup> , the highest dose tested. This is well above the recommended TLV of 5ppb (0.05mg/m <sup>3</sup> ). Only irritation was noted at the lower concentrations of 0.2 and 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . No birth defects or teratogenic effects were reported in a teratology study with rats exposed to 1, 4, and 12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> polymeric MDI for 6hr/day on days 6 – 15 of gestation. As a result of repeated overexposure or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack, which could be immediate or occur several hours after exposure. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Materials are not known mutagenic, teratogenic, or reproductive health hazards.

#### IV. First Aid Measures

<u>Inhalation:</u>	Remove victim from exposure. If difficulty with breathing, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Seek medical attention.
<u>Eyes:</u>	Flush eyes with water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
<u>Skin:</u>	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Do NOT induce vomiting; give 1 to 2 glasses of water; get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquids into Lungs. Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

#### V. Fire Fighting Methods

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

Flash Point: > 230°F

Auto-Ignition Temp.: Not Available

Limits of Flammability: LEL: Not Available UEL: Not Available

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, foam, and dry chemical & water fog.

Special Fire & Unusual Hazards: Self-contained respirator equipment and full protective clothing required when smoke or fumes are generated. Avoid water contamination in closed containers or confined areas as carbon dioxide is evolved.

## VI. Accidental Release Measures

Action To Take For Spills/ Leaks: Ventilate area, eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate protective gear, contain leak or spill; cover spill with absorbent material; remove to container. Wash down area with dilute ammonium hydroxide or detergent solution, allow 30 minutes to react. For large spills, dike area and pump into closed containers. Prevent this material from entering waterways.

Waste Disposal Method: Handle disposal of waste material in manner which complies with local, state, province and federal regulation. Landfill if solidified or incineration at agency approved waste-disposal facilities.

## VII. Handling And Storage

Average Shelf Life:

Refer to Product Data Sheet

Special Instructions:

Keep containers closed and stored in a well ventilated area at 60 – 100 deg F. Outage of container should be filled with nitrogen. Contamination by moisture or basic compounds can cause dangerous pressure build up in closed containers.

## VIII. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ventilation: Ventilation is recommended. Air movement must be designed to insure turnover at all locations in work area to avoid build up of heavy vapors or if the material is spray applied.

Personal Protection Equipment: Do NOT wear contact lenses when working with this material. Use chemical goggles/safety glasses with side shields and chemical resistant gloves. Selection of specific items such as boots and apron will depend on operation. Wear respirator protection whenever airborne concentrations exceed TLV ceilings or TWA. Use NIOSH/OSHA approved respirators equipped with an organic cartridge for listed hazard.

Confined spaces, room, or tanks are areas where concern for TLV's is especially important. Reference OSHA regulation CFR 29 1910.134 for recommended respiratory protection.

## IX. Physical And Chemical Properties

Boiling Point (°C):	N/A	Solubility in Water:	Reacts with water
Viscosity	390	Specific Gravity:	1.1842
Freezing Point (°C):	N/Av	pH:	N/Av
Vapor Pressure mmHg@ 20° C	4.0X10-6	Evaporation Rate:	N/Av
Vapor Density	8.5	Odor:	Slight
Odor Threshold:	0.4MG/M3		
Appearance:	Yellow liquid		
N/Av = Not Available	N/Ap = Not Applicable		ca. = Approximate

## X. Stability And Reactivity

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

Stability: This material is stable

Incompatibility: Avoid strong oxidizing and reducing agents, strong acids and bases, water, alcohol peroxides and amines. Not sensitive to mechanical impact.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: At elevated temperatures, isocyanate vapors may be formed. Under

severe thermal degradation, carbon monoxide and low molecular weight organic compounds may be formed, as well as hydrogen cyanide and MDI vapours

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur, avoid contamination with moisture and other products that react with isocyanates

## XI. Toxicity Information

HMISW Hazard Rating No. 3

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Dermal, Eyes, Ingestion

Effects Of Overexposure

Inhalation: Inhalation of MDI vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Airborne overexposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed.

Eyes: Contact can cause burning and tearing.

