



TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

UN 2078

Shipping Name: Toluene diisocyanate

Other Names: 2,4-TDI

TDI

Toluene 2,4-diisocyanate



- WARNING!** ● **POISON! BREATHING THE VAPORS, SKIN CONTACT OR SWALLOWING THE MATERIAL CAN KILL YOU!**
- Firefighting gear (including SCBA) does not provide adequate protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel

Hazards:

- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Extremely irritating to skin, eyes, nose and lungs
- Container may explode or BLEVE when exposed to fire
- May react with itself without warning blocking relief valves and causing a violent explosion
- Reacts with water releasing carbon dioxide
- Combustion or decomposition products upon heating include toxic nitrogen oxides and cyanide vapors

Awareness and Operational Level Training Response:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE or explosion
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- White to pale yellow liquid or solid
- Sharp pungent smell
- Sinks in water and reacts with water to form carbon dioxide
- Flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Freezes between 67° F and 71° F

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Cover material to protect from wind, rain or spray
- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent material and runoff from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

FIRE:

- Specially trained personnel operating from a safe distance can fight fires using foam or dry chemical if available in sufficient amounts. Under favorable conditions, specifically trained personnel may use coordinated fog streams to extinguish burning liquid. Keep exposures cool to prevent re-ignition. Do not direct straight streams into the liquid.
- Cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (unvented container distorts, bulges or shows any other signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Decontaminate the victim as follows:
 - ◆ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
 - ◆ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
 - ◆ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
 - ◆ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Seek medical attention
- Toxic effects may be delayed

CAS: 584-84-9