Safety Data Sheet
MasterSeal CR 195 wht also ULTRA WHITE

1. Identification

Product identifier used on the label

MasterSeal CR 195 wht also ULTRA WHITE

Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use

Recommended use*: polyurethane component; for industrial and professional users

* The “Recommended use” identified for this product is provided solely to comply with a Federal requirement and is not part of the seller's published specification. The terms of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) do not create or infer any warranty, express or implied, including by incorporation into or reference in the seller's sales agreement.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company:
BASF CORPORATION
100 Park Avenue
Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

Telephone: +1 973 245-6000

Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Other means of identification

2. Hazards Identification

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

Classification of the product

Eye Dam./Irrit.	2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Resp. Sens.	1	Respiratory sensitization
Skin Sens.	1	Skin sensitization

Label elements

Pictogram:

Signal Word:
Danger

Hazard Statement:

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statements (Prevention):

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P264	Wash with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statements (Response):

P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304 + P341 + P311	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308 + P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303 + P352	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333 + P311	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P337 + P311	If eye irritation persists: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary Statements (Storage):

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements (Disposal):

P501	Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

Hazards not otherwise classified

No specific dangers known, if the regulations/notes for storage and handling are considered.

Labeling of special preparations (GHS):
CONTAINS ISOCYANATES. INHALATION OF ISOCYANATE MISTS OR VAPORS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, BREATHLESSNESS, CHEST DISCOMFORT AND REDUCED PULMONARY FUNCTION. OVEREXPOSURE WELL ABOVE THE PEL MAY RESULT IN BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL SPASMS AND PULMONARY EDEMA. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES HAS BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE, INCLUDING REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION WHICH MAY BE PERMANENT. ACUTE OR CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, RESULTING IN ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTIONS INCLUDING WHEEZING, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING. ANIMAL TESTS INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT MAY PLAY A

ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION. ANIMAL TESTS AND OTHER RESEARCH INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT WITH MDI MAY PLAY A ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

CAS Number	Content (W/W)	Chemical name
1317-65-3	>= 15.0 - < 50.0 %	Limestone
8052-41-3	>= 7.0 - < 10.0 %	Stoddard solvent
13463-67-7	>= 3.0 - < 10.0 %	Titanium dioxide
14807-96-6	>= 1.0 - < 3.0 %	talc
1305-78-8	>= 1.0 - < 3.0 %	calcium oxide
14808-60-7	>= 0.3 - < 1.0 %	crystalline silica
5124-30-1	>= 0.3 - < 1.0 %	4,4'-methylenedicyclohexyl diisoncyanate
77-58-7	>= 0.1 - < 0.2 %	dibutyltin dilaurate

4. First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice:
Remove contaminated clothing.

If inhaled:
Remove the affected individual into fresh air and keep the person calm. Assist in breathing if necessary. Immediate medical attention required.

If on skin:
Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

If in eyes:
In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water. Immediate medical attention required.

If swallowed:
Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Immediate medical attention required.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11., Eye irritation, skin irritation, allergic symptoms
Hazards: Symptoms can appear later.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physician

Antidote:	Specific antidotes or neutralizers to isocyanates do not exist.
Treatment:	Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:
water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide, foam

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards during fire-fighting:
nitrous gases, fumes/smoke, isocyanate, vapour

Advice for fire-fighters

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:
Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Clear area. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For small amounts: Absorb isocyanate with suitable absorbent material (see § 40 CFR, sections 260, 264 and 265 for further information). Shovel into open container. Do not make container pressure tight. Move container to a well-ventilated area (outside). Spill area can be decontaminated with the following recommended decontamination solution: Mixture of 90 % water, 8 % concentrated ammonia, 2 % detergent. Add at a 10 to 1 ratio. Allow to stand for at least 48 hours to allow escape of evolved carbon dioxide.
For large amounts: If temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protein foam or other suitable foam (available from most fire departments) may be placed over the spill. Transfer as much liquid as possible via pump or vacuum device into closed but not sealed containers for disposal.
For residues: The following measures should be taken for final cleanup: Wash down spill area with decontamination solution. Allow solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
Dike spillage.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Provide suitable exhaust ventilation at the processing machines. Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Avoid aerosol formation. When handling heated product, vapours of the product should be ventilated, and respiratory protection used. Wear respiratory protection when spraying. Danger of bursting when sealed gastight. Protect against moisture. If bulging of drum occurs, transfer to well ventilated area, puncture to relieve pressure, open vent and let stand for 48 hours before resealing.

Protection against fire and explosion:
No explosion proofing necessary.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
No applicable information available.

Suitable materials for containers: High density polyethylene (HDPE)

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Components with occupational exposure limits

dibutyltin dilaurate	OSHA PEL	PEL 0.1 mg/m3 (tin (Sn)); TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 (tin (Sn)); SKIN_FINAL (tin (Sn)); The substance can be absorbed through the skin.
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 (tin (Sn)); STEL value 0.2 mg/m3 (tin (Sn)); Skin Designation (tin (Sn)); The substance can be absorbed through the skin.
calcium oxide	OSHA PEL	PEL 5 mg/m3 ; TWA value 5 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 2 mg/m3 ;
Limestone	OSHA PEL	PEL 5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ; PEL 15 mg/m3 Total dust ; TWA value 15 mg/m3 Total dust ; TWA value 5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ;
4,4'-methylenedicyclohexyl diisoncyanate	OSHA PEL	CLV 0.01 ppm 0.11 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.005 ppm ;
Titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL	PEL 15 mg/m3 Total dust ; TWA value 10 mg/m3 Total dust ;
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 10 mg/m3 ;

talc	OSHA PEL	TWA value 20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air ; TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 250/(%SiO2+5), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 10/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 0.3 mg/m3 Total dust ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 30/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 2 mg/m3 Respirable dust ; TWA value 0.3 mg/m3 Total dust ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 30/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 10/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 250/(%SiO2+5), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air ;
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 2 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ; The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
crystalline silica	OSHA PEL	TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 250/(%SiO2+5), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 10/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits. TWA value 0.3 mg/m3 Total dust ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 30/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.

	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.025 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ;
Stoddard solvent	OSHA PEL	PEL 500 ppm 2,900 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 100 ppm ;
Stoddard solvent	OSHA PEL	PEL 500 ppm 2,900 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 100 ppm ;

Advice on system design:
Provide local exhaust ventilation to maintain recommended P.E.L.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:
When workers are facing concentrations above the occupational exposure limits they must use appropriate certified respirators. When atmospheric levels may exceed the occupational exposure limit (PEL or TLV) NIOSH-certified air-purifying respirators equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and particulate filter can be used as long as appropriate precautions and change out schedules are in place. For emergency or non-routine, high exposure situations, including confined space entry, use a NIOSH-certified full facepiece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions.

Hand protection:
Chemical resistant protective gloves should be worn to prevent all skin contact., Suitable materials may include, chloroprene rubber (Neoprene), nitrile rubber (Buna N), chlorinated polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (Pylox), butyl rubber, depending upon conditions of use.

Eye protection:
Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:
Cover as much of the exposed skin as possible to prevent all skin contact., Suitable materials may include, saran-coated material, depending upon conditions of use.

General safety and hygiene measures:
Wear protective clothing as necessary to prevent contact. Eye wash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible. Observe the appropriate PEL or TLV value. Wash soiled clothing immediately. Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	paste	
Odour:	solvent-like	
Odour threshold:		No applicable information available.
Colour:	various colours	
pH value:		not applicable
Melting point:		No applicable information available.
Boiling point:	approx. 156 °C	
Sublimation point:		No applicable information available.
Flash point:		Substance/product is non-flammable. The product does not burn self-sustainingly.
Flammability:	Not flammable.	
Lower explosion limit:		No applicable information available.
Upper explosion limit:		No applicable information available.
Vapour pressure:		No applicable information available.

Density:	approx. 1.10 g/cm3	(20 °C)
Relative density:		No applicable information available.
Vapour density:		Heavier than air.
Partitioning coefficient n-octanol/water (log Pow):		No applicable information available.
Thermal decomposition:	No decomposition if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.	
Viscosity, dynamic:	approx. 4,000 - 8,000 poise	(20 °C)
Viscosity, kinematic:		No applicable information available.
Solubility in water:		(20 °C) slightly soluble
Miscibility with water:		(20 °C) not soluble
Solubility (quantitative):		No applicable information available.
Solubility (qualitative):	No applicable information available.	
Evaporation rate:		No applicable information available.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
No applicable information available.

Corrosion to metals:
Corrosive effects to metal are not anticipated.