Skin Contact: Contact may cause moderate skin irritation. In some individuals exposure may result in allergic type symptoms causing rash, itching and hives.

Ingestion Intake can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.

Chronic: Results from a lifetime study in rats indicate that MDI aerosol was carcinogenic at 6mg/m<sup>3</sup>, the highest dose tested. This is well above the recommended TLV of 5ppb (0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup>). Only irritation was noted at the lower concentrations of 0.2 and 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. No birth defects or teratogenic effects were reported in a teratology study with rats exposed to 1, 4, and 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup> polymeric MDI for 6hr/day on days 6 – 15 of gestation. As a result of repeated overexposure or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack, which could be immediate or occur several hours after exposure. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent.

Materials are not known mutagenic, teratogenic, or reproductive health hazards.

## XII. Ecological Information

Marine Pollutant: NL

(NL = Not Listed; P = Moderate; PP = Severe; ND = Not Determined)

## XIII. Disposal Considerations

Handle disposal of waste material in manner which complies with local, state, province and federal regulation. Landfill if solidified or incineration at agency approved waste-disposal facilities. See section VI

## **XIV. Transport Information**

### **DOT**

**Shipping Name:** This product is not regulated by DOT.

## **XV. Regulatory Information**

Title III Section 313: 40 CFR 372 (Form R)

(MDI) 4,4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate 55%

## **XVI. Other Information**

THE INFORMATION HEREIN HAS BEEN COMPLIED FROM SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE AND IS ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE. HOWEVER, CRAFTCO, INC. CAN NOT GIVE ANY GUARANTEES REGARDING INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES, AND EXPRESSLY DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTIES, NOR ASSUMES ANY LIABILITY, FOR ITS USE.

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Emergency Phone: (800) 544-7737 24-Hour CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC, D.C. Area 800-483-7616

## I. Chemical Product And Company Data

**PRODUCT:** Elastopatch PART A  
**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** Isocyanate  
**REVISION DATE:** 02/23/06  
**MANUFACTURER:** CrafcO, Inc.  
420 N Roosevelt Ave  
Chandler, AZ 85226

Health	3
Flammability	1
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	H

## II. Composition / Information On Ingredients

This document is prepared pursuant to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Where a proprietary ingredient is shown, the identity may be made available as provided in this standard. All components of this product are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory

	EXPOSURE LIMITS				
	CASNO	TLV	STEL	PEL	CONTENT
4,4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8	0.005ppm	N/A	0.02ppm	~55.0 %
Modified MDI	Not disclosed	N/A	N/A	N/A	<15.0 %

### Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (40CFR372)

4,4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8
Modified MDI	Not disclosed

### California Proposition 65 Ingredients

None

\*) Refer to Section XI for available LD/LC(50) Health Hazard Data.

## III. Hazards Identification

HMISW Hazard Rating No. 3

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Dermal, Eyes, Ingestion

Effects Of Overexposure

<u>Inhalation:</u>	Inhalation of MDI vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Airborne overexposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed.
<u>Skin Absorption</u>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation and dermatitis
<u>Eyes:</u>	Contact can cause burning and tearing.
<u>Skin Contact:</u>	Contact may cause moderate skin irritation. In some individuals exposure may result in allergic type symptoms causing rash, itching and hives.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Intake can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.
<u>Chronic:</u>	Results from a lifetime study in rats indicate that MDI aerosol was carcinogenic at 6mg/m <sup>3</sup> , the highest dose tested. This is well above the recommended TLV of 5ppb (0.05mg/m <sup>3</sup> ). Only irritation was noted at the lower concentrations of 0.2 and 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . No birth defects or teratogenic effects were reported in a teratology study with rats exposed to 1, 4, and 12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> polymeric MDI for 6hr/day on days 6 – 15 of gestation. As a result of repeated overexposure or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack, which could be immediate or occur several hours after exposure. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Materials are not known mutagenic, teratogenic, or reproductive health hazards.

