



SPARTACOTE™ Flex XPL Part B

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).

Date of Issue: 08/21/2018

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: SPARTACOTE™ Flex XPL Part B

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Decorative coating

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

LATICRETE International

1 Laticrete Park, N

Bethany, CT 06524

T (203)-393-0010

www.laticrete.com

LATICRETE Canada ULC

PO Box 129, Emeryville, Ontario, Canada

NOR-1A0

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : For Chemical Emergency Call CHEMTREC day or night

Within USA and Canada: 1.800.424.9300

Mexico: 1.800.681.9531

Outside USA and Canada: 1.703.527.3887 (collect calls accepted)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Acute Tox. 4 H332

(Inhalation:dust,mist)

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Irrit. 2 H319

Resp. Sens. 1 H334

Skin Sens. 1 H317

STOT SE 3 H335

Asp. Tox. 1 H304

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)



Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 - Harmful if inhaled.

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

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) : P261 - Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or spray.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer	(CAS-No.) 28182-81-2	81.7 - 86	Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-, acetate	(CAS-No.) 88917-22-0	14	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Hexamethylene diisocyanate	(CAS-No.) 822-06-0	< 0.215	PHNOC 1 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation:vapour), H330 Skin Corr. 1C, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Resp. Sens. 1, H334 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Acute 3, H402

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret [29 CFR 1910.1200].

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

Inhalation: First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.

Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Toxic if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Skin sensitization. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Aspiration hazard.

Inhalation: Exposure may produce cough, mucous secretions, shortness of breath, chest tightness or other symptoms indicative of an allergic/sensitization reaction. May cause pulmonary edema. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.

Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: Chronic Inhalation: as a result of previous repeated overexposures, or single large dose, certain individuals develop symptoms to isocyanates at levels far below TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure, similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses. There are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including decrease in lung function), which may be permanent. Sensitization can either be temporary or permanent.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidizers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerization reactions in these materials. Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. Polyurethanes are formed by the condensation reaction of diisocyanates with, for example, ethylene glycol.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

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Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Isocyanates. Isocyanic acid. Hydrogen cyanide. Fire will produce dense black smoke.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Ventilate area.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Storage Conditions: Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, sources of heat or ignition sources, water and moisture, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep in fireproof place. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Incompatible Materials: Amines. non-ferrous metal. Zinc. Copper and its alloys. Alcohols. Incompatible with water, humid air. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Decorative coating

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-, acetate (88917-22-0)		
Ontario	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	1164 mg/m ³

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Ontario	OEL STEL (ppm)	150 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	776 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	100 ppm
Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	15 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: 1,6-Hexamethylenediamine with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (nonspecific)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	0.035 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	0.005 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	0.14 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (ppm)	0.02 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.03 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
British Columbia	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	0.01 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.034 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	0.015 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	0.015 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
Ontario	OEL Ceiling (ppm)	0.02 ppm (designated substances regulation)
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm (designated substances regulation) 0.005 ppm (applies to workplaces to which the designated substances regulation does not apply)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.034 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	0.005 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	0.015 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	0.005 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

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Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Not available
Odor	: Not available
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: Not available
Flash Point	: Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Not available
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidizers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerization reactions in these materials. Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. Polyurethanes are formed by the condensation reaction of diisocyanates with, for example, ethylene glycol.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: May polymerize on contact with moisture/water, materials that react with isocyanates and temperatures above 93°C (199.4°F).

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources. Water, humidity.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Amines. non-ferrous metal. Zinc. Copper and its alloys. Alcohols. Incompatible with water, humid air. Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Smoke. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen cyanide. Isocyanates. Isocyanic acid. Toxic fumes.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Inhalation:dust,mist: Harmful if inhaled.

LD50 and LC50 Data:

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ATE US/CA (dust, mist)	4.51 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

pH: Not available

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Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

pH: Not available

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Exposure may produce cough, mucous secretions, shortness of breath, chest tightness or other symptoms indicative of an allergic/sensitization reaction. May cause pulmonary edema. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: Chronic Inhalation: as a result of previous repeated overexposures, or single large dose, certain individuals develop symptoms to isocyanates at levels way below TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure, similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses. There are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including decrease in lung function), which may be permanent. Sensitization can either be temporary or permanent.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-, acetate (88917-22-0)	
ATE US/CA (oral)	500.00 mg/kg body weight
Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer (28182-81-2)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	18500 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 1 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	4.625 mg/l/4h
Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)	
LD50 Oral Rat	959 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 7000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	593 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	0.06 mg/l/4h

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)	
LC50 Fish 1	26.1 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static])
ErC50 (algae)	89.1 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

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Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

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Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

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12.4. Mobility in Soil Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport

14.4. In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

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SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-, acetate (88917-22-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	P - P - indicates a commenced Premanufacture Notice (PMN) substance.
Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer (28182-81-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	XU - XU - indicates a substance exempt from reporting under Chemical Data Reporting Rule (formerly the Inventory Update Reporting Rule), i.e, Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 711).
Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-, acetate (88917-22-0)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	

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Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer (28182-81-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 08/21/2018

Revision

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation:vapour)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapour) Category 1
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Resp. Sens. 1	Respiratory sensitization, Category 1
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1C
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H227	Combustible liquid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H334	May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.