
LEGGARI

POLYASPARTIC

Part B Safety Data Sheet

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2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**CLASSIFICATION**

Acute toxicity inhalation:	Category 4
Eye irritation:	Category 2A
Respiratory sensitizer (Solid/Liquid):	Category 1
Skin sensitizer:	Category 1

PICTOGRAMS**SIGNAL WORD**

Danger

HAZARDOUS STATEMENTS**Health**

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

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**General**

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

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Prevention

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

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

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P284 - In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Storage

No precautionary statement available

Disposal

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





Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

CAS	CHEMICAL NAME	% by Weight
0028182-81-2	HOMOPOLYMER OF HDI	65% - 100%
0000822-06-0	HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE	0.1% - .2%

* Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

4 | FIRST-AID MEASURES



Inhalation

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

- If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact

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

Eye Contact

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

Ingestion

- If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES



Suitable Extinguishing Media

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

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

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur. Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers. Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

Fire-fighting Procedures

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

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

Special Protective Actions

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

- Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.





Emergency Procedure

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

- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

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

Recommended Equipment

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

Personal Precautions

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

Environmental Precautions

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

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

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

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

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



General

Wash hands after use.

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

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Ventilation requirements

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

Storage room requirements

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

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

- Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

- Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.



Eye protection

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

Skin protection

- Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or



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

- Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.

Respiratory protection

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

Appropriate engineering controls

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

Chemical Name	OSHA/TWA (ppm)	OSH TWA (mg/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	Osha Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE								0.005

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m)
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE	0.035				0.005			

9 | PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES



Density:	9.60 lb/gal	Lower explosion level:	N.A.
Specific gravity:	1.15	Upper explosion level:	N.A.
Voc regulatory:	0.00 lb/gal	Vapor pressure:	N.A.
Voc part A & B Combined:	0.63 lb/gal	Vapor density:	Heavier than air
Appearance:	Liquid	Freezing point:	N.A.
Odor threshold	N.A.	Melting point:	N.A.
Odor description:	Mild	Low boiling point:	155 °C
Ph:	N.A.	High boiling point:	N.A.
Water solubility:	Reacts with Water	Auto ignition temp:	N.A.
Flammability:	N.A.	Decomposition pt. :	N.A.
Flash point symbol:	N/A	Evaporation rate:	Slower than ether
Flash point:	158 °C	Coefficient water/oil:	N.A.
Viscosity:	N.A.		

10 | STABILITY AND REACTIVITY



Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid

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

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate



polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

Incompatible Materials

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

Hazardous Decomposition Products

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

11 | TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION



Skin Corrosion/Irritation

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

- Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

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

- Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

- May cause an allergic skin reaction

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity

Harmful if inhaled

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0028182-81-2 HOMOPOLYMER OF HDI

Overexposure may cause asthma-like reactions with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, which may be permanent; or permanent lung sensitization. This effect may be delayed for several hours after exposure. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, skin disorders, respiratory disorders. Potential skin sensitizer that may cause allergic reactions and contact dermatitis resulting in severe irritation, dryness, and cracking of the skin. Skin or eye contact may cause any of the following: irritation.

0000822-06-0 HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (rat): 310-350 mg/m³ (45-51 ppm) (4-hour exposure) (1,2)

LC50 (rat): 274 mg/m³ (40 ppm) (1-hour exposure); 137 mg/m³ (20 ppm) (equivalent 4-hour exposure) (2) LC50 (mouse): 30 mg/m³ (4.4 ppm) (2-hour exposure); 21.2 mg/m³ (3.1 ppm)

LD50 (oral, rat): 710 mg/kg (1); 738 mg/kg (2); 960 mg/kg (2) LD50 (oral, mouse): 350 mg/kg; 1980 mg/kg (2)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 570 mg/kg (1); 593 mg/kg (2)



12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION



Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Persistence and degradability	No data available
Mobility in soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available

13 | DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



WASTE DISPOSAL:

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

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

14 | TRANSPORT INFORMATION



U.S. DOT INFORMATION

Not regulated

IMDG INFORMATION

Not regulated

IATA INFORMATION

Not regulated

15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION



CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0028182-81-2	HOMOPOLYMER OF HDI	65% - 100%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000822-06-0	HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHA PS,VOC,TSCA

16 | OTHER INFORMATION



OTHER INFORMATION

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

GLOSSARY

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening



levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469;

Prepared by:

LEGGARI PRODUCTS LLC

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DISCLAIMER:

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