MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
Product Name: Base Seal® (Component ‘A’, Isocyanate)

MSDS A-004

Section 1: Chemical, Product and Company Information

Product Name: Base Seal® (Component ‘A’, Isocyanate)  
Base Seal® is a registered trademark of Icynene Inc.

Product Use: SPRAY-ON AND POUR-IN COMPONENT "A" POLYMERIC MDI. A component of The Icynene Insulation System® (Spray and Pour Foam Insulation)

Product Code: COMPONENT "A"

Revision Date: January 17, 2013

Section 2: Composition and Ingredient Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Wt.%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate</td>
<td>CAS# 009016-87-9</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containing 4,4’Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate</td>
<td>CAS# 000101-68-8</td>
<td>(Approximately 40-50% MDI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Section 8 for exposure limits.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Emergency Overview: Reacts slowly with water to produce carbon dioxide which may rupture closed containers. This reaction accelerates at higher temperatures. Inhalation at levels above the occupational exposure limit could cause respiratory sensitization and risk of serious damage to respiratory system. The onset of the respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. A hyper-reactive response to even minimal concentrations of disocyanates may develop in sensitized persons.

Potential Acute Health Effects:

**Eyes:** Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant).

**Skin:** Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer). Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling or reddening.

**Inhalation:** Hazardous in case of inhalation (lung irritant, lung sensitizer).

**Ingestion:** Slightly hazardous in case of ingestion.

**CHRONIC:** (long term): see Section 11 for additional toxicological
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Over-Exposure: May cause or aggravate dermatitis or asthma.

GENERAL INFORMATION: Read the entire MSDS for a more thorough evaluation of the hazards.

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with running water continuously for 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. After contact with skin, immediately wash with plenty of warm, soapy water. If symptoms develop, obtain medical attention. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned. An MDI study has demonstrated that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water.

**Inhalation:** Remove patient from exposure; keep warm and at rest. Obtain immediate medical attention. Treatment is symptomatic for primary irritation or bronchospasm. If breathing is laboured, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has ceased or shows signs of failing.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water. Obtain immediate medical attention.

**Notes to Physician:** Symptomatic and supportive therapy as needed. Following severe exposure, medical follow-up should be monitored for at least 48 hours.

### Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

**FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES**

**Auto-ignition Temperature:** >600°C

**Flash Points:** Closed cup: >110°C (230°F). Open cup: 230°C (446°F).

**Flammable Limits:** Not available

**Explosion Hazard** Not sensitive to static or mechanical impact. Other conditions that may cause explosions are not available.

**Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:**

- **SMALL FIRE:** Use dry chemical powder.
- **LARGE FIRE:** Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

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

**Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters:**
Wear positive-pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, “SCBA” and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, pants, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant clothing with SCBA. This will not provide sufficient fire protection; consider fighting fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

**Products of Combustion:**
Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides of the form NOx and HCN.

**Protective Clothing (Fire):**
Splash goggles. Full suit. Boots. Gloves. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, “SCBA”, should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

**Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:**
React slowly with water to produce carbon dioxide which may rupture closed containers. This reaction accelerates at higher temperatures.

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**Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**

**SEE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET Section 8. Exposure controls, personal protection**

**Small Spill and Leak:**
Clean-up should only be performed by trained personnel. People dealing with major spillages should wear full protective clothing including appropriate respiratory protection. Evacuate the area. Prevent further leakage, spillage or entry into drains.

**Large Spill and Leak:**
Contain and absorb large spillages onto an inert, non-flammable adsorbent carrier (such as earth or sand). Shovel into open-top drums or plastic bags for further decontamination, if necessary. Wash the spillage area clean with liquid decontaminant. Test atmosphere for MDI. Neutralize small spillages with decontaminant. Remove and properly dispose of residues. (See Section 13 for disposal considerations). Notify applicable government authorities if release is reportable. The CERCLA RQ for 4,4-MDI is 5,000 lbs. (see CERCLA in Section 15).

**Decontaminant:**
Preparation of Decontamination Solution: Prepare a decontamination solution of 0.2 – 0.5% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium bicarbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's material safety data sheets when preparing and using solution. Use of Decontamination Solution: Allow deactivated material to stand for at least 30 minutes before shoveling into drums. Do not tighten the bungs. Mixing with wet earth is also effective, but slower.

