United States Department of Labor Occupational Safety & Health Administration **Compliance** Assistance for users of Methylene Diphenyl Isocyanate (MDI)

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Methylene Diphenyl Isