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CARADATE 80 (TDI)

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Version 2.4

SDS Number: 800001001005

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : CARADATE 80 (TDI)

Product code : U3713

Registration number EU : 01-2119454791-34

Synonyms : Methyl phenylene diisocyanate, TDI 80:20, Toluene 2,4- and

2,6-diisocyanate mixture

CAS-No. : 26471-62-5

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub-

stance/Mixture

: Use for the manufacture of polyurethane products.

Recommended restrictions

on use

: This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.. Re-

stricted to professional users.

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191

Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230

E-mail address of person

responsible for the SDS

: sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone num-

ber

: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24

hours per day, 7 days per week)

National Poison Counselling Centre (UZEM) - 114

Other information : CARADATE is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark Man-

agement B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates of

Shell plc.

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification T.R. SEA No 28848

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Skin sensitisation, Category 1 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Acute toxicity, Category 1 H330: Fatal if inhaled.

Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1 H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or

breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Carcinogenicity, Category 2 H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 3

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling T.R. SEA No 28848

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under

GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 Fatal if inhaled.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or

breathing difficulties if inhaled.

May cause respiratory irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

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P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ va-

pours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/

eye protection/ face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

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

soap.

P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh

air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with wa-

ter for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

vice/ attention.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an ap-

proved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

This material reacts with water to produce a violent chemical reaction.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Substance name : CARADATE 80 (TDI), 26471-62-5

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	T.R. SEA No 28848	Concentration (% w/w)
	Registration number		,
m-tolylidene diisocya-	26471-62-5	Skin Irrit.2; H315	<= 100
nate	247-722-4	Skin Sens.1; H317	
		Eye Irrit.2; H319	
		Acute Tox.1; H330	
		Resp. Sens.1;	
		H334	
		STOT SE3; H335	
		Carc.2; H351	

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	Aquatic Chronic3;
	H412

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	>= 80
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	91-08-7	<= 20

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : DO NOT DELAY.

Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to

the nearest medical facility.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest

medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a tem-

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porary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Skin sensitisation (allergic skin reaction) signs and symptoms may include itching and/or a rash.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Respiratory sensitisation signs and symptoms are asthma-like and may include difficulty breathing, sneezing, wheezing and/or collapse due to inability to breath.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment

: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.
Treat symptomatically. Following cases of gross overexposure, investigation of liver, kidney and eye function may
be advisable. Records of such incidents should be maintained
for future reference.

Product is a respiratory irritant and potential respiratory sensitiser. Treatment is essentially symptomatic for primary irritation or bronchospasm.

Exposed persons may be kept under medical observation for at least 48 hours because delayed effects may occur. If skin sensitisation has developed and a causal relationship has been confirmed, further exposure should not be allowed. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Large fires should only be fought by properly trained fire fight-

Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide or protein based foam. If water has to be used it must only be sprayed in large quantities. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic

environment.

Foam. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth

may be used for small fires only.

Dry sand

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Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: Will only burn if enveloped in a pre-existing fire.

Reacts violently with water.

Water reacts vigorously with hot product forming insoluble

solids which block drains.

Hazardous combustion products may include:

Amines.

Carbon dioxide Hydrogen cyanide

Organic nitrogen compounds.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Toxic gases

TDI

Carbon monoxide.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

All storage areas should be provided with adequate fire

fighting facilities.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Avoid contact with the skin.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

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sources. Avoid sparks.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

: Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami-

nation.

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

: Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe

location, for example by using fog sprays.

Large spillage:

Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth

or other containment material.

Transfer to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery

or safe disposal.

Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminat-

ed waste.

Decontaminate residues as for small spillage.

Small spillage:

Contain and cover the spillage with decontaminant, wet earth

or wet sand and leave to react for at least 30 minutes.

Shovel residues into open-top drums and remove for further decontamination, where necessary. Wash area well with water

and inspect.

Retain washings as contaminated waste.

Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.,For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.,DO NOT dispose of unreacted product.,Proper disposal should be evaluated based on regulatory status of this material (refer to Section 13), potential contamination from subsequent use and spillage, and regulations governing disposal in the local area.,Highly Toxic.,Keep animals off contaminated vegetation.,May burn although not readily ignitable.,Reaction with water produces insoluble solids which block drains.,Suitable decontaminant solutions:,Sodium carbonate 5-10%, Liquid Detergent 0.2-2%, Water to make up 100%.,Concentrated ammonia solution (0.880) 3 - 8 %; Liquid detergent 0.2 - 2 %.; Water 90 - 95%,The decontaminant made of concentrated ammonia is regarded as an alternative only to be used if appropriate personal and environmental measures are taken i.e. full mask respirators and gloves should be worn and the solution should be prevented from entering the drains.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For

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guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling

: Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Monitor concentrations in air at regular intervals.

Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is not exceeded.

Use local exhaust extraction over processing area.

Avoid unintentional contact with isocyanates to prevent uncontrolled polymerisation.

For lines and fittings, avoid copper, copper alloys, zinc.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

It is recommended that the product be handled in a closed system. If this is not practicable use local exhaust extraction or wear respiratory protection.

To avoid uncontrolled polymerisation, avoid unintentional mixing with water, alcohols and polyols.

Do not empty into drains.

Handling Temperature:

Ambient.

Agitate product whilst heating.

When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.