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**Section 7: Handling and Storage**

**Handling:**
Avoid contact with the product or reaction mixture. Use only with adequate ventilation to ensure that the occupational exposure limit is not exceeded. The efficiency of the ventilation system must be monitored regularly because of the possibility of blockage. Avoid breathing aerosols, mists and vapours. (See Section 8 – Exposure
Control for details).

**Storage:**
Keep containers properly sealed and when stored indoors, in a well-ventilated area. Keep contents away from moisture. Due to reaction with water, and producing CO2 gas, a hazardous buildup of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. Do not reseal contaminated containers. Uncontaminated containers, free of moisture, may be resealed only after placing under a nitrogen blanket. Do not store in containers made of copper, copper alloy or galvanized surfaces.

Ideal storage temperature is 16-38 °C (60-100 °F).

Keep stocks of decontaminant (See Section 6) readily available.

### Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient: Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI):</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV (8-hr. TWA) ppm</th>
<th>U.S. OSHA PEL (8 hr. TWA) mg/m³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.005 ppm TWA</td>
<td>0.02 ppm Ceiling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL’s are in accord with those recommended by OSHA.

**Preventive Measures:** Conditions of use, adequacy of engineering or other control measures, and actual exposures will dictate the need for specific protective devices at your workplace.

**Engineering Controls:** Use local exhaust ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below the TLV. Suitable respiratory equipment should be used in cases of insufficient ventilation or where operational procedures demand it. For guidance on engineering control measures, refer to publications such as the ACGIH current edition of ‘Industrial Ventilation, a manual of Recommended Practice.”

**Personal Protection:**

**Eyes:** Chemical Safety goggles. If there is a potential for splashing, use a full face shield.

**Body and Hands:** The following protective materials are recommended: Gloves (neoprene, nitril rubber or butyl rubber). Thin latex disposable gloves should be avoided for repeated or long term use. Protective clothing should be selected and used in accordance with “Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing” published by ACGIH.

**Respiratory:** When the product is sprayed or heated without adequate ventilation, an approved MSHA/NIOH positive-pressure, supplied air respirator must be used. Air purifying respirators equipped with organic vapour cartridges and a HEPA (P100) particulate filter may be used under certain conditions when a cartridge change-out schedule has been developed in accordance with the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29 C.F.R. 1910.134).
Consult your supervisor or S.O.P, for special handling instructions.


**Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance/Physical State:</strong> Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour Pressure:</strong> 0.000004 mmHg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour:</strong> Slightly musty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour Density:</strong> 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colour:</strong> Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH:</strong> Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation Rate:</strong> Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Gravity:</strong> 1.23 (Water = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boiling Point/Condensation Point:</strong> &gt;300°C decomposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting/Freezing Point:</strong> 15°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**

**Stability and Reactivity:** Stable at room temperature.

**Conditions of Instability:** Avoid high temperatures. Avoid freezing.

**Incompatibility with Various Substances:** This product will react with any materials containing active hydrogens such as water, alcohol, amines, bases and acids. The reaction with water is very slow under 50°C (122°F) but is accelerated at higher temperatures. Some reactions may be violent.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Reacts slowly with water to generate CO₂ which could cause pressure buildup in a closed container. By Fire and High Heat: hydrogen cyanide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, isocyanate, isocyanic acid, and other undetermined compounds.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Polymerization may occur at elevated temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines and metal compounds.

**Section 11: Toxicological Information**

**Toxicity to Animals:**

- LD50 Rat Oral: >5000 mg/kg
- LD50 Rabbit Dermal: >5000 mg/kg
- LC50 Rat Respirable aerosol: 2240 mg/m³ 1 hours
- LC50 Rat Respirable aerosol: 490 mg/m³ 4 hours
Inhalation: This product is a respiratory irritant and potential respiratory sensitizer. Repeated inhalation of vapor or aerosol at levels above the occupational exposure limit could cause respiratory sensitization. Symptoms may include irritation to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, possibly combined with dryness of the throat, tightness of chest and difficulty in breathing. The onset of the respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. A hyper-reactive response to even minimal concentrations of MDI may develop in sensitized persons.

