QUIKRETE®
CEMENT & CONCRETE PRODUCTS™

Polyurethane Self-Leveling Sealants

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
(Complies with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200)

SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

The QUIKRETE® Companies
One Securities Centre
3490 Piedmont Road, Suite 1300
Atlanta, GA 30329

Emergency Telephone Number
(770) 216-9580

Information Telephone Number
(770) 216-9580

MSDS X2
Revision: Feb-10

QUIKRETE® Product Name	**Code #**
POLYURETHANE SEALANT SELF-LEVELING	8660-10, 8660-30

PRODUCT USE: FILLING HORIZONTAL CRACKS AND EXPANSION JOINTS IN CONCRETE

SECTION II - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Please note that as a service to our customers, hazard warnings and information have been included for ALL chemicals listed in this MSDS. However, not all of these chemicals are defined as "hazardous" by ISO or OSHA standards. Only those chemicals listed in Section 2 of this MSDS are defined by ISO and/or OSHA as "hazardous" based upon the properties and concentrations of each chemical.

MAIN SYMPTOMS:

EYE: Direct contact irritates moderately with redness and swelling. Calcium carbonate, xylene, calcium oxide, and MDI may cause severe eye irritation, especially in dust form. Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) may cause irritation with symptoms of redness and itching.

SKIN: A single short exposure (less than 24 hours) may irritate. Repeated prolonged contact (24 to 48 hours) may irritate moderately. Product contains calcium carbonate, xylene, and calcium oxide, which are possible skin sensitizers. Contact with BBP may cause irritation with symptoms of redness and itching. MDI may cause irritation to the skin or mucous membranes. Ethyl benzene may be absorbed through the skin.

INHALATION: Vapor overexposure may severely irritate eyes, nose, throat, upper respiratory tract, and lungs. Vapor overexposure may cause drowsiness. Excessive inhalation of calcium carbonate (dust form) may result in shortness of breath or reduced pulmonary function. Inhalation of high concentrations of BBP, xylene, or

ethyl benzene may cause respiratory irritation or difficulties and central nervous system effects characterized by headache, nausea, dizziness, and/or drowsiness. MDI vapors or mist can cause irritation of upper respiratory tract: signs/symptoms can include soreness of the nose and throat, coughing, and sneezing. Persons previously sensitized to isocyanates may experience an allergic respiratory reaction: signs/symptoms can include difficulty breathing, wheezing, tightness of chest, and respiratory failure. Overexposure to titanium dioxide (dust form) may cause pulmonary fibrosis (scarring of the lungs).

ORAL: Small amounts transferred to the mouth by fingers during use, etc. should not injure. Swallowing large amounts may cause digestive discomfort and gastrointestinal irritation. Ingestion of BBP may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms seen in acute inhalation. Ingestion of xylene may cause central nervous system effects. Aspiration of xylene or ethyl benzene into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis.

SECTION III - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

This product consists of a mixture/preparation.

CAS NO.	INGREDIENT	WT%	LETHAL DOSES	EXPOSURE LIMITS						
					TWA		STEL		Ceiling	
					ppm	mg/m^3	ppm	mg/m^3	ppm	mg/m^3
1317-65-3	Calcium Carbonate [a] (Limestone)	15-40	Oral LD50 – 7,340 mg/kg (rat)	OSHA	-	15, 5 [b]	-	-	-	-
				NIOSH	-	10, 5 [b]	-	-	-	-
				ACGIH	-	10	-	-	-	-
				CANADA	-	10, 5 [b]	-	-	-	-
85-68-7	Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP)	10-30	Inhalation TCLo – 789 mg/m^3/6hr (rat)	OSHA	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Oral LD50 – 2,330 mg/kg (rat)	NIOSH	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Dermal LD50 – 6,700 mg/kg (rat)	ACGIH	-	-	-	-	-	-
				CANADA	-	-	-	-	-	-
13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide [a]	1-5	Inhalation TCLo – 250 mg/m^3/6hr (rat)	OSHA	-	15 [c]	-	-	-	-
			Oral LD50 – >24,000 mg/kg (rat)	NIOSH	[d]	-	-	-	-	-
			Dermal LD50 – >10,000 mg/m^3 (rabbit)	ACGIH	-	10	-	-	-	-
				CANADA	-	10, 5 [e]	-	-	-	-
1330-20-7	Xylene	1-5	Inhalation LC50 – 5,000 ppm/4hr (rat)	OSHA	100	435	-	-	-	-
			Oral LD50 – 4,300 mg/kg (rat)	NIOSH	100	435	150	655	-	-
			Dermal LD50 – >1,700 mg/kg (rabbit)	ACGIH [f]	100	434	150	651	-	-
				CANADA	100	434	150	652	-	-
1305-78-8	Calcium Oxide [a]	1-5	Not established	OSHA	-	5	-	-	-	-
				NIOSH	-	2 [g]	-	-	-	-
				ACGIH	-	2	-	-	-	-

