Safety Data Sheet

ResinTech HPP — High-Performance Polyaspartic
Two-component high-performance polyaspartic coating system
Part A Polyaspartic Resin / Part B Isocyanate Curing Agent
Canada / WHMIS — Professional Flooring Use

TWO-COMPONENT	POLYASPARTIC	CONTAINS HDI	PROFESSIONAL USE

Supplier	ResinTech — Resin Flooring & Protective Systems
Website	resintechproducts.com
Emergency telephone	Canada — CANUTEC 24-hour number: 613-996-6666
Product code	HPP
System type	Two-component high-performance polyaspartic coating (Part A resin + Part B isocyanate curing agent)
Intended use	Component of a two-component coating system for concrete protection, resin flooring, and traffic coating applications
Restrictions on use	For industrial and professional use only
Version / date	Version 2.0 / Revised July 7, 2026 — supersedes Version 1.0 (December 9, 2021)

This Safety Data Sheet is presented in the format of Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015) and the UN GHS. Version 2.0 incorporates component manufacturer safety data (rev. 2026-07-07), including measured physical properties and OECD toxicological and ecological test data.

Section A — HPP Part A: Polyaspartic Resin

1. Identification

Product identifier	HPP — Part A
Product description	Polyaspartic (aspartic ester) resin component of a two-component high-performance polyaspartic coating system.
Recommended use	Component of a two-component coating system for concrete protection, resin flooring, and traffic coating applications.
Restrictions on use	For industrial and professional use only.
Supplier identifier	ResinTech — Resin Flooring & Protective Systems
Emergency telephone	Canada — CANUTEC 24-hour number: 613-996-6666

2. Hazard Identification

Classification of hazardous product: Skin Sensitization — Category 1 (sub-category 1B).

Signal word: WARNING

Pictogram: GHS07 (exclamation mark). Classification is aligned to component manufacturer OECD test data (rev. 2026-07-07): skin and eye effects were determined to be slight irritation only, below classification thresholds (OECD 404 / 405); skin sensitization was positive (OECD 406, sub-category 1B).

Hazard statements

- H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements — Prevention

- P261 — Avoid breathing vapors / mist / spray.
- P272 — Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280 — Wear protective gloves.

Response

- P302 + P352 — IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P333 + P313 — If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
- P362 + P364 — Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage / Disposal

- P403 + P233 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P501 — Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local, regional, and national regulations.

Other hazards known: None known.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

All ingredients are listed according to applicable OSHA / WHMIS requirements. Exact concentrations may be withheld as trade secret where permitted by law.

Chemical name	CAS number	Concentration (%)
Aspartic ester (polyaspartic resin)	136210-30-5	80–100
Proprietary additives / modifiers	Trade secret	Balance

4. First-Aid Measures

Exposure route	First aid
Inhalation	Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If symptoms occur or persist, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention if unwell.
Skin contact	Wash with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If irritation or rash occurs, get medical attention.
Eye contact	Rinse cautiously with lukewarm water for at least 10–15 minutes, holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation persists, consult an ophthalmologist.
Most important symptoms	Possible allergic skin reaction in susceptible individuals (reddening, itching, swelling, rash); slight skin or eye irritation.
Medical attention	Treat symptomatically. Consult a doctor in the event of a skin reaction.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Specific hazards	Combustion releases carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and traces of hydrogen cyanide. Do not breathe fumes in the event of fire.
Suitable extinguishing media	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam; use water spray for larger fires.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use a direct water stream on burning material.
Protection for firefighters	Wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter soil, groundwater, or surface waters.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions	Restrict access to the area. Ensure cleanup is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section 8). Ensure adequate ventilation.
Containment & cleanup	Contain spill if it can be done safely. Take up with chemical absorbent, dry sand, earth, vermiculite, or diatomite; store in closed containers and collect for proper disposal. Prevent entry into drains, sewers, waterways, and soil.

7. Handling and Storage

Safe handling	Use only with adequate ventilation (exhaust ventilation when transferring). Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or spray. Keep away from foodstuffs, drinks, and tobacco. Wash hands before breaks and at end of work. Keep working clothes separate; change contaminated clothing immediately.
Storage	Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place below 40 °C. Protect from moisture, heat, and direct sunlight. Store away from oxidizers, acids, alkalis, peroxides, and isocyanates — store Part A separately from Part B in bulk storage.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Control parameters	Contains no substances with established occupational exposure limit values.
Engineering controls	General dilution and local exhaust ventilation as necessary to control airborne vapors and aerosols. Provide eyewash stations and washing facilities in the work area.
Respiratory protection	If vapors form, respiratory protection is recommended. Use a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator if airborne concentration is unknown or when spraying in confined or poorly ventilated areas; for spray application, an organic vapor / particulate respirator or supplied-air unit is necessary.
Hand protection	Permeation-resistant gloves: nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, Viton, or 4H laminate. Replace at any sign of deterioration.
Eye protection	Chemical safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields; add a full face shield if a splash hazard exists.
Skin / body protection	Avoid all skin contact; cover exposed skin. Permeation-resistant clothing where spray mist or vapor is anticipated.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Property	Value
Appearance / color	Colorless to light yellow liquid
Odor	Mild, characteristic odor
Odor threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point / range	Not available
Flash point	Approx. 95 °C (203 °F)
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability	Not available
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available
Vapor pressure	Not available
Vapor density	Not available
Relative density	1.08 ± 0.05 g/cm³ (25 °C)

