



RICH INNOVATION
MARKETING INCORPORATED

826 Zacateros St., Sta. Cruz, Manila

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

KONIG FS – FILL AND SEAL

SECTION I – PRODUCT/COMPANY INFORMATION

Name: KONIG FS – FILL AND SEAL
RICH INNOVATION MARKETING, INC.
Telephone Number: (02) 733-3007; 733-7786
Fax: (02) 736-4589

SECTION II – COMPOSITION

Chemical Name (Common names)	CAS Number	Percentage	LD50	LC50
Fluorocarbon (non-flammable) compressed Gas, HCFC)	75-45-6	10 to 30 percent	N/A	N/A
4,4' – diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	5 to 10 percent	N/A	N/A
Higher Oligomers of MDI (Polymetric MDI)	9016-87-9	5 to 10 percent	N/A	N/A
Urethane Pre-polymer Blend (Non-Hazardous Proprietary Blend)	Not Available This Section	60 to 100 percent	N/A	N/A

Product is a liquid urethane prepolymer mixture that is packaged under pressure (Non-Flammable Compressed Gas).

Containers should not be heated above 50°C (122°F) to avoid excessive pressure build-up.

SECTION III - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Physical Hazards

Since the containers are pressurized, storage temperature should not exceed 50°C (122°F) in order to avoid excessive pressure build-up and possible container rupture. Also, the product has strong adhesive-like characteristics and will adhere aggressively to skin and other surfaces. If accidental contact occurs, follow the appropriate first-aid procedure described in Section IV of this MSDS.

Address: 826 Zacateros St., Sta. Cruz Manila, Philippines), 1405

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Potential Health Effects

The primary adverse health effects of this product are related to the Polymeric Isocyanate (MDI) component, and, to a lesser degree, the Fluorocarbon (Non-Flammable Gas) component. Therefore, adequate ventilation should be provided to avoid exceeding the exposure limits of these components. The likelihood of exceeding these limits are low due to the low concentration of vapor produced during normal use. However, if used indoors, mechanical ventilation or exhaust should be provided during use and until product is cured.

Entry Route: Effects of Overexposure

Inhalation: May irritate mucous membranes with tightness in chest, coughing, or allergic asthma-like sensitivity.

Extensive overexposure can lead to respiratory symptoms like bronchitis and pulmonary edema. These effects are usually reversible.

Overexposure to Fluorocarbon may cause lightheadedness, headaches, or lethargy. Persons with cardiac arrhythmia may be at increased risk in severe exposure.

Eyes: May be irritating to eyes. Foam contact can cause physical damage due to adhesive character.

Skin: May cause localized irritation, reddening or swelling. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to sensitization and/or contact dermatitis.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of mucous membranes in the mouth and digestive tract.

SECTION IV - FIRST AID

Inhalation: If breathing difficulty is experienced, move to area free of exposure. Provide fresh air. If necessary, provide oxygen or artificial respiration by trained personnel and obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes and obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: Use a rag to remove excess foam from skin and remove contaminated clothing. Use of a solvent, such as acetone (nail polish remover) or mineral spirits, may help in removing uncured foam residue from clothing or other surfaces (avoid eye contact). Cured foam may be physically removed by persistent washing with soap and water. If irritation develops, use mild skin cream. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Drink 1 to 3 glasses of water and seek immediate medical attention. Never give anything orally to an unconscious person.

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SECTION V - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

High temperatures will raise the pressure in the containers, which may lead to rupturing. Extinguishing media include: dry chemical, carbon dioxide, chemical foam, or water spray if used in large quantities (water contamination will produce carbon dioxide). Wear self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against toxic decomposition by-products, including CO, CO₂, NO, and traces of HCN. Cured foam is organic and, therefore, will burn in the presence of sufficient heat, oxygen and an ignition source. Main hazards associated with burning foam are similar to burning of other organic materials (wood, paper, cotton, etc.) and precautions against exposure should be taken accordingly. Avoid welding or other “hot work” in the vicinity of exposed cured foam.

SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Read all product instructions before using. Personal protective equipment should include impervious gloves, protective eyewear, and suitable work clothes. Uncured product is very sticky, so carefully remove the bulk of the foam by scraping it up and then immediately remove residue with a rag and solvent such as polyurethane cleaner, mineral spirits, acetone (nail polish remover), paint thinner, etc. Once the product has cured, it can only be removed physically by scraping, buffing, etc.

SECTION VII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose as plastic waste (foam plastic) in accordance with all applicable guidelines and regulations. Before disposing of containers, relieve container of any remaining foam and pressure. Allow product to fully cure before disposing. Never discard in a liquid state.

SECTION VIII - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place. Ideal storage temperature is +18°C to 25°C (64.4°F to 77°F). Storage above 40°C (104°F) will shorten the shelf life. Storage below 10°C (50°F) may affect foam quality if chemicals are not warmed before using.

Protect containers from physical abuse. Protect unused product from freezing.

SECTION IX - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Read all product instructions before using. Personal protective equipment should include (impervious gloves, protective eye wear and suitable work clothes). Adequate ventilation should also be employed so that vapor levels do not exceed recommended guidelines. If vapor levels are expected to exceed these guidelines, use NIOSH approved, positive pressure, supplied air respirator or a negative pressure half mask with organic vapor cartridges and dust/mist pre-filters. Exercise good personal hygiene, wash thoroughly after each use.

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EXPOSURE GUIDELINES	OSHA	ACGIH
4,4' – diphenylmethane	.020 ppm ceiling	005 ppm TWA
Diisocyanate (MDI)	.200 mg/m ³ ceiling	.051 mg/m ³ TWA
Higher Oligomers of MDI	None Established	None Established
Fluorocarbon (Non-Flammable Compressed Gas, HCFC)	None Established	None Established

SECTION X - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Appearance: Viscous liquid which foams upon release from container as an off-white to yellowish froth. (Note; Appearance may differ with the introduction of a dye or colorant).

Odor: Slight fluorocarbon odor during curing stage Specific

Gravity: Approximately 1.2 (H₂O = 1)

Boiling Point: Fluorocarbon (Non-Flammable Compressed Gas, HCFC) boils at -18°C (-0.4°F). Other components boil at temperatures greater than 100°C (33.8°F).

Flash Point: Product flash point has been tested at approximately 426°C (798.8°F). Vapor Pressure: Contents under pressure have vapor pressure greater than 50 psig / 345 kPa. After release from container, vapor pressure is very low (not determined).

Solubility in Water: Insoluble reacts slowly with water during cure; liberating traces of CO₂.

Explosion Data: Contents are not known to be sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge.

SECTION XI - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This product is considered stable under normal and anticipated storage and handling conditions. Do not store above 49°C (120°F). For longest shelf life, avoid storage above 30°C (86°F). Avoid alcohols, strong bases or amines and metal compounds (such as small particle metal catalysts).

SECTION XII – TRANSPORTATION

Shipping Information:

Ground: Polyurethane Foam Sealant

Air: UN 1950 Aerosols, Non-Flammable 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas Label)

Water: UN 1950 AEROSOLS Class 2.2

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