

GEOSSET SIDE A SDS VERSION 1 COMPILED JUNE 1, 2015.

**SECTION 1) PRODUCT NAME AND COMPANY INFORMATION**

**PRODUCT CODE:** GEOSETASIDE  
**TRADE NAME:** GeoSET A SIDE  
**MANUFACTURER:** GeoCHEM Inc. **REVISION DATE:** June 1, 2015  
**ADDRESS:** P.O. Box 143226, Anchorage, AK 99514-3226  
**PHONE NUMBER:** 800-490-5320 **EMERGENCY PHONE:** 206-774-8777  
**FAX NUMBER:** 206-219-3740  
**GeoCHEM MANUFACTURING:** 300 E. Shell Road, Ventura, CA 93001, U.S.A.  
**PHONE NUMBER:** 01 805-256-7680 **EMERGENCY PHONE:** 01 805-256-7684  
**FAX NUMBER:** 01 805-204-4145

**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

**SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**Classification:**

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -  
Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) - Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -  
Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) - Category 1

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Acute toxicity, Oral - Category 5

**Pictograms:**



**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazardous Statements - Health:**

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

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

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed

**Precautionary Statements - General:**

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

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### SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

#### Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P284 - <In case of inadequate ventilation> wear respiratory protection.
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

#### Precautionary Statements - Response:

- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage:

- P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.
- P405 - Store locked up.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0068515-48-0	PHthalate Esters	26% - 48%
0009016-87-9	POLYMETHYLENE POLYPHENYL ISOCYANATE	20% - 38%
0000101-68-8	4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	15% - 27%
0026447-40-5	MDI (MONOMER)	5% - 8%

### SECTION 4) FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

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### ***SECTION 4) FIRST AID MEASURES (CONTINUED)***

#### **Skin Contact:**

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### **Eye Contact:**

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

#### **Ingestion:**

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and get medical attention/advice.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### ***SECTION 5) FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES***

#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media:**

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

#### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:**

If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

#### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:**

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

#### **Fire-fighting Procedures:**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

#### **Special Protective Actions:**

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

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### ***SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES***

#### **Emergency Procedure:**

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

#### **Recommended Equipment:**

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

#### **Personal Precautions:**

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

#### **Environmental Precautions:**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

#### **Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:**

Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's safety data sheets.

Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste.

Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose off in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment.

### ***SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE***

#### **General:**

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

#### **Ventilation Requirements:**

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

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### SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE (CONTINUED)

#### Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Keep liquid and vapors away from sparks and flame, store in containers above ground and surrounded by dikes to contain spills or leaks.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

### SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

#### Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

#### Respiratory Protection:

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	0.02 ceiling	0.2 ceiling			1			0.005	0.050			

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	0.005	0.051		

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### SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	9.25 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.11
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb/gal

VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.	Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Appearance	Clear Liquid	Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Odor Threshold	N.A.	Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Odor Description	Mild Aromatic	Freezing Point	N.A.
pH	N.A.	Melting Point	N.A.
Water Solubility	Reacts with Water	Low Boiling Point	150 °C
Flammability	N/A	High Boiling Point	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.	Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Flash Point	94 °C	Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.	Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.	Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

### SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

#### Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

#### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures above 204°C, in the presence of moistures, alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

#### Incompatible Materials:

This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

#### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

### SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor.

Causes skin irritation

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## **SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated.

Causes serious eye irritation

**Carcinogenicity:** Suspected of causing cancer.

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:** May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled  
May cause an allergic skin reaction

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** No data available

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No data available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:** High vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression as evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea. Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack. Exposure well above the TLV may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the TLV.

May cause respiratory irritation

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:** Chronic overexposure to isocyanate has also been reported to cause lung damage (including decrease in lung function) which may be permanent.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard:** No data available

**Acute Toxicity:** No data available

0000101-68-8                    4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (rat): 369-490 mg/m3 (aerosol) (4-hour exposure) (1)

LC50 (rat): 178 mg/m3 (17.4 ppm) (duration of exposure not reported) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 10,000 mg/kg (1,2)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 10,000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,200 mg/kg (3)

0009016-87-9                    POLYMETHYLENE POLYPHENYL ISOCYANATE

LC50 (rat): 490 mg/m3 (aerosol) 4-hour exposure (22)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 10000 mg/kg (PMPPI) (2)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5 mL/kg (6200 mg/kg) (PMPPI) (2)

## **SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity:** No data available

**Persistence and Degradability:** No data available.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** No data available.

**Mobility in Soil:** No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:** No data available.

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### SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Disposal:**

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

### SECTION 14) TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**U.S. DOT Information:** Not regulated    **IMDG Information:** Not regulated.    **IATA Information:** Not regulated.

### SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0068515-48-0	PHTHALATE ESTERS	26% - 48%	DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0009016-87-9	POLYMETHYLENE POLYPHENYL ISOCYANATE	20% - 38%	DSL,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA
0000101-68-8	4,4'- METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	15% - 27%	DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA
0026447-40-5	MDI (MONOMER)	5% - 8%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA

### SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

**OTHER INFORMATION:**

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

**GLOSSARY:**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

**DISCLAIMER**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.





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## SAFETY DATA SHEET / GEOSSET B SIDE

GEOSSET SIDE B SDS VERSION 1 COMPILED JUNE 1, 2015.

### SECTION 1) PRODUCT NAME AND COMPANY INFORMATION

**PRODUCT CODE:** GEOSETBSIDE  
**TRADE NAME:** GeoSET B Side  
**MANUFACTURER:** GeoCHEM Inc. **REVISION DATE:** June 1, 2015  
**ADDRESS:** P.O. Box 143226, Anchorage, AK 99514-3226  
**PHONE NUMBER:** 800-490-5320 **EMERGENCY PHONE:** 206-774-8777  
**FAX NUMBER:** 206-219-3740  
**GeoCHEM MANUFACTURING:** 300 E. Shell Road, Ventura, CA 93001, U.S.A.  
**PHONE NUMBER:** 01 805-256-7680 **EMERGENCY PHONE:** 01 805-256-7684  
**FAX NUMBER:** 01 805-204-4145

**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

### SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Classification:**

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Skin Irritation - Category 3  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Acute toxicity, Oral -Category 4

**Hazardous Statements - Health:**

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer  
H302 - Harmful if swallowed

**Precautionary Statements - General:**

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention:**

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Pictograms:**



**Signal Word:** Warning

GEOSSET SIDE B SDS VERSION 1 COMPILED JUNE 1, 2015.

### SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

- P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P330 - Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

- P405 - Store locked up.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0009003-11-6	POLYETHYLENE-POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	46% - 85%
0000122-20-3	1,1,1'-NITRILOTRI-2-PROPANOL	6% - 12%
0000110-63-4	1,4-BUTANEDIOL	6% - 12%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 10%
Not Reported	DRYING AGENT	3% - 5%
0068515-48-0	PHthalate ESTERS	2% - 4%
0014808-60-7	QUARTZ	1.6% - 3%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.3% - 0.5%

### SECTION 4) FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation:**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

**Skin Contact:**

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

**Eye Contact:**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Ingestion:**

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

GEOSSET SIDE B SDS VERSION 1 COMPILED JUNE 1, 2015.

### ***SECTION 5) FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES***

#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media:**

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

#### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:**

Water and foam may cause violent frothing and possibly endanger the life of the fire fighter, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning material.

#### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:**

Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon and nitrogen, various hydrocarbons.

#### **Fire-fighting Procedures:**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

#### **Special Protective Actions:**

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

### ***SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES***

#### **Emergency Procedure:**

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately.

#### **Recommended Equipment:**

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

#### **Personal Precautions:**

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

#### **Environmental Precautions:**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

#### **Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:**

Confine spillage and absorb on sand, sawdust, or other suitable absorbent material and transfer to a sealed container.

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### ***SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE***

#### **General:**

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Vent containers before melting the material.

#### **Ventilation Requirements:**

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

#### **Storage Room Requirements:**

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

### ***SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION***

#### **Eye Protection:**

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.

#### **Skin Protection:**

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

#### **Respiratory Protection:**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

#### **Appropriate Engineering Controls:**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

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**SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONTINUED)**

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	0.02 ceiling	0.2 ceiling			1			0.005	0.050			

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
4,4'-METHYLENEDIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	0.005	0.051		

**SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Physical and Chemical Properties**

Density 9.08 lb/gal  
Specific Gravity 1.09  
VOC Regulatory 0.00 lb/gal

VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.	Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Appearance	Pigmented Liquid	Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Odor Threshold	N.A.	Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Odor Description	Mild	Freezing Point	N.A.
pH	N.A.	Melting Point	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.	Low Boiling Point	200 °C
Flammability	N/A	High Boiling Point	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.	Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Flash Point	150 °C	Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.	Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.	Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

**SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Stability:**

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

**Conditions to Avoid:**

Avoid storage at low or high temperatures.

**Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:**

Contact with isocyanates and strong oxidizers may cause highly exothermic polymerization reaction, which can be violent.

**Incompatible Materials:**

Strong mineral acids and strong alkalis will seriously degrade material. Heat may be involved.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Combustion by-products: Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbons.

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## **SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:**

Causes mild skin irritation

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:**

Causes serious eye irritation

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:**

No data available

**Carcinogenicity:**

Suspected of causing cancer.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:**

No data available

**Reproductive Toxicity:**

No data available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:**

No data available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard:**

No data available

**Acute Toxicity:**

No data available

0001333-86-4

CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

**Chronic Exposure**

0001333-86-4

CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0014808-60-7

QUARTZ

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0001333-86-4

CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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### ***SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)***

0013463-67-7

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rats lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0014808-60-7

QUARTZ

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. **WARNING:** This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

### ***SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION***

**Toxicity:**

No data available.

**Mobility in Soil:**

No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:**

No data available.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:**

0001333-86-4

CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

**Persistence and Degradability:**

0001333-86-4

CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

### ***SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS***

**Waste Disposal:**

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

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**SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**U.S. DOT Information:** Not regulated

**IMDG Information:** Not regulated.

**IATA Information:** Not regulated.

**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0009003-11-6	POLYETHYLENE POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	46% - 85%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000110-63-4	1,4-BUTANEDIOL	6% - 12%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000122-20-3	1,1,1'-NITRILOTRI-2-	6% - 12%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 10%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65
0068515-48-0	PHTHALATE ESTERS	2% - 4%	DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0014808-60-7	QUARTZ	1.6% - 3%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.3% - 0.5%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**OTHER INFORMATION:**

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

**GLOSSARY:**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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