Skin Contact: Moderate irritant. Repeated and/or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. There is limited evidence from animal studies that skin contact may play a role in respiratory sensitization. These results emphasize the need for protective clothing including gloves to be worn at all times when handling these chemicals or in maintenance work.

Eye Contact: The vapour, aerosol, and liquid are irritants.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. Based on the acute oral LD50, this product is considered practically non-toxic by ingestion.

Carcinogenic Effects: The ingredients of this product are not classified as carcinogenic by ACGIH or IARC, not regulated as carcinogens by OSHA, and not listed as carcinogens by NTP.

Mutagenic Effects: There is no substantial evidence of mutagenic potential.

Reproductive Effects: No adverse reproductive effects are anticipated.

Teratogenic Effects: No birth defects were seen in two independent (rat) studies. Fetotoxicity was observed at doses that were extremely toxic (including lethal) to the mother. Fetotoxicity was not observed at doses that were not maternally toxic. The doses used in these studies were maximal respirable concentrations well in excess of the defined occupational limits.

Remark: A study was conducted where groups of rats were exposed for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for a lifetime to atmospheres of respirable polymeric MDI aerosol at concentrations of 0, 0.2, 1 or 6 mg/m$^3$. No adverse effects were observed at 0.2 mg/m$^3$. At the 1 mg/m$^3$ concentration, minimal nasal and lung irritant effects were seen. Only at the top concentration (6.0 mg/m$^3$) was there an increased incidence of a benign tumor of the lung (adenoma). One malignant pulmonary tumor (adenocarcinoma) was seen in the 6.0 mg/m$^3$ group. MDI administration to rats in this study did not change the distribution and incidence of tumors from those seen in control animals. The increased incidence of lung tumors is associated with prolonged respiratory irritation and the concurrent accumulation of yellow material in the lung. In the absence of prolonged exposure to high concentrations leading to chronic irritation and lung damage, it is highly unlikely that tumor formation will occur. (MDI). There are reports that chronic exposure to diisocyanates by inhalation
may result in permanent decreases in lung function.

### Section 12: Ecological Information/Environmental Fate

| Ecotoxicity: | Polymeric MDI. LC50 (Zebra Fish) >1000 mg/l. EC50 (Daphnia Magna) (24 hour) >1000 mg/l EC50 (E. Coli) >100 mg/l |
| Environmental Fate and Distribution: | It is unlikely that significant environmental exposure in the air or water will arise based on consideration of the production and use of the substance. |
| Degradation & Persistence: | Immiscible with water, but will react with water to produce inert and non-biodegradable solids. |

### Section 13: Disposal Considerations

See Section 15 for Regulatory Information.

**Waste Information:**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

Disposal should be in accordance with local, state, provincial or national regulations. This material is not a hazardous waste under RCRA 40 CFR 261. Small quantities should be treated with a decontaminant solution (See Section 6). The treated waste is not a hazardous material under RCRA 40 CFR 261. Chemical waste, even small quantities, should never be poured down drains, sewers or waterways.

Empty containers should be decontaminated and either passed to an approved drum recycler or destroyed.

### Section 14: Transport Information

**U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulation (DOT 49CFR) DOT Classification:** Not regulated in drums of totes, less than 5000 lbs per container.

**Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification:** Not regulated.

**IMO/IMDG Classification:** Not regulated.

**ICAO/IATA Classification:** Not regulated.

### Section 15: Regulatory Information
NOTICE: The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The following specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations. See other sections for health and safety information.

REGULATORY INFORMATION (Not meant to be all-inclusive-selected regulations represented).
This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS
This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

HCS Classification:
- Toxic
- Irritating Material
- Sensitizing material
TSCA 8(b) inventory: All Ingredients Listed.
TSCA 12(b) one-time export notification:

SARA Title III Section 313 (40 CFR Part 372):
- EPCRA Section 313 (40 CFR 372) Diisocyanate Compounds (Category Code N120) 98%
- EPCRA Section 313 (40 CFR 372) CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act): 4,4-Methylene diphenyl Diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8) has a 5,000 lb. RQ (reportable quantity). Any spill or release above the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802)

This product does not contain nor is it manufactured with ozone depleting substances.