#### IV. First Aid Measures

<u>Inhalation:</u>	Remove victim from exposure. If difficulty with breathing, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Seek medical attention.
<u>Eyes:</u>	Flush eyes with water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
<u>Skin:</u>	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Do NOT induce vomiting; give 1 to 2 glasses of water; get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquids into Lungs. Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

#### V. Fire Fighting Methods

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

Flash Point: > 230°F

Auto-Ignition Temp.: Not Available

Limits of Flammability: LEL: Not Available UEL: Not Available

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, foam, and dry chemical & water fog.

Special Fire & Unusual Hazards: Self-contained respirator equipment and full protective clothing required when smoke or fumes are generated. Avoid water contamination in closed containers or confined areas as carbon dioxide is evolved.

## VI. Accidental Release Measures

Action To Take For Spills/ Leaks: Ventilate area, eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate protective gear, contain leak or spill; cover spill with absorbent material; remove to container. Wash down area with dilute ammonium hydroxide or detergent solution, allow 30 minutes to react. For large spills, dike area and pump into closed containers. Prevent this material from entering waterways.

Waste Disposal Method: Handle disposal of waste material in manner which complies with local, state, province and federal regulation. Landfill if solidified or incineration at agency approved waste-disposal facilities.

## VII. Handling And Storage

Average Shelf Life:

Refer to Product Data Sheet

Special Instructions:

Keep containers closed and stored in a well ventilated area at 60 – 100 deg F. Outage of container should be filled with nitrogen. Contamination by moisture or basic compounds can cause dangerous pressure build up in closed containers.

## VIII. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ventilation: Ventilation is recommended. Air movement must be designed to insure turnover at all locations in work area to avoid build up of heavy vapors or if the material is spray applied.

Personal Protection Equipment: Do NOT wear contact lenses when working with this material. Use chemical goggles/safety glasses with side shields and chemical resistant gloves. Selection of specific items such as boots and apron will depend on operation. Wear respirator protection whenever airborne concentrations exceed TLV ceilings or TWA. Use NIOSH/OSHA approved respirators equipped with an organic cartridge for listed hazard.

Confined spaces, room, or tanks are areas where concern for TLV's is especially important. Reference OSHA regulation CFR 29 1910.134 for recommended respiratory protection.

## IX. Physical And Chemical Properties

Boiling Point (°C):	N/A	Solubility in Water:	Reacts with water
Viscosity	390	Specific Gravity:	1.1842
Freezing Point (°C):	N/Av	pH:	N/Av
Vapor Pressure mmHg@ 20° C	4.0X10-6	Evaporation Rate:	N/Av
Vapor Density	8.5	Odor:	Slight
Odor Threshold:	0.4MG/M3		
Appearance:	Yellow liquid		
N/Av = Not Available	N/Av = Not Applicable		ca. = Approximate

## X. Stability And Reactivity

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

Stability: This material is stable

Incompatibility: Avoid strong oxidizing and reducing agents, strong acids and bases, water, alcohol peroxides and amines. Not sensitive to mechanical impact.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: At elevated temperatures, isocyanate vapors may be formed. Under

severe thermal degradation, carbon monoxide and low molecular weight organic compounds may be formed, as well as hydrogen cyanide and MDI vapours

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur, avoid contamination with moisture and other products that react with isocyanates

## XI. Toxicity Information

HMISW Hazard Rating No. 3

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Dermal, Eyes, Ingestion

Effects Of Overexposure

Inhalation: Inhalation of MDI vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, or trachea, breathlessness, chest discomfort, difficult breathing and reduced pulmonary function. Airborne overexposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema. Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed.

Eyes: Contact can cause burning and tearing.

Skin Contact: Contact may cause moderate skin irritation. In some individuals exposure may result in allergic type symptoms causing rash, itching and hives.

Ingestion Intake can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.

Chronic: Results from a lifetime study in rats indicate that MDI aerosol was carcinogenic at 6mg/m<sup>3</sup>, the highest dose tested. This is well above the recommended TLV of 5ppb (0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup>). Only irritation was noted at the lower concentrations of 0.2 and 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. No birth defects or teratogenic effects were reported in a teratology study with rats exposed to 1, 4, and 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup> polymeric MDI for 6hr/day on days 6 – 15 of gestation. As a result of repeated overexposure or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack, which could be immediate or occur several hours after exposure. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent.