CAS NO.	INGREDIENT	WT%	LETHAL DOSES	EXPOSURE LIMITS						
					TWA		STEL		Ceiling	
					ppm	mg/m^3	ppm	mg/m^3	ppm	mg/m^3
				CANADA	-	2	-	4	-	-
101-68-8	Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)	0.5-1.5	Inhalation LC50 – 178 mg/m^3 (rat)	OSHA	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.2
				NIOSH	0.005	0.050	-	-	0.020 [h]	0.2 [h]
			Oral LD50 – 2,200 mg/kg (mouse)	ACGIH	0.005	0.051	-	-	-	-
				CANADA	0.005	0.051	-	-	0.02	0.2
100-41-4	Ethyl benzene	0.1-1.0	Oral LD50 – 3,500 mg/kg (rat)	OSHA	100	435	-	-	-	-
			Dermal LD50 – 17,800 µL/kg (rabbit)	NIOSH	100	435	125	545	-	-
			Inhalation LCLo – 4,000 ppm/4hr (rat)	ACGIH [f]	100	434	125	543	-	-
				CANADA	100	434	125	542	-	-

[a] Under normal conditions of use, no respirable particles should be released from this product.
[b] Total mass; respirable mass, respectively.
[c] OSHA – Total dust.
[d] NIOSH – No threshold has been determined; limit occupational exposure to lowest feasible concentration.
[e] CANADA – Total dust; respirable dust, respectively.
[f] ACGIH – Biological Exposure Index (BEI).
[g] NIOSH permissible exposure limits for calcium oxide are as follows: TWA 2 mg/m^3; IDLH 25 mg/m^3
[h] NIOSH – Value based on an exposure time of 10 minutes.

SECTION IV – First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If ill effects persist get medical attention.
SKIN CONTACT: Remove from skin and wash thoroughly with soap and water or waterless cleanser. Get medical attention if irritation or other ill effects develop or persist.
EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
INGESTION: Get medical attention.
COMMENTS: Treat according to person's condition and specifics of exposure.

SECTION V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), water fog (or spray), dry chemical, foam.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water.
SPECIFIC FIRE HAZARDS: None known.
FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear full protective clothing including helmet, self contained, positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, bunker coat and pants, bands around arms, waist, and legs, face mask, and protective covering for

exposed areas of the head. Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. If large amount is involved, evacuate area.

FLASH POINT (SETAFLASH): 63°C (145°F)
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: (XYLENE) LEL: 1% UEL: 8%
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: By high heat and fire: oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, and isocyanates.

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: Observe all personal protective equipment recommendations described in Sections 5 and 8.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Disposal of collected product, residues, and cleanup materials may be governmentally regulated. Observe all applicable local, state and federal waste management regulations.

METHODS FOR CLEANING UP: Ventilate area. Extinguish all ignition sources. Contain spill. Evacuate unprotected personnel from hazard area. Cover with absorbent, place in approved drum; do not seal drum for 48 hours to avoid possible pressure build-up. Local, state, and federal reporting requirements may apply to spills or releases of this material into the environment. See applicable regulatory compliance information in Section 15.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Assure good ventilation
STORAGE: Eliminate sources of ignition, store in original sealed containers away from heat and moisture.