Property	Value
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	700–1,300 mPa·s (25 °C)
Solids content	98 ± 2%

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reaction known under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None known under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Extreme heat, static discharge, percussion, direct sunlight, moisture contamination.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis, reducing agents, peroxides, acid chlorides, and isocyanates.
Hazardous decomposition products	None under correct storage and handling. Combustion releases carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and traces of hydrogen cyanide.

11. Toxicological Information

Likely routes of exposure	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation of mist or vapor, ingestion.
Toxicological effects	May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause slight skin, eye, or respiratory tract irritation (below classification thresholds).
Symptoms	Allergic skin reaction: reddening, itching, swelling, rash. Slight irritation: reddening, tearing, stinging.
Chronic effects	Not expected to cause adverse chronic health effects. Sensitized individuals may experience allergic skin response upon repeated exposure. No ingredient listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA as a carcinogen.

Numerical measures of toxicity (component manufacturer data; studies on a comparable product)

- Aspartic ester — LD50 oral, rat: > 2,000 mg/kg (Dir. 67/548/EEC B.1).
- Aspartic ester — LD50 dermal, rat: > 2,000 mg/kg.
- Aspartic ester — LC50 inhalation, rat, 4 h: > 4.224 mg/L (dust/mist; OECD 403) — no acute inhalation toxicity.
- Skin / eye irritation, rabbit: slight irritant — not classified (OECD 404 / 405).
- Skin sensitization, guinea pig (Magnusson/Kligman): positive, sub-category 1B (OECD 406).
- Genotoxicity: Ames test negative (OECD 471); chromosome aberration in vitro negative (OECD 473); micronucleus in vivo negative (OECD 474).
- Subacute oral NOAEL, rat: 1,000 mg/kg (OECD 407). Reproductive / developmental NOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg (OECD 414 / 416).

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Component manufacturer data (comparable product): fish (zebrafish, 96 h) LC50 66 mg/L; daphnia (48 h) EC50 88.6 mg/L; chronic daphnia (21 d) NOEC 0.01 mg/L; algae (72 h) ErC50 113 mg/L; activated sludge (3 h) EC50 3,110 mg/L.
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable (13% in 28 d, OECD 301F).
Bioaccumulative potential	Calculated BCF 1,872; hydrolyses rapidly in water (half-life ~25 h at pH 7) — accumulation in aquatic organisms is not expected.

Mobility in soil	log Koc 4.2–5.1 — low mobility; adsorbs to soil.
Other adverse effects	Avoid release to the environment; do not allow entry into waterways, wastewater, or soil.

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local, regional, and national regulations. Empty containers as thoroughly as possible before recycling through appropriate chemical-industry take-back schemes. Do not discharge into drains, surface water, or soil.

14. Transport Information

TDG (Canada)	Not regulated — not dangerous goods
IMDG (marine)	Not regulated
IATA (air)	Not regulated
Special precautions	Keep dry. Keep away from foodstuffs, acids, and alkalis.

15. Regulatory Information

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015). Components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) and the active portion of the US TSCA Inventory.

16. Other Information

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate and is provided in good faith. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution.

Section B — HPP Part B: Isocyanate Curing Agent

1. Identification

Product identifier	HPP — Part B
Product description	Aliphatic polyisocyanate (HDI polymer) curing-agent component of a two-component high-performance polyaspartic coating system.
Recommended use	Component of a two-component coating system for concrete protection, resin flooring, and traffic coating applications.
Restrictions on use	For industrial and professional use only.
Supplier identifier	ResinTech — Resin Flooring & Protective Systems
Emergency telephone	Canada — CANUTEC 24-hour number: 613-996-6666

2. Hazard Identification

Classification of hazardous product: Skin Irritation — Category 2; Eye Irritation — Category 2A; Skin Sensitization — Category 1; Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) — Category 4; Respiratory Sensitization — Category 1; Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure — Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation).

Signal word: DANGER

Pictograms: GHS08 (health hazard) · GHS07 (exclamation mark). Respiratory-sensitization and inhalation-toxicity classifications are retained on a precautionary basis consistent with component test data (HDI polymer: LC50 0.39 mg/L aerosol, 4 h, OECD 403) and recognized practice for HDI-based curing agents containing free HDI monomer. Verify pictogram artwork against official GHS artwork on the final label.