Chemical stability
The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Reacts with water, with formation of carbon dioxide. Risk of bursting. Reacts with alcohols. Reacts with acids. Reacts with alkalies. Reacts with amines. Risk of exothermic reaction. Risk of polymerization. Contact with certain rubbers and plastics can cause brittleness of the substance/product with subsequent loss in strength.

Conditions to avoid
Avoid moisture.

Incompatible materials
acids, amines, alcohols, water, Alkalines, strong bases, Substances/products that react with isocyanates.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products:
Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, aromatic isocyanates, gases/vapours

Thermal decomposition:
No decomposition if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

11. Toxicological information

Primary routes of exposure

Routes of entry for solids and liquids are ingestion and inhalation, but may include eye or skin contact. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Acute Toxicity/Effects

Acute toxicity
Assessment of acute toxicity: No applicable information available.

Oral
No applicable information available.

Inhalation
No applicable information available.

Dermal
No applicable information available.

Assessment other acute effects
No applicable information available.

Irritation / corrosion
Assessment of irritating effects: Eye contact causes irritation.

Sensitization
Assessment of sensitization: The substance may cause sensitization of the respiratory tract. Sensitization after skin contact possible.

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

Repeated dose toxicity
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: No applicable information available.

Genetic toxicity
Assessment of mutagenicity: No applicable information available.

Carcinogenicity

Information on: Titanium dioxide
Assessment of carcinogenicity: IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). In long-term studies in rats in which the substance was given by inhalation, a carcinogenic effect was observed. Tumors were only observed in rats after chronic inhalative exposure to high concentrations which caused sustained lung inflammation. In long-term studies in rats and mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. Dermal exposure is not expected to be carcinogenic.

Information on: crystalline silica
Assessment of carcinogenicity: In long-term studies in rats and mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given by inhalation in high doses, a carcinogenic effect was observed. The substance and its compounds in the form of respirable dusts/aerosolsis classified by the German MAK commision as a category 1 carcinogen (substances that cause cancer to humans). A carcinogenic effect cannot safely be ruled out. The inhalation uptake of the alveolar fraction of the fine dust may cause damage to the lungs. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified this substance as a Group 1 (known) human carcinogen.
NTP listed carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity
Assessment of reproduction toxicity: No applicable information available.

Other Information
The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Symptoms of Exposure

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11., Eye irritation, skin irritation, allergic symptoms

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure
The isocyanate component is a respiratory sensitizer. It may cause allergic reaction leading to asthma-like spasms of the bronchial tubes and difficulty in breathing. Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come into contact with isocyanates is recommended. Contact may aggravate pulmonary disorders. Persons with history of respiratory disease or hypersensitivity should not be exposed to this product. Preemployment and periodic medical examinations with respiratory function tests (FEV, FVC as a minimum) are suggested. Persons with asthmatic conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases, recurrent eczema or pulmonary sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as having pulmonary sensitization (allergic asthma) to isocyanates, further exposure is not recommended.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity
Assessment of aquatic toxicity:
There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms.

Additional information

Other ecotoxicological advice:
Do not discharge product into the environment without control. The product has not been tested. The statements on ecotoxicology have been derived from the properties of the individual components.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal of substance:
Incinerate or dispose of in a licensed facility. Do not discharge substance/product into sewer system.

Container disposal:
DRUMS:
Steel drums must be emptied and can be sent to a licensed drum reconditioner for reuse, a scrap metal dealer or an approved landfill. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers since residue is difficult to remove. Under no circumstances should empty drums be burned or cut open with gas or electric torch as toxic decomposition products may be liberated. Do not reuse empty containers.

14. Transport Information

Land transport

USDOT

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Sea transport
IMDG

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Air transport
IATA/ICAO

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

Registration status:
Chemical TSCA, US released / listed

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories): Acute; Chronic

CERCLA RQ	CAS Number	Chemical name
5000 LBS	7664-38-2	phosphoric acid
1000 LBS	108-88-3	Toluene
100 LBS	108-90-7; 78-84-2	chlorobenzene; isobutyraldehyde

State regulations

CA Prop. 65:
WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

NFPA Hazard codes:
Health : 2 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0 Special:

HMIS III rating
Health: 2¤ Flammability: 0 Physical hazard: 0

16. Other Information

SDS Prepared by:
BASF NA Product Regulations
SDS Prepared on: 2015/03/24

We support worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

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END OF DATA SHEET