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
LOCAL EXHAUST: Recommended
GENERAL VENTILATION: Recommended

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
EYE PROTECTION: Avoid eye contact. Use proper protection - safety glasses as a minimum.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION: Avoid skin contact. Protect hands with impervious rubber gloves and wear typical full cover clothing. Gloves must be checked before each use for signs of degradation and penetration and for proper functioning. Wear appropriate gloves when handling this product.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of vapors. Wear appropriate, properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when the airborne contaminant levels exceed the exposure limits indicated on the MSDS. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. Industrial hygiene personnel can assist in judging the adequacy of existing engineering controls.

HYGIENE MEASURES (INGESTION): Wash hands after handling and before eating.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES: Avoid eye contact. Avoid skin contact. Avoid breathing vapor. Keep container closed. Do not take internally.

Note: These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperatures or aerosol spray applications may require added precautions.

SECTION IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FORM:	Liquid (Paste)
COLOR:	Various
ODOR:	Slight odor of xylene
pH:	Not Applicable
BOILING POINT (AT 760 MM HG):	Not Applicable
FLASHPOINT:	63°C (145°F)
EXPLOSION PROPERTIES:	Not Determined
VAPOR PRESSURE (AT 100°F):	Not Applicable
VAPOR DENSITY:	3.66 (Xylene)
DENSITY:	11.5 lb/gal
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (%):	NIL
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (AT 77°F/25°C):	1.38
VISCOSITY (AT 77°F/25°C):	Approximately 100,000 cps
FREEZING / MELTING POINT:	Not Applicable
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not Determined
EVAPORATION RATE:	Not Applicable
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME:	Less than 6.5%
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:	3.89% by weight; 54 g/L (0.45 lbs/gal)

NOTE: The above information is not intended for use in preparing product specifications.

SECTION X - REACTIVITY DATA

CHEMICAL STABILITY:	Stable
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Exposure to air or moisture until ready to use. Store away from water or moisture.
MATERIALS TO AVOID:	Amines, alcohol, and water will react with this material. This reaction is not hazardous if the container can vent to the atmosphere to prevent pressure buildup. Avoid oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Oxides of carbon and oxides of nitrogen, isocyanates. Also possible are oxides of sulfur, phenol, and hydrogen cyanide.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

May cause respiratory sensitization, eye and skin irritation. May cause allergic respiratory and/or allergic skin reaction.
See Section 2 for exposure limits, Section 3 for exposure effects.
ACUTE TOXICITY:

FOR CALCIUM CARBONATE:	Oral LD50 – 7,340 mg/kg (rat)
FOR BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE:	Inhalation TCLo – 789 mg/m^3/6hr (rat) Oral LD50 – 2,330 mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50 – 6,700 mg/kg (rat)
FOR TITANIUM DIOXIDE:	Inhalation TCLo – 250 mg/m^3/6hr (rat) Oral LD50 – >24,000 mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50 – >10,000 mg/m^3 (rabbit)
FOR XYLENE:	Inhalation LC50 – 5,000 ppm/4hr (rat) Oral LD50 – 4,300 mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50 – >1,700 mg/kg (rabbit)
FOR CALCIUM OXIDE:	Not established.
FOR MDI:	Inhalation LC50 – 178 mg/m^3 (rat) Oral LD50 – 2,200 mg/kg (mouse)
FOR ETHYL BENZENE:	Oral LD50 – 3,500 mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50 – 17,800 µL/kg (rabbit) Inhalation LCLo – 4,000 ppm/4hr (rat)

CHRONIC TOXICITY:

SKIN:	Repeat contact with skin may cause severe irritation, sensitization, or allergic reaction. Prolonged skin contact with xylene or ethyl benzene may cause skin irritation or dermatitis. Chronic exposure to calcium oxide may cause severe corrosive damage.
INHALATION:	Vapor overexposure may cause drowsiness, irritate eyes, nose, and throat, or injure blood, liver, or central nervous system. Prolonged inhalation of dust (including calcium carbonate and titanium dioxide in dust form) may cause respiratory effects including shortness of breath, reduced pulmonary function, and pulmonary fibrosis (scarring of the lungs). Chronic exposure to BBP by inhalation may cause sleepiness, withdrawal and weight loss or decreased weight gain. Chronic exposure to xylene may cause damage to the eyes, central nervous

system, bone marrow, liver, or kidneys. Chronic inhalation of calcium oxide may cause inflammation and ulcers in the respiratory system. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates (found in MDI) may cause lung damage and isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma), which may be temporary or permanent. Chronic inhalation of ethyl benzene may have central nervous effects.

ORAL: Small amounts transferred to the mouth by fingers during use, etc. should not injure. Swallowing larger quantities may have adverse effects depending on quantity ingested. Repeated ingestion of BBP may cause sleepiness, withdrawal, and weight loss or decreased weight gain. Ingestion of xylene may cause central nervous system effects.

SPECIFIC EFFECTS: This material contains the following components with the special hazards listed below.

Carcinogens:	See below.
Teratogens:	Xylene and ethyl benzene may cause teratogenic effects. Titanium dioxide has caused teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
Mutagens:	Positive and negative results have been observed “in vitro” for MDI and ethyl benzene. For ethyl benzene, mutation in mammalian somatic cells (Rodent, mouse) Lymphocyte = 80 mg/L.
Reproductive toxins:	BBP, xylene, and ethyl benzene may cause reproductive effects.

CARCINOGENICITY:

BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE: The IARC has evaluated this chemical and listed it as Group 3, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE: The IARC has evaluated this chemical and listed it as Group 3, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

XYLENE: The IARC has evaluated this chemical and listed it as Group 3, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

MDI: The IARC has evaluated this chemical and listed it as Group 3, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

ETHYL BENZENE: The IARC has evaluated this chemical and listed it as Group 2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans.

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

FOR CALCIUM CARBONATE:

Environmental Fate: This chemical is not expected to have a significant impact when released into the environment.

Environmental Toxicity: TLm (Mosquito Fish): 240 ppm/24hr; 220 ppm/48hr; 160 ppm/96hr

at 70-73.5 degrees F (21-23 degrees C)

FOR BUTYL BENZYL PTHALATE:

Environmental Fate: Biodegradability is 50 – 100% after 28 days.

Environmental Toxicity: LC50 (Pimephales promelas): 1.5-2.25 mg/L (96hr); LC50 (Rainbow trout): 1.1 mg/L (96hr);

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 1.7 mg/L (48 hr); EC50 (Green algae): 1.5 mg/L (72hr)

FOR TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

Environmental Fate: Not available.

Environmental Toxicity: Not available.

FOR XYLENE:

Environmental Fate: When released into the soil, this material may evaporate to a moderate extent. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released into water, this material may evaporate to a moderate extent. When released into water, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released into the air, this material may be moderately degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life of less than 1 day. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. [Mixed xylenes: octanol / water partition coefficient 3.1 - 3.2; bioconcentration factor = 1.3 (eels).]

Environmental Toxicity: This material is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life.

LC50 – Range 10-100 mg/L/96hr (fish)

FOR CALCIUM OXIDE:

Environmental Fate: Not available.

Environmental Toxicity: This chemical is expected to be toxic to aquatic life.

TLm (Mosquito Fish): 240 ppm/24hr – toxic

TLm (Sunfish): 100 ppm/3hr – toxic

TLm (Vector snail): 300 ppm/24hr – lethal

FOR MDI:

Environmental Fate: Aquatic: Rapidly hydrolyzes to form an insoluble crust.

Terrestrial: Will bind with moist soil. No leaching will occur.

Atmospheric: Remains in the vapor phase and is degraded by photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (half-life is 32 hours).

Will not bioconcentrate or biodegrade.

Environmental Toxicity: This material may be toxic to some types of aquatic life.

LC50 – >500 mg/L/24hr static (Daphnia magna, Limnea Stagnalis, and Zebra fish).

FOR ETHYL BENZENE:

Environmental Fate: No information available.

Environmental Toxicity: his chemical is expected to be toxic to aquatic life.

Fish: Rainbow Trout: LC50 – 14.0 mg/L/96hr
Static Bioassay Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 – 12.1 mg/L/96hr
Flow-through Bioassay Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 – 150.0 mg/L/96hr
Static Bioassay, pH 6.5-7.9, 21-23 degrees C, Water flea: EC50 – 2.1 mg/L/48hr
Static Bioassay Water Flea: EC50 – 75.0 mg/L/48hr
Static Bioassay Shrimp (mysidoposis bahia): LC50 – 87.6 mg/L/96hr
Sheepshead Minnow: LC50 – 275mg/L/96hr
Fathead Minnow: LC50 – 42.3 mg/L/96hr in hard water, 48.5mg/L/96hr in soft water.

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: RCRA Hazard Class (40 CFR 261)

When a decision is made to discard this material, as received, is it classified as a hazardous waste? No
Federal Hazardous Waste Code: None
Characteristic Waste: Ignitable: No Corrosive: No Reactive: No
TCLP: No

WASTE FROM RESIDUES
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Residues of hazardous waste in empty containers should be managed according to 40 CFR 261.7

State or local laws may impose additional regulatory requirements regarding disposal.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Not Applicable
HAZARD CLASS:	Not Applicable
UN / NA NUMBER:	None
PACKING GROUP:	Not Applicable
QUANTITY LIMITATIONS:	Not Applicable
VESSEL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:	Not Applicable

NOTE: Although a combustible liquid, this material does not require DOT designations unless shipped in containers of 119 gallons or more.

SECTION XV – OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS:
Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA)

Ingredients listed on National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens
The following ingredients are reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.

- Silica, quartz (silica, crystalline) 14808-60-7
- Furan 110-00-9
- Propylene oxide 75-56-9
- Acetaldehyde 75-07-0

Ingredients listed on International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs
The following ingredient is listed as Group 1.

Group 1 is defined as: The agent (mixture) is carcinogenic to humans.

- Silica, quartz 14808-60-7

The following ingredients are listed as Group 2B.

Group 2B is defined as: The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

- Ethyl benzene 100-41-4
- Furan 110-00-9
- Propylene oxide 75-56-9
- Acetaldehyde 75-07-0

The following ingredient is listed as Group 3.

Group 3 is defined as: The agent (mixture or exposure circumstances) is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

- Butyl benzyl phthalate 85-68-7
- Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7
- Xylene 1330-20-7
- Methyl Diisocyanate (MDI) 101-68-8
- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) 9002-86-2

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

TSCA Status: All chemical substances found in this product comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act inventory reporting requirements.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III

- **Section 302/304**

  These sections require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQs) of "Extremely Hazardous Substances" (EHS) listed in Appendix A of 40 CFR 355.

Chemical	*CAS No.*	*Wt%*	*RQ (lbs)*	*TPQ (lbs)*
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-86-7	10-30	100	None
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-5	1	None
MDI	101-68-8	0.5-1.5	1	None
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.1-1.0	1	None
Furan	110-00-9	< 0.001	None	500
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	< 0.0002	100	10,000
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	< 0.0001	1	None

- **Section 311/312**

  These sections require Tier I/Tier II - Emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form. Minimum thresholds have been established for Tier One/Tier Two reporting under Title III, Section 312. These thresholds are as follows:
  For Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) designated under Section 302 of Title III, the reporting threshold is 500 pounds (or 227 kg.) or the threshold planning quantity (TPQ), whichever is lower.
  For all other hazardous chemicals for which facilities are required to have or prepare an MSDS, the minimum reporting threshold is 10,000 pounds (or 4,540 kg.).