Hazard statements

- H315 — Causes skin irritation.
- H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H319 — Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332 — Harmful if inhaled.
- H334 — May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- H335 — May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements — Prevention

- P261 — Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
- P264 — Wash hands, face, and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- P271 — Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P272 — Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280 — Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
- P284 — Wear respiratory protection.

Response

- P302 + P352 — IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P333 + P313 — If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
- P362 + P364 — Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P304 + P340 — IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P310 — Immediately call a doctor.
- P342 + P311 — If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a doctor.
- 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 attention.

Storage / Disposal

- P403 + P233 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 — Store locked up.
- P501 — Dispose of contents / container into a safe container in accordance with local, regional, or national regulations.

Other hazards known: Reacts slowly with water forming carbon dioxide — pressure build-up may rupture closed containers. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

This safety data sheet provides concentration range(s) instead of actual concentration(s) considered trade secret(s).

Chemical name	CAS number	Concentration (%)
Homopolymer of HDI (hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer)	28182-81-2	65–85
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate (TXIB)	6846-50-0	10–30
Propylene carbonate	108-32-7	5–10
Hexamethylene diisocyanate (free monomer)	822-06-0	< 0.5

4. First-Aid Measures

Exposure route	First aid
Inhalation	IF INHALED: Move to an area free from further exposure. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Extreme asthmatic reactions in sensitized persons can be life threatening — get medical attention immediately. Asthmatic symptoms may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Exposure route	First aid
Skin contact	IF ON SKIN: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and plenty of water for 15–20 minutes. Consult a doctor in the event of a skin reaction. Wash or discard contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush with plenty of lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses, if easily removable, and continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
Most important symptoms	Isocyanate vapors or mist can irritate the respiratory tract (runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath); symptoms may be delayed several hours. Skin irritation and sensitization; eye irritation with possible temporary corneal injury; digestive irritation if swallowed.
Medical attention	A person with dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate. There is no specific antidote; treat symptomatically and provide this document.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Specific hazards	Fire and high heat produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, dense black smoke, hydrogen cyanide, isocyanate vapors, and isocyanic acid. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous. Closed containers may rupture under extreme heat or if contaminated with water (CO2 formation).
Suitable extinguishing media	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, appropriate foam; large fires — large volumes of water from a safe distance (reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous).
Protection for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective equipment. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray. Decontaminate equipment before reuse. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter soil, groundwater, or surface waters.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions	Put on protective equipment (see Section 8) before entry. Ensure adequate ventilation / exhaust extraction. Keep unauthorized persons away. Cleanup by trained personnel only.
Containment & cleanup	Stop leak if safe to do so. Take up with chemical absorbent or dry sand, earth, vermiculite, or diatomite; place in open-vented containers for disposal (do not seal — CO2 evolution). Prevent entry into drains, sewers, waterways, and soil. Notify authorities as required.

7. Handling and Storage

Safe handling	Do not breathe vapors, mists, or dusts — warning properties (odor, irritation) are NOT adequate to prevent overexposure. Use ventilation sufficient to keep airborne isocyanate below exposure limits; wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in a confined space, or if limits may be exceeded. This material can produce asthmatic sensitization from a single high exposure or repeated lower exposures. Individuals with lung or breathing problems, or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates, must not be exposed. Avoid contact with skin and eyes; wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke or gases from overheating or burning.
Storage	Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place below 40 °C, away from heat and open flame. Keep strictly away from water / moisture, alcohols, amines, and carboxylic acids. Inspect opened containers for leaks; do not reseal containers that may have been contaminated with moisture.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Control parameters	Hexamethylene diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0): ACGIH TLV-TWA 0.005 ppm. No exposure limit established for the HDI polymer, TXIB, or propylene carbonate.
Engineering controls	General dilution and local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate below limits; heating may generate additional vapors / aerosols. Provide emergency eyewash stations and quick-drench facilities.

Respiratory protection	NIOSH-approved respirator where concentrations exceed limits or are unknown. Positive-pressure supplied-air respirator for spraying, confined spaces, or limited ventilation; for spray application, an organic vapor / particulate respirator or supplied-air unit is necessary.
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant gloves: nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, or neoprene. Replace at any sign of deterioration.
Eye protection	Chemical splash goggles; add a full face shield if a splash hazard exists.
Skin / body protection	Avoid all skin contact; cover exposed skin. Permeation-resistant clothing where spray mist / vapor is anticipated.
General hygiene	Wash hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco. Train employees in safe handling. Emergency showers and eyewash stations should be available.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Property	Value
Appearance / color	Colorless liquid
Odor	Mild, characteristic odor
Odor threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point / range	Not available
Flash point	Approx. 95 °C (203 °F)
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability	Not available
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available
Vapor pressure	Not available
Vapor density	Not available
Relative density	1.12 ± 0.05 g/cm³ (25 °C)
Solubility	Insoluble in water; reacts slowly with water forming CO2
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
VOC	121.8 g/L

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Reacts with amines and alcohols (exothermic). Reacts slowly with water forming carbon dioxide.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohols; slow reaction with water forms CO2 — in closed containers, risk of container rupture due to pressure buildup.
Conditions to avoid	Moisture contamination, extreme heat, static discharge, percussion, direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	Water, alcohols, amines, carboxylic acids, and strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products	None under correct storage and handling. Combustion releases smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen cyanide, and isocyanate vapors.

11. Toxicological Information

Likely routes of exposure	Inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, and eye contact.
Toxicological effects	Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Harmful if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
Acute symptoms	Isocyanate vapors or mist above exposure limits irritate mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath, reduced lung function). Persons with pre-existing bronchial hyperreactivity can respond below the limits, including asthma-like attack. Well above limits: bronchitis, bronchial spasm, pulmonary edema; hypersensitivity pneumonitis with flu-like symptoms has been reported. Symptoms may be delayed several hours and are usually reversible. Cured material is difficult to remove from skin.
Chronic effects	Repeated overexposure or a single large dose may cause isocyanate sensitization (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) with reactions at levels well below exposure limits; reactions may be immediate or delayed. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening; sensitization can be permanent. Skin contact with isocyanates can contribute to respiratory sensitization — prevent all direct skin contact. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. No component listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA as a carcinogen.

Numerical measures of toxicity (component manufacturer data)

- Homopolymer of HDI — LC50 inhalation, rat, 4 h: 0.39 mg/L (aerosol; OECD 403).
- Homopolymer of HDI — LD50 oral, rat: > 2,500 mg/kg (OECD 423); LD50 dermal, rat: > 2,000 mg/kg (OECD 402).
- Homopolymer of HDI — skin: mild irritation (OECD 404); eye: no irritation (OECD 405); sensitization: causes allergies (guinea pig maximization, OECD 406).
- Hexamethylene diisocyanate (monomer) — LC50 inhalation, rat, 4 h: 310–350 mg/m³.
- TXIB — LD50 oral, rat: > 2,000 mg/kg (OECD 425); LD50 dermal, rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg; no skin or eye irritation (OECD 404 / 405).
- Propylene carbonate — LD50 dermal, rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg; eye: irritating (OECD 405).
- Genotoxicity: Ames and mammalian-cell tests negative for all three components (OECD 471 / 473 / 476 / 482); in vivo micronucleus negative (OECD 474).

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Component data: HDI polymer — algae (72 h) EC50 > 1,000 mg/L. TXIB — fish (96 h, flow-through) NOEC 6 mg/L; algae (72 h) EC50 3.56–7.49 mg/L. Propylene carbonate — fish (96 h) LC50 > 1,000 mg/L; daphnia (48 h) EC50 > 1,000 mg/L; algae ErC50 > 900 mg/L; bacteria EC50 > 10,000 mg/L.
Persistence and degradability	HDI polymer: not readily biodegradable (1% in 28 d, OECD 301D). TXIB: readily biodegradable (70.7% in 28 d, OECD 301B). Propylene carbonate: readily biodegradable (87.7% in 28 d, OECD 301B).
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	Avoid uncontrolled release to the environment; do not allow entry into waterways, wastewater, or soil.

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local, regional, and national regulations. Empty containers as thoroughly as possible ('drip-dry') before recycling through appropriate chemical-industry take-back schemes. Do not dispose into wastewater.

14. Transport Information

TDG (Canada)	Not regulated — not dangerous goods
IMDG (marine)	Not regulated
IATA (air)	Not regulated
Special precautions	Keep dry — protect from moisture. Keep away from foodstuffs, acids, and alkalis.
Environmental hazards	None assigned
Bulk transport	MARPOL 73/78 Annex II / IBC Code: not applicable.

15. Regulatory Information

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015). Components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) and the active portion of the US TSCA Inventory. United States OSHA requirements apply as appropriate.

16. Other Information

Date of latest revision	July 7, 2026 — Version 2.0 (supersedes Version 1.0, December 9, 2021)
Basis of revision	Aligned to component manufacturer safety data sheets (rev. 2026-07-07): measured physical properties, full composition disclosure, and OECD toxicological / ecological datasets. Part B hazard classification retained on a precautionary basis consistent with component inhalation data and recognized practice for HDI-based curing agents.
References	Component manufacturer safety data sheets, Parts A and B (rev. 2026-07-07); ACGIH TLV documentation for hexamethylene diisocyanate.

Disclaimer. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution.