SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Polyshield HTSlow™ Elastomeric Polyurea (Slow)
Component: "B"

Company: **Specialty Products, Inc. (SPI)**
2410 – 104th St Ct S, Ste D
Lakewood, WA 98499
Phone: 253.588.7101
Toll Free: 800.627.0773
Fax: 253.588.7196

EMERGENCY CONTACT: For Spills, Leaks, Fire or Exposure call **CHEMTREC**
Toll Free: 800.424.9300
International Calls: 703.527.3887
Fax: 913.321.1490

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS#	% W
Chemical Identify is Propriety	None Established	N/A
Chemical Identify is Propriety	None Established	N/A
Chemical Identify is Propriety	None Established	N/A

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA/HCS Status: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Emergency Overview:

Danger!
CAUSES EYE AND SKIN BURNS.
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.

Toxic if swallowed. Corrosive to eyes and skin. Causes burns. Irritating to respiratory system. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handlin.

Section 3 Notes: **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 for a minimum of 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Remove any contact lenses that might be work by victim. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact:	After contact with skin, remove contaminated clothing, wash affected areas thoroughly with warm soapy water. If irritation, redness, or a burning sensation develops and persists, obtain medical attention immediately. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be properly laundered before reusing. An MDI study has demonstrated that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water.
Ingestion:	DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Provided the patient is conscious and can swallow, wash out mouth with water and immediately give two glasses of water (16 oz.). This material is corrosive. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Have a physician determine if condition of patient will permit induction of vomiting or evacuation of stomach.
Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Treatment is symptomatic for primary irritation or bronchospasm. If breathing is labored, oxygen should be given by qualified personnel.
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

Flash Point:	>364°F (184°C)
Extinguishing Media:	Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, halogenated agents. Water or foam can cause frothing.
Special Exposure Hazards:	No Specific Hazard
Special Firefighting Procedures:	Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. PVC boots, gloves, safety helmet and protective clothing should be worn. If a tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire: ISOLATE for 800 meters (½ mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (½ mile) in all directions.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental Release Measures:	For major spills call **CHEMTREC** Toll Free 1.800.434.9300 or for International call 1.703.527.3887.
Personal Precautions:	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Evacuate the area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of vapors. Clean-up should only be performed by trained personnel. People dealing with major spillages should wear full protective clothing including respiratory protection. Use suitable

protective equipment (See SECTION 8).

Environmental Precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Take up small spills with dry chemical absorption. Large spills may be taken up with pump or vacuum and finished off with dry chemical absorbent.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General: Ideal storage temperature is 60-100°F (16-38°C). Handling and storage should be in accordance with Local, State/Provincial or Federal regulations.

Handling: Before opening this package, read and follow warning labels on all components. Avoid personal contact with the product or reaction mixture. Use only with adequate ventilation to ensure that the defined occupational exposure limit is not exceeded. The efficiency of the ventilation must be monitored regularly because of the possibility of blockage. Avoid breathing aerosols, mists and vapors. (See SECTION 8—Exposure Control for details.) Keep stocks of decontaminant readily available.

Storage: Keep containers properly sealed to prevent moisture contamination and when stored indoors, in a dry and well-ventilated area. Keep contents away from moisture. Purge with nitrogen and close container when not in use.

Other Precautions: Keep container closed when not in use. Transfer only to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Keep out of the reach of children.

Decontamination Solution: Keep stocks of decontaminate readily available.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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. Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with respiratory sensitizers is recommended. Persons with respiratory problems including asthmatic-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases or recurrent skin eczema or skin allergies should be evaluated for their suitability of working with this product. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized, no further exposure to the material that caused the sensitization should be permitted.

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below the TVL. Suitable respiratory equipment should be used in cases of insufficient ventilation or where operational procedures demand it. For general guidance on engineering control measures refer to the ACGIH current edition of 'Industrial Ventilation, a manual of 'Recommended Practice.' Eyewash fountain and safety shower should be accessible; impervious protective clothing.