  Section 312 Hazard Class:

  Acute: Yes
  Chronic: No
  Fire: No
  Pressure: No
  Reactive: No

- **Section 313**

  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:

Chemical	*CAS No.*	*Wt%*	*Threshold Reporting %*
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-86-7	10-30	1.0
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-5	1.0
MDI	101-68-8	0.5-1.5	1.0
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.1-1.0	1.0

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity (RQ), are subject to reporting to the National Response Center under CERCLA. Such releases are also subject to state and local regulations under Section 304 of SARA Title III

(EPCRA). This material contains the following components and RQs on the CERCLA hazardous substance list.

Chemical	*CAS No.*	*Wt%*	*Reportable Quantity (RQ) in pounds*
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-86-7	10-30	100
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-5	100
MDI	101-68-8	0.5-1.5	5,000
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.1-1.0	1,000
Furan	110-00-9	< 0.001	100
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	< 0.0002	100
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	< 0.0001	1,000

US STATE REGULATIONS:

California

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act – Proposition 65

This product contains the following chemical currently listed under California Proposition 65.

Chemical	*CAS No.*	*Source List Designations*
Furan	110-00-9	Cancer
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	Cancer
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	Cancer

Volatile Organic Content (VOC)

Wt%	*g/L*	*lbs/gal*
3.89	54	0.45

Per the California Air Resources Board TITLE 17 Division 3 Chapter 1 Subchapter 8.5 Article 2 §94508, a VOC is a substance with a vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.1 mmHg at 20°C (68°F), or is a chemical compound with less than or equal to 12 carbon atoms if the vapor pressure is not known, or is a chemical compound with a boiling point less than or equal to 216°C (421°F).

State Right-to-Know Regulations

States within the US that have promulgated State Right-to-Know regulations with chemical listing requirements including the chemicals in this product are provided below.

Chemical	*CAS No.*	*Wt%*	*States*
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	15-40	Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Washington
Butyl benzyl phthalate	86-68-7	10-30	Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-5	Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington[a]

Xylene	1330-20-7	1-5	Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	1-5	Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Washington
MDI	101-68-8	0.5-1.5	Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.1-1.0	Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington
Silica, quartz	14808-60-7	<0.1	Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington
Allyglycidyl ether	106-92-3	<0.01	Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Washington
Furan	110-00-9	< 0.001	Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	0.0002	Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	< 0.0001	Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington

[a] Listed as Titanium dioxide, total dust on Washington Permissible Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants state list.

INTERNATIONAL:

Canada

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Canadian DSL

All ingredients in this product are currently listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) except the non-hazardous polyurethane prepolymer and dimorpholine ethane, which are both on the

NDSL. (Based upon the concentration of the prepolymer in the formulation, it would require over 27,500 29 fl.oz. cartridges of PUR 35SL to reach the 10,000 kg yearly limit for an NDSL material before reporting is required. This is equal to approximately 31 200-Gal batches of PUR 35SL. There is also a cumulative limit of 50,000 kg that can take many years to reach, assuming no one year exceeds the 10,000 kg limit. The dimorpholine ethane is in such small quantities that it would require millions of cartridges to reach the yearly limit.) The substances that are on the DSL would not be considered new for the purposes of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA).

Note:
The recipient of this product should be aware of the possible existence of additional local regulations, which may be applicable to this product.

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS-III:

Health –
0 = No significant health risk
1 = Irritation or minor reversible injury possible
2 = Temporary or minor injury possible
3 = Major injury possible unless prompt action is taken
4 = Life threatening, major or permanent damage possible

Flammability-
0 = Material will not burn
1 = Material must be preheated before ignition will occur
2 = Material must be exposed to high temperatures before ignition
3 = Material capable of ignition under normal temperatures
4 = Flammable gases or very volatile liquids; may ignite spontaneously

Physical Hazard-
0 = Material is normally stable, even under fire conditions
1 = Material normally stable but may become unstable at high temps
2 = Materials that are unstable and may undergo react at room temp
3 = Materials that may form explosive mixtures with water
4 = Materials that are readily capable of explosive water reaction

Abbreviations:

ACGIH	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPR	Controlled Products Regulations (Canada)
DOT	Department of Transportation
IARC	International Agency for Research
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicity Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TLV	Threshold Limit Value

TWA	Time-weighted Average
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

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