Decontaminant should be readily available.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

Even when the product is not itself flammable, such vapours may be present as a result of operations involving a previously handled product, or faulty vapour recovery systems.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage period : 6 month(s)

Recommended storage tem- : 18 - 25 °C

perature

64 - 77 °F

Other data

: Prevent all contact with water and moist atmosphere because CO2 may be liberated leading to excessive pressure in closed containers and formation of solid insoluble polymers, which can block pipes, valves, etc. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. A reliable fixed sprinkler/deluge system should be installed. Prevent all contact with water and with moist atmosphere. Pressurization of drums to empty may result in a potentially hazardous container failure. Keep container tightly closed. Tanks must be clean, dry and rust-free. Prevent ingress of water. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Tanks should be fitted with a vapour recovery system. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Fit silica gel driers in small tanks if not nitrogen blanketed. Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Storage Period: 6 months Storage Temperature: 18°C / 64 °F minimum 25 °C / 77 °F maximum. Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where ambient conditions can result in handling temperatures below the freezing point/pour point of the product. Potential exists for runaway reaction at elevated temperatures in the presence of strong bases and salts of strong bases. Temperatures above 43 °C: product dimerization might occur above this temperature. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

Packaging material

: Suitable material: For lines and fittings, use mild steel, stain-

less steel.

Unsuitable material: Copper., Copper alloys., Zinc.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk as-

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sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Polymerisation may cause violent rupture of cargo tanks or piping.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects

Value: 0,14 mg/m3

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Acute local effects

Value: 0,14 mg/m3

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 0,035 mg/m3

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term local effects

Value: 0,035 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Fresh water Value: 0,013 mg/l

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Marine water

Value: 0,00125 mg/l

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Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Soil

Value: > 1 mg/kg

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Sewage treatment plant

Value: > 1 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Items that cannot be decontaminated should be destroyed (see Chapter 13).

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs. PVC. Nitrile rubber. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable

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so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection

Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Protective measures

: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

General advice

: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

Take appropriate measures to fulfil the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before

discharge to surface water.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : Pale yellow

Odour : Sharp, pungent

Odour Threshold : 0,2 ppm

pH : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : 10 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 252 - 254 °C

(1013,0 hPa)

Flash point : 132 °C

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : 9,5 %(V)

(150 °C)

Lower explosion limit : 0,9 %(V)

(118°C)

Vapour pressure : 0,015 hPa (20 °C)

Relative vapour density : 6 (25 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 1.220 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble, Reacts with water to form carbon dioxide and insol-

uble polyureas.

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Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3,4

Auto-ignition temperature : > 595 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 2.200 mPa.s (estimated value(s) 20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material

makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Molecular weight : Data not available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under ambient conditions.

Reacts exothermically with bases (eg caustic soda), ammonia, primary and secondary amines, alcohols, water and acids.

Hygroscopic.

Reacts with water to form carbon dioxide and insoluble polyureas.

The reaction becomes progressively more vigorous and can be violent at higher temperatures if the miscibility of reaction partners is good or is supported by stirring or by the presence of sol-

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vents.

Material will start to polymerize at elevated temperatures above 43 °C or if contaminated with wa-

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Hygroscopic.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Exposure to water vapour.

Extended periods above 35 deg. C

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, copper and copper

allovs.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50: > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

: LC50: <= 0,5 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

Remarks: Fatal if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50: > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

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Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Remarks: Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Remarks: May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic

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

Carcinogenicity

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Remarks: Suspected of causing cancer.

Material	SEA Carcinogenicity Classification
m-tolylidene diisocyanate	Carcinogenicity Category 2
4-methyl-m-phenylene diiso- cyanate	Carcinogenicity Category 2
2-methyl-m-phenylene diiso- cyanate	Carcinogenicity Category 2

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
m-tolylidene diisocyanate	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
4-methyl-m-phenylene diiso- cyanate	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
2-methyl-m-phenylene diiso- cyanate	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Effects on fertility :

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Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant.

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

Does not impair fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Remarks: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Not an aspiration hazard., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-: LC50: > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic: ty)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 : > 10 - 100 mg/l Remarks: Harmful

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-: EC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic: icity)

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Toxicity to bacteria (Acute

toxicity)

: IC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

: Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Mobility : Remarks: If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will

not be mobile.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Further information : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Remarks: Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for indi-

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vidual component(s).

Components:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate:

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture,

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR : UN 2078
RID : UN 2078
IMDG : UN 2078
IATA : UN 2078

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE
RID : TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE
IMDG : TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

IATA : Toluene diisocyanate

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : 6.1

RID : 6.1

IMDG : 6.1

IATA : 6.1

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group : II
Classification Code : T1
Hazard Identification Number : 60
Labels : 6.1

RID

Packing group : II
Classification Code : T1
Hazard Identification Number : 60
Labels : 6.1

IMDG

Packing group : II Labels : 6.1

IATA

Packing group : II Labels : 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

rid

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Toluene diisocyanate

Additional Information: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which

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may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

KKDIK (30105 (Bis)) - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex 17)

: Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Entry number 3

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehen-

sive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Regulations on the health and safety precautions for chemicals in the workplace. Regulations on the fire protection of buildings. Regulations on the prevention of industrial accidents and the reduction of their effects.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

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15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road: AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals: ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Prepared by

Name : Eren Aktas

Certified Qualification date : 15.05.2024

Certificate number : TÜV/11.241.01

Expiry date 15.05.2029

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for op-

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erators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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