Personal Protection: Chemical safety goggles. If there is a potential for splashing, use a full-faced shield.
Eye Protection:

Skin Protection: The following protective materials are recommended: Gloves—neoprene, nitrile rubber, and butyl rubber. Thin latex disposable gloves should be avoided for repeated or long-term use. Use barrier cream on exposed skin. Protective clothing should be selected and used in accordance 'Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing' published by

ACGIH.

Respiratory Protection:	When the product is sprayed or heated without adequate ventilation, an approved MSHA/NIOSH positive-pressure, supplied-air respirator may be required. Air purifying respirators equipped with organic vapor 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).
Work Hygienic Practices:	Follow the usual precautionary measures for handling chemicals. Keep away from food and beverages. Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash hands after use. Wash all contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.
Exposure Guidelines:	Consult your supervisor or S.O.P. for special handling instructions.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

General appearance information

Physical State:	Viscous liquid
Color:	Clear
Odor:	Amine odor
Odor Threshold:	Not available

Important health, safety and environmental information

Boiling Point:	>586°F (307°C)
Flash Point:	>364°F (184°C)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	0.9 mm @ 68°F
Vapor Density (AIR=1):	6.2

Other information

Auto-ignition Temperature:	>600°F (>316°C)
Specific Gravity (H2O=1):	0.98 – 1.02 (Water=1)
Solubility (Specific Solvents):	Moderate
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC):	0 grams/liter

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Product is stable under normal conditions.
Reactivity:	Reaction with water (moisture) produces CO_2-gas. Exothermic reaction with materials containing active hydrogen groups. The reaction becomes progressively more vigorous and can be violent at higher temperatures if the miscibility of the reaction partners is good or is supported by stirring or by the presence of solvents. MDI is insoluble with, and a heavier than water and sinks to the bottom but reacts slowly at the interface. A solid water-insoluble layer of polyurea is formed at the interface by liberating carbon dioxide gas.
Incompatibility *(Materials to Avoid):*	Will react with acids.
Hazardous Decomposition or by-Products:	Combustion products: Toxic levels of ammonia. Oxides of nitrogen, carbon, and some aldehydes and ketones may also be produced.

Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid high temperatures. Avoid freezing. Avoid moisture contamination in containers. Containers should not be resealed if contamination is suspected. CO2 created pressure can develop. Do not attempt to use contaminated material.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye contact:	Will cause irritation, burning or chemical burns
Inhalation:	Vaports or mist are irritating and may cause nasal discharge, coughing, and discomfort nose, throat, and chest. Severe overexposure may result in difficulty breathing, nausea, vomiting, and drowsiness.
Ingestion:	Ingestion of this product expected to be harmful or fatal. Oral LD50= 485mg/kg
Skin contact:	This product can be toxic by dermal absorption. Dermal LD50 = 700mg/kg

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Target Organs:	None known
Carcinogenicity:	No know significant effects or critical hazards
Mutagenicity:	No know significant effects or critical hazards
Teratogenicity:	No know significant effects or critical hazards
Developmental Effects:	No know significant effects or critical hazards
Fertility Effects:	No know significant effects or critical hazards

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NO DATA AVAILABLE

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Empty containers should be decontaminated and either passed to an approved drum recycler or destroyed. DO NOT incinerate closed container.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

EMERGENCY CONTACT:	For Spills, Leaks, Fire or Exposure call **CHEMTREC**
Toll Free:	800.424.9300
International Calls:	703.527.3887
U.S. DOT:	
DOT Classification:	Amines, liquid, corrosive,N.O.S.
Proper Shipping Name:	Polyoxypropylenediamine
Hazard Class:	8
UN Number:	UN2735
Packing Group:	III

Reportable Quantity: Single containers less than 1000 lbs are not regulated.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Information: All ingredients are on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.

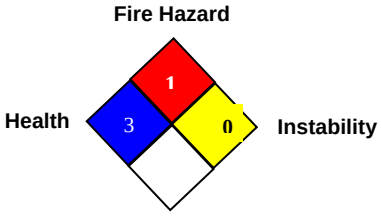
WHMIS: Not all ingredients are confirmed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List).

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (U.S.A.)

Health	3
Fire Hazard	1
Reactivity	0

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (U.S.A.)



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Preparation Information: This MSDS supersedes ALL previous MSDS versions.