State Regulations:
- California Prop. 65: No ingredients listed.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (Controlled Products Regulations) and this MSDS (material Safety Data Sheet) contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Canada:
- Class D-1A – Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (very toxic).
- Class D-2A – Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
- Class D-2B – Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

CEPA:
- DSL/NDSL: All Ingredients Listed.

| Section 16: | Other Information |
CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: LUNGS, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, EYES.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN
IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY AND SKIN REACTION.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
INFORMATION SYSTEM
(U.S.A.):
Health 2
Fire Hazard 1
Reactivity 1

NATIONAL FIRE
PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
(U.S.A.):
Fire Hazard 2
Health 2
Reactivity 1

Manufacturer Disclaimer:

While the information and recommendations in this publication are to the best of our knowledge, information and belief accurate at the date of publication, NOTHING HEREIN IS TO BE CONSTRUED AS A WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR OTHERWISE.

IN ALL CASES, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE SUITABILITY OF ANY PRODUCT FOR ITS OWN PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

THE PRODUCT MAY PRESENT HAZARDS AND SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION, WHILE CERTAIN HAZARDS ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS PUBLICATION, NO GUARANTEE IS MADE THAT THESE ARE THE ONLY HAZARDS THAT EXIST.

Hazards, toxicity, and behaviour of the products may differ when used with other materials and are dependent upon the manufacturing circumstances or other processes. Such hazards, toxicity and behaviour should be determined by the user and made known to handlers, processors and end users.

NO PERSON OR ORGANIZATION EXCEPT A DUTY AUTHORIZED ICYNENE EMPLOYEE IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE OR MAKE AVAILABLE, DATA SHEETS FOR ICYNENE PRODUCTS.
DATA SHEETS FROM UNAUTHORIZED SOURCES MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS NO LONGER CURRENT OR ACCURATE. NO PART OF THIS DATA SHEET MAY BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM, OR BY ANY MEANS, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM ICYNENE. ALL REQUESTS FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE MATERIAL FROM THIS DATA SHEET SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO ICYNENE, MANUFACTURING MANAGER, PRODUCT SAFETY, AT THE ABOVE-NOTED ADDRESS.

Revision Date: January 17, 2013
Prepared By: Stephanie Holborne, R&D Chemist
Telephone: 1.800.758.7325
HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT FOR CERTIFIED ICYNENE SPRAYERS

Icynene products have an excellent health and safety record spanning more than 350,000 insulation projects over more than 25 years. Nonetheless, safe handling practices during and immediately following installation are required to eliminate the possibility of health effects from exposure to isocyanates. Asthma, other lung problems, and irritation of the nose and throat can result from inhalation of isocyanates. Direct contact with the skin and eyes can result in irritation. Different individuals will react differently to the same exposures; some will be more sensitive than others. Severe asthma attacks have been reported in some sensitized workers exposed repeatedly to isocyanates while not wearing proper protective equipment. Some reports indicate a reaction and sensitization can occur following a single, sustained occupational exposure to isocyanates without proper protective equipment above the OSHA permissible exposure limit. But sensitization might not occur immediately in some individuals. Consistent use of personal proper protective equipment to prevent exposure during spraying and within the 24 hour-period after spraying is completed is critical to eliminating the health hazard. Once sensitization has occurred, a worker might not be able work safely with spray foam insulation again.

Sprayers, sprayer helpers, and anyone else present during spraying or within 24 hours after spraying is complete: You must wear proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at all times during spray, including full-body-coverage, chemical-protective clothing and a NIOSH-certified respirator with fresh air supply. While spraying and for 24 hours after spraying is completed, no one must be allowed within 50 feet of the sprayed foam without wearing this type of PPE at all times. Adequate active, negative pressure ventilation (exhaust fans) of the job site must be in place during spray and for 24 hours after spray is complete.

Independent studies indicate that with 24 hours’ active ventilation after spraying is completed, Icynene spray foam insulation is safely cured.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Product Name: ICYNENE LD-C-50™ B-SIDE RESIN

Section 1: Chemical, Product and Company Information

Product Name: ICYNENE LD-C-50™ B-Side Resin
Also known as Component B
ICYNENE LD-C-50™ is a trademark of Icynene Inc.

Product Use: To be mixed with polymeric MDI at foam spray gun tip to create LD-C-50™ foam, a semi-rigid open cell polyurethane foam.

Product Code: ICYNENE LD-C-50™ B-SIDE RESIN

Section 2: Composition and Ingredient Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Weight%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyether Polyol</td>
<td>Not Available, Not Hazardous</td>
<td>13 – 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris (2-chloro isopropyl) phosphate</td>
<td>13674-84-5</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(Dimethylamino)-ethanol</td>
<td>108-01-0</td>
<td>1 – 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Bis[3-(dimethylamino)propylamine]</td>
<td>6711-48-4</td>
<td>5 - 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Skin Contact: Irritant to the skin.
Eye Contact: Irritant to the eyes

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eyes: Wash gently with flowing water for 20-30 minutes or until the chemical is removed. Eyelids should be held open while irrigating the eyes. Take care not to wash contaminated water into the unaffected eye or face. Consult medical personnel.

Skin: Wash with gently flowing water for 20-30 minutes or until the chemical is removed. Take care not to rinse contaminated water onto unaffected skin. Contaminated clothing should be removed under running water. Consult medical personnel.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult then give oxygen. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin CPR. Consult a physician. There has been no clinical experience with overexposure via the respiratory route.
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth if the victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. If breathing or the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration or CPR. Consult a physician immediately.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: Not Available
Method Used: N.A.
Flammable Limits:
LFL: N.Av.
UFL: N.Av.
Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Expended liquids upon the aftermath of fire should be contained for disposal. Prevent contamination of streams and drinking supplies.
Explosion Hazards: Not sensitive to static or mechanical impact. Additional conditions that may lead to explosion are not available.
Fire Hazards: Sudden reaction and fire may result when the product is mixed with an oxidizing agent. Sudden reaction and fire may result when the product is mixed with an isocyanate.
Hazardous Combustion Products: Hazardous combustion products would include oxides of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorous and acid halides.
Fire Fighting Equipment: In confined areas, firefighters must wear a self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid breathing vapors, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide gases generated by combustion. Skin contact should be avoided.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Action to Take for Spills/Leaks: Dike spills to prevent spreading and contamination of surface waters, ground waters and drinking supplies. Notify local health authorities and other appropriate agencies if such contamination should occur.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Must be protected from overheating and should ideally be stored at temperatures between 60°F-90°F (15°C-32°C). It should definitely be kept below 100°F (38°C) as exposure to temperatures above 100°F (38°C) accelerates material degradation, but does not create a hazardous decomposition product. It is advisable to keep the storage temperatures as low as possible within the above range, store the drums in a well ventilated area, and protect them from direct sunlight. Since component B can separate during storage, it should be mixed thoroughly prior to use, especially at higher temperature levels.
## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

**Respiratory Protection:** Generally, respiratory protection is unnecessary provided there is adequate general ventilation. In poorly ventilated areas, a cartridge mask (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health {NIOSH}) – approved for organic vapors is recommended. During emergencies, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

**Skin Protection:** Avoid contact with the skin. Cuffed neoprene or butyl rubber gloves (or other impervious materials) are recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after handling or exposure. Launder or discard contaminated clothing. Discard contaminated leather articles.

**Eye Protection:** Avoid contact with the eyes. Eye protection in the form of chemical safety goggles is recommended.

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point:</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure:</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point:</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Density:</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soluble in Water:</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance:</td>
<td>Brown Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity:</td>
<td>1.1 @ 25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour:</td>
<td>Amine Odour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH:</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity:</td>
<td>700 cps, 20 rpm, Brookfield S61 @ 25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coefficient of Water/Oil</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions.