Materials are not known mutagenic, teratogenic, or reproductive health hazards.

## XII. Ecological Information

Marine Pollutant: NL

(NL = Not Listed; P = Moderate; PP = Severe; ND = Not Determined)

## XIII. Disposal Considerations

Handle disposal of waste material in manner which complies with local, state, province and federal regulation. Landfill if solidified or incineration at agency approved waste-disposal facilities. See section VI

## **XIV. Transport Information**

### **DOT**

**Shipping Name:** This product is not regulated by DOT.

## **XV. Regulatory Information**

Title III Section 313: 40 CFR 372 (Form R)

(MDI) 4,4' Diphenylmethane diisocyanate 55%

## **XVI. Other Information**

THE INFORMATION HEREIN HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE AND IS ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE. HOWEVER, CRAFCO, INC. CAN NOT GIVE ANY GUARANTEES REGARDING INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES, AND EXPRESSLY DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTIES, NOR ASSUMES ANY LIABILITY, FOR ITS USE.

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Emergency Phone: (800) 544-7737 24-Hour CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC, D.C. Area 800-483-7616

## I. Chemical Product And Company Data

**PRODUCT:** Elastopatch PART B  
**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** Polyol  
**REVISION DATE:** 02/23/06  
**MANUFACTURER:** Crafcoc, Inc.  
420 N. Roosevelt Ave.  
Chandler, AZ 85226

Health	1
Flammability	2
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	H

## II. Composition / Information On Ingredients

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	EXPOSURE LIMITS*				CONTENT
	CASNO	TLV	STEL	PEL	
Proprietary ingredients					Balance
Methyl-1,2-ethanediyl bis oxy bispropanol	24800-44-0	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.87%
Butyl benzyl phthalate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.05%
Carbon Black	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.87%

### Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (40CFR372)

None

### California Proposition 65 ingredients

None

\*) Refer to Section (XI) for available LD/LC(50) Health Hazard Data.

\*\*\*) Manufacturer recommended TLV.

## III. Hazards Identification

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, dermal, eyes, ingestion

Effects Of Overexposure

**Inhalation:** Vapors can be irritating to nose and mucus membranes. High exposures may result in dizziness, headaches anaesthesia, drowsiness, and unconsciousness..

**Eyes:** Contact can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

**Skin Absorption** No information available

**Skin Contact:** Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis, or aggravate an existing condition.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, CNS effects, and possibly unconsciousness.

#### IV. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure. If having difficulty in breathing a qualified person may administer oxygen if breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration, keep at rest and obtain immediate medical attention

Eyes: Flush eyes with water, keeping eyes open for a minimum of 15 minutes. Repeat if irritation persists. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with soap and water; get medical attention if irritation persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting; get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquids into lungs. Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

#### V. Fire Fighting Methods

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 2

Flash Point: > 500°F

Auto-Ignition Temp.: 800 deg F

Limits of Flammability: LEL: N/A

UEL: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical & water fog.

Special Fire & Unusual Hazards: At higher temperature vapors can cause pressure build up in sealed containers. Vapors heavier than air can concentrate, travel to source of ignitions, and flash back. Residue in container can ignite explosively. Vapors generated during a fire are irritating, self-contained breathing apparatus recommended. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel, isolate containers / supply from fire, avoid spraying water directly into the containers due to danger of boilover.

#### VI. Accidental Release Measures

Action To Take For Spills/ Leaks: Ventilate area, eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate protective gear, contain leak or spill, salvage, clean up residue with absorbent material, dyke large spills with temporary dykes, and pump into grounded containers and follow waste disposal method below.

Waste Disposal Method: Handle disposal of waste material in manner which complies with local, state, province and federal regulation. Landfill if solidified, or incineration at agency approved waste-disposal facilities.

#### VII. Handling And Storage

Average Shelf Life:

Refer to Product Data Sheet

Special Instructions:

Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area away from strong oxidizers and acids.

## VIII. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ventilation: Ventilation is recommended. Air movement must be designed to insure turnover at all locations in work area to avoid build up of heavy vapors.

Personal Protection Equipment: Do NOT wear contact lenses when working with this material. Use chemical goggles/safety glasses with side shields and Rubber/Latex gloves. Selection of specific items such as boots and apron will depend on operation. Wear respirator protection whenever airborne concentrations exceed TLV ceilings or TWA. Use NIOSH/OSHA approved respirators equipped with an organic vapor cartridge for listed hazard.

Confined spaces, room, or tanks are areas where concern for TLV's is especially important. Reference OSHA regulation CFR 29 1910.134 for recommended respiratory protection.

## IX. Physical And Chemical Properties

Boiling Point (°C):	N/Av	Solubility in Water:	N/Ap
Percent Volatile:	N/A	Specific Gravity:	1.175
Freezing Point (°C):	N/Av	pH:	N/Av
Vapor Pressure @ 10° C	N/Av	Evaporation Rate:	N/Av
Vapor Density	> Air	Odor:	Aromatic
Odor Threshold:	N/Av		
Appearance:	Black liquid		
N/Av = Not Available	N/Ap = Not Applicable	Ca. = Approximate	

## X. Stability And Reactivity

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

Stability: Stable. Not sensitive to mechanical impact.

Incompatibility: Avoid strong oxidizing agents, strong acids (nitric, sulfuric).

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur when handled per instructions.

## XI. Toxicity Informatio

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, dermal, eyes, ingestion

Effects Of Overexposure

**Inhalation:** Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly leading to death. Vapors can be irritating to nose and mucus membranes. High exposures may result in narcotic effect and headaches.

**Eyes:** Contact can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

**Skin Contact:** Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis, or aggravate an existing condition Contact may cause moderate skin irritation.

Skin Absorption: No information available.  
Ingestion: Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly leading to death Intake can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache and drowsiness.

**XII. Ecological Information**

Marine Pollutant: NL

(NL = Not Listed; P = Moderate; PP = Severe; ND = Not Determined)

**XIII. Disposal Considerations**

Handle disposal of waste material of waste material in manner which complies with local, state, province and federal regulation. Landfill if solidified, incineration or dispose at agency approved waste-disposal facilities.

**XIV. Transport Information**

**DOT**

**Shipping Name:** This product is not regulated by DOT.

**XV. Regulatory Information**

<u>Title III Section 302:</u>	None
<u>Title III Section 311/312:</u>	Health hazard: No No
	Physical hazard: No
<u>Title III Section 313:</u>	None
<u>WHMIS Classification:</u>	Not Classified

**XVI. Other Information**

THE INFORMATION HEREIN HAS BEEN COMPLIED FROM SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE AND IS ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE. HOWEVER, CRAFCO, INC. CAN NOT GIVE ANY GUARANTEES REGARDING INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES, AND EXPRESSLY DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTIES, NOR ASSUMES ANY LIABILITY, FOR ITS USE.

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Emergency Phone: (800) 544-7737 24-Hour CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC, D.C. Area 800-483-7616

## I. Chemical Product And Company Data

**PRODUCT:** Elastopatch Aggregate Mix, Part C  
**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** Silica  
**REVISION DATE:** 02/23/06  
**MANUFACTURER:** CrafcO, Inc.  
420 N. Roosevelt Ave.  
Chandler, AZ 85226

Health	1
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

## II. Composition / Information On Ingredients

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	EXPOSURE LIMITS*				CONTENT
	CASNO	TLV	STEL	PEL	
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	N/A	N/A	N/A	60-100%

### Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (40CFR372)

None

### California Proposition 65 ingredients

None

\*) Refer to Section (XI) for available LD/LC(50) Health Hazard Data.

\*\*\*) Manufacturer recommended TLV.

## III. Hazards Identification

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, dermal, eyes, ingestion

Effects Of Overexposure

Inhalation: May cause slight irritation.  
Eyes: Contact can cause severe irritation, redness, and tearing.  
Skin Absorption: No information available  
Skin Contact: Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate, or aggravate an existing condition.  
Ingestion: No information available.

## IV. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure. If having difficulty in breathing a qualified person may administer oxygen if breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration, keep at rest and obtain immediate medical attention

Eyes: Flush eyes with water, keeping eyes open for a minimum of 15 minutes.Repeat if irritation persists Seek medical attention.  
Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with soap and water; get medical attention if irritation Persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting; get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquids into lungs. Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## V. Fire Fighting Methods

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 0  
Flash Point: Non Flammable

Auto-Ignition Temp.: N/Ap

Limits of Flammability: LEL: N/A

UEL: N/A

Extinguishing Media: N/Ap

Special Fire & Unusual Hazards: None.

## VI. Accidental Release Measures

Action To Take For Spills/ Leaks: Ventilate area, . Wear appropriate protective gear, contain spill, salvage, clean up residue by sweeping and collect in suitable containers and follow waste disposal method below.

Waste Disposal Method: Handle disposal of waste material in manner that complies with local, state, province and federal regulation. Landfill if solidified, or incineration at agency approved waste-disposal facilities.

## VII. Handling And Storage

Average Shelf Life: Refer to Product Data Sheet

Special Instructions: No special requirements.

## VIII. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ventilation: Ventilation is recommended. Air movement must be designed to insure turnover at all locations in work area to avoid build up of dust.

Personal Protection Equipment: Do NOT wear contact lenses when working with this material. Use chemical goggles/safety glasses with side shields and Rubber/Latex gloves. Selection of specific items such as boots and apron will depend on operation. Wear respirator protection whenever airborne concentrations exceed TLV ceilings or TWA, use NIOSH/OSHA approved respirators equipped with an organic vapor cartridge for listed hazard.

Confined spaces, room, or tanks are areas where concern for TLV's is especially important. Reference OSHA regulation CFR 29 1910.134 for recommended respiratory protection.

## IX. Physical And Chemical Properties

Boiling Point (°C):	N/Av	Solubility in Water:	N/Av
Percent Volatile:	N/Av	Specific Gravity:	Approx. 2.7
Freezing Point (°C):	N/Av	pH:	N/Av
Vapor Pressure @ 10° C	N/Av	Evaporation Rate:	N/Av
Vapor Density	N/Av	Odor:	Aggregate
Odor Threshold:	N/Av		
Appearance:	Solid aggregate		
N/Av = Not Available	N/Av = Not Applicable	Ca. = Approximate	

## X. Stability And Reactivity

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 0

Stability: Stable. Not sensitive to mechanical impact.

Incompatibility: Avoid Hydrofluoric acid as this will react with the silica to generate the corrosive gas SiF<sub>4</sub>.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur when handled per instructions.

## XI. Toxicity Information

HMIS Hazard Rating No. 1

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation, dermal, eyes, ingestion

Effects Of Overexposure

Inhalation:	May cause slight irritation
Eyes:	Contact can cause severe irritation, redness, and tearing.
Skin Contact:	Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate, or aggravate an existing condition.
Skin Absorption:	No information available.
Ingestion:	No information available

## XII. Ecological Information

Marine Pollutant: NL

(NL = Not Listed; P = Moderate; PP = Severe; ND = Not Determined)

## XIII. Disposal Considerations

Handle disposal of waste material of waste material in manner which complies with local, state, province and federal regulation. Landfill if solidified, incineration or dispose at agency approved waste-disposal facilities.

## XIV. Transport Information

### DOT

**Shipping Name:** This product is not regulated by DOT.

## **XV. Regulatory Information**

Title III Section 302:

None

Title III Section 311/312:

Health hazard: No

No

Physical hazard: No

Title III Section 313:

None

WHMIS Classification:

D2A

## **XVI. Other Information**

THE INFORMATION HEREIN HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE AND IS ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE. HOWEVER, CRAFCO, INC CAN NOT GIVE ANY GUARANTEES REGARDING INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES, AND EXPRESSLY DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTIES, NOR ASSUMES ANY LIABILITY, FOR ITS USE.