Material Safety Data Sheet

FAST Catalyst **MSDS No. 304063**

Revision Date: 06/13/14 Revision: 005

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: FAST Catalyst
Chemical Formula: Polyol / Catalyst Blend
CAS Number: Blend
Manufacturer: Carlisle SynTec, 1285 Ritner Hwy, Carlisle, PA, 17013 Phone: 800-4SYNTEC
Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆
Warning – Causes skin irritation
Warning – Causes serious eye irritation
Warning – May cause respiratory irritation
Warning – May cause damage to liver or kidneys

HMIS	
H	2
F	1
R	1
PPE†	
†Sec. 8	

Potential Health Effects

Target Organs: Eye and skin.
Primary Entry Routes: Eye, skin, and ingestion.
Carcinogens under IARC, NTP, and OSHA:
This product contains no carcinogens in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater.
Health Hazards:
Severe eye irritant, moderate skin irritant, and respiratory tract irritant.
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure (Acute Effects): Contact with eyes causes severe irritation and pain. Contact with the skin may cause dryness (defatting), itching and/or rash. Contact with skin causes irritation, redness and discomfort which is transient. Inhalation of mists and/or vapors may cause irritation in the respiratory tract. Coughing and chest pain may result. Risk of exposure to hazardous concentrations of vapor under normal working conditions in a well-ventilated space is minimal. However, conditions such as spraying, or sudden release of hot liquid, which generate an aerosol, mist or fog should be avoided. Product is absorbed through the skin and may cause nausea, headache and general discomfort.
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure (Possible Longer Term Effects):
Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse respiratory effects (such as coughing, tightness of chest or shortness of breath), adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage), and/or adverse skin effects (such as rash or irritation).
Effects from inhalation of vapors may be delayed. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of vapor may cause sore throat, which is transient.
Overexposure may cause kidney damage.
Information on Dipropylene Glycol (DPG): Rats administered 10% DPG in the drinking water for 77 days exhibited slight liver and kidney effects. Those given 5% in the water were not affected. Significant inhalation exposures to DPG are considered unlikely unless the product is heated or aerosols are generated.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:
Asthma, chronic respiratory disease (e.g. bronchitis, emphysema), eye disease, skin disorders and allergies.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% wt *or* % vol
Catalyst	Mixture	10-30
Polyol	Mixture	30-60
Dipropylene Glycol	25265-71-8	15-40

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Destroy contaminated leather apparel. Cover the affected area with a sterile dressing or clean sheeting and transport for medical care. Do not apply greases or ointments. Control shock, if present. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention. Keep person warm and quiet.

Ingestion: In the event of ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 3 – 4 glasses of milk or water. Do not induce vomiting, this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. Seek immediate medical attention.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 112.8˚C (235°F) (COC)

LEL: Not Established

UEL: Not Established

In case of fire: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, halon, or foam. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Halon may decompose into toxic materials. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying halon or carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full-face piece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Containment Techniques (Removal of ignition sources, diking etc)

Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Construct a dike to prevent spreading (includes molten liquids until they freeze). Protect workers with water spray.

Clean-up Procedures

If recovery is not feasible, admix with dry soil, sand or non-reactive absorbent and place in an appropriate chemical waste container. Transfer to containers for later disposal. Place in metal containers for recovery or disposal. Flush area with water spray. Clean-up personnel must be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. For large spills, recover spilled material with a vacuum truck.

Other Emergency Advice

Open enclosed spaces to outside atmosphere. Vapors tend to remain close to the ground and collect in out-of-the-way places. Use non-sparking blowers or ventilation facilities to remove potential explosive or toxic accumulations. Wear protective clothing, boots, gloves, and eye protection.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Storage

Keep away from: acids, oxidizers, heat, flames, and sparks. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers. Store away from ignition sources. Store in steel containers preferably located outdoors, above ground, and surrounded by dikes to contain spills or leaks. Do not store in reactive metal containers.

Handling

Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Avoid breathing of vapors. Handle in well-ventilated workspace. Keep container closed when empty. Empty containers may contain combustible residue. Flush empty containers with water to remove residual combustible vapors. When handling, do not eat, drink, or smoke.

Other Precautions

Emergency showers and eyewash stations should be readily accessible. Adhere to work practice rules established by government regulations (e.g. OSHA).

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid
Appearance and Odor: Straw color, ammoniacal odor
Specific Gravity (H_2O=1, at 25°C): 1.01
pH: >=7
Water Solubility: slightly soluble
Viscosity, dynamic (25˚C): 400-500 mPa·s
% VOC: 0 g/L
Flash Point: 112.8˚C (235°F) (COC)

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will not occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Mineral acids (i.e. sulfuric, phosphoric, etc.). Organic acids (i.e. acetic acid, citric acid etc.). Oxidizing Agents (i.e. perchlorates, nitrates etc.). Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvanized surfaces. Heat, Dehydrating Agents. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possibly creating an explosion. A reaction accompanied by large heat release occurs when the product is mixed with acids. Heat generated may be sufficient to cause vigorous boiling creating a hazard due to splashing or splattering of hot material.

Hazardous Decomposition Products (from burning, heating, or reaction with other materials).

Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid (TLV=2 ppm). Carbon Monoxide in a fire. Carbon Dioxide in a fire. Ammonia when heated. Nitrogen Oxides in a fire. Aldehydes. Irritating and toxic fumes at elevated temperatures. Nitric acid in a fire. The oxides of nitrogen gases (except nitrous oxide) emitted on decomposition are highly toxic.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data:

Eye Effects: irritating
Skin Effects: irritating
Acute Inhalation Effects (rat): Not Established
Acute Oral Effects (LD50) rat: Not Established
Chronic Effects: Not Established
Carcinogenicity: Not Established

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not Available
Environmental Fate
Environmental Transport: Not Available
Environmental Degradation: Not Available

Soil Absorption / Mobility: Not Available

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations.
Disposal Regulatory Requirements: Dispose of by incinerating according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

DOT Non-Bulk Shipping Name Not DOT Regulated

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) hazard class(es)
Irritant
EPA SARA Title III Section 312 (40 CFR 370) hazard class(es)
Immediate health hazard
EPA SARA Title III Section 313 (40 CFR 372) toxic chemicals above "de minimis" level are
None

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: Research and Development
Revision Notes: General Review.

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