**Incompatibility:** (Specific materials to avoid) Reacts with strong acids, isocyanates and oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Shelf-life of product is six months. High heat or fire: nitric acid, ammonia, nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** May occur on contact with isocyanates.
## Section 11: Toxicological Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skin Contact:</strong></td>
<td>Irritant to the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skin Absorption:</strong></td>
<td>The LD$_{50}$ for skin absorption in rabbits is 2,111 mg/kg (calculated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eye:</strong></td>
<td>Irritant to the eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Systemic &amp; Other Effects:</strong></td>
<td>It is assumed by OSHA that an untested mixture presents the same health hazard as do the components that are present at one percent or a greater level. Health hazard information for all components in their pure form is therefore included as part of the MSDS. Contact with the eyes or skin may cause severe irritation and pain. Prolonged contact may result in chemical burns and permanent damage. Material vapor in low concentrations can cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis and corneal edema when absorbed into the tissue of the eye from the atmosphere. Corneal edema may give rise to a perception of “blue haze” or “fog” around lights. The effect is temporary and has no known residual effect. Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Coughing and chest pain may result. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of vapor may cause sore throat, eye irritation, nausea, faintness and/or headache that are temporary. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure at low levels may result in adverse respiratory effects, adverse skin effects or adverse eye effects. Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure are:  - asthma  - skin disorders and allergies  - eye disease  - chronic respiratory disease (bronchitis, emphysema)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingestion:</strong></td>
<td>Single dose oral toxicity oral LD$_{50}$ for rats is 1,984 mg/kg (calculated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inhalation:</strong></td>
<td>May cause respiratory sensitization in susceptible individuals. If heated or sprayed as an aerosol, excessive concentrations are attainable that could be hazardous. Excessive exposure may cause irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract and lungs. Literature reports an inhalation LC$_{50}$ value for alkanolamine as 1641 ppm (4-hour, rat).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 12: Ecological Information/Environmental Fate

Not available.
Section 13: Spill, Leak and Disposal Procedures

**Major Spill:**
Call Icynene Inc. (800) 758-7325. If transportation spill involved call CANUTEC (613) 996-6666.

**Minor Spill:**
Absorb the resin with sawdust or other absorbent. Scoop up solid absorbent for waste disposal. The area should then be washed down to dilute and remove the remaining traces of material. Alternatively, small surface spills of resin may be reacted with isocyanate. This is a non-hazardous, controlled, “neutralization” type reaction.

**Disposal Method:**
Follow all federal, provincial, state and local regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

**Road:**

**US DOT:**
Not regulated.

**CAN TDG:**
Not regulated.

**Rail or Vessel (ship):**
Product in containers must be prevented from movement i.e. “blocked”.

**Air:**
“Non-DG” (Dangerous Goods), however consult specific air carrier as special packaging instructions often apply.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

**CANADA:**

**CPR**
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

**WHMIS:**
Classification: Class D2A

**USA:**

**State Regulations:**
California Prop. 65: No ingredients listed.

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):** All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.
Manufacturer Disclaimer:

While the information and recommendations in this publication are to the best of our knowledge, information and belief accurate at the date of publication, NOTHING HEREIN IS TO BE CONSTRUED AS A WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR OTHERWISE.

IN ALL CASES, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE SUITABILITY OF ANY PRODUCT FOR ITS OWN PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

NO PERSON OR ORGANIZATION EXCEPT A DULY AUTHORIZED ICYNENE EMPLOYEE IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE OR MAKE AVAILABLE, DATA SHEETS FOR ICYNENE PRODUCTS. DATA SHEETS FROM UNAUTHORIZED SOURCES MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS NO LONGER CURRENT OR ACCURATE. NO PART OF THIS DATA SHEET MAY BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM, OR BY ANY MEANS, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM ICYNENE. ALL REQUESTS FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE MATERIAL FROM THIS DATA SHEET SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO ICYNENE, MANUFACTURING MANAGER, PRODUCT SAFETY, AT THE ABOVE-NOTED ADDRESS.

PREPARATION INFORMATION:

Revision Date: January 17, 2013
Prepared By: Stephanie Holborne, R&D Chemist
Telephone: 1.800.758.7325
HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT FOR CERTIFIED ICYNEENE SPRAYERS

Icynene products have an excellent health and safety record spanning more than 350,000 insulation projects over more than 25 years. Nonetheless, safe handling practices during and immediately following installation are required to eliminate the possibility of health effects from exposure to isocyanates. Asthma, other lung problems, and irritation of the nose and throat can result from inhalation of isocyanates. Direct contact with the skin and eyes can result in irritation. Different individuals will react differently to the same exposures; some will be more sensitive than others. Severe asthma attacks have been reported in some sensitized workers exposed repeatedly to isocyanates while not wearing proper protective equipment. Some reports indicate a reaction and sensitization can occur following a single, sustained occupational exposure to isocyanates without proper protective equipment above the OSHA permissible exposure limit. But sensitization might not occur immediately in some individuals. Consistent use of personal proper protective equipment to prevent exposure during spraying and within the 24 hour-period after spraying is completed is critical to eliminating the health hazard. Once sensitization has occurred, a worker might not be able work safely with spray foam insulation again.

Sprayers, sprayer helpers, and anyone else present during spraying or within 24 hours after spraying is complete: You must wear proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at all times during spray, including full-body-coverage, chemical-protective clothing and a NIOSH-certified respirator with fresh air supply. While spraying and for 24 hours after spraying is completed, no one must be allowed within 50 feet of the sprayed foam without wearing this type of PPE at all times. Adequate active, negative pressure ventilation (exhaust fans) of the job site must be in place during spray and for 24 hours after spray is complete.

Independent studies indicate that with 24 hours’ active ventilation after spraying is completed, Icynene spray foam insulation is safely cured.

![WARNING]

WEAR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AT ALL TIMES ON PREMISES DURING SPRAYING AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER SPRAY IS COMPLETE
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: ICYNENE LD-C-50™
Also known as The Icynene Insulation System®:
Gold Seal® and Base Seal®

MSDS (F) Spray ICYNENE LD-C-50™

Section 1: Chemical, Product and Company Information

Product Name: ICYNENE LD-C-50® Polyurethane Foam
Also known as The Icynene Insulation System®

ICYNENE LD-C-50™ is a trademark of Icynene Inc. The Icynene Insulation System®, Gold Seal® and Base Seal® are registered trademarks of Icynene Inc.

Product Use: SPRAY-ON CELLULAR PLASTIC INSULATION

Product Code: Not Applicable

Section 2: Ingredient Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS No:</th>
<th>Wt.%:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyurethane Foam</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3: PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: Cream coloured cellular foam of “angel food cake” consistency and appearance (may become yellow to light brown if exposed to sunlight for extended period of time).

Solubility In Water: Insoluble.

Density: 0.5 lbs./cubic foot

Odour: None

Emissions: Safe for occupancy after 24 hrs, no emissions detectable after 30 days.

Section 4: FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammability: Combustion occurs at 400°F (material will not sustain combustion on its own)

Flame Spread: Less than 25

Smoke Developed: Less than 450

Method Used: ASTM E84

Melting: Does not melt

Flammable Limits: LFL: - not determined
                 UFL: - not determined

Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Fire & Explosion Hazards: Prevent breathing of combustion fumes (smoke)
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Product Name: ICYNENE LD-C-50™
Also known as The Icynene Insulation System®:
Gold Seal® and Base Seal®

Fire Fighting Equipment: Firefighters must wear a self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid breathing smoke generated by combustion.

Section 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable under all normal conditions
Incompatibility: Compatible with all products

Section 6: ENVIRONMENTAL & DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Disposal Method: Follow all federal, provincial, state and local regulations.

Section 7: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Detectable Emissions: No detectable emissions
Systemic & Other Effects: Material is completely inert and will not cause physiological harm when exposed to skin, accidentally ingested or through inhalation. VOC and toxicological tests indicate no detectable vapors 24 hours after installation.

Ingestion: The consequences of ingestion of large amounts are unknown
Dust Inhalation: May cause mechanical irritation to the respiratory system
Eye Protection: Use glasses when cutting foam
Skin Protection: Dust from foam cutting may cause irritation

Section 8: FIRST AID

Ingestion: Medical advice should be obtained
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air, consult a physician
Eye Contact: Flush with water to remove particles
Skin Contact: No special precautions required

Section 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS GIVEN IN GOOD FAITH, BUT NO WARRANTY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE. CONTACT ICYNENE INC. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Section 10: PREPARATION INFORMATION:

Prepared by: Stephanie Holborne, R&D Chemist
Telephone: 1-800-758-7325
Date of Preparation: Jan 17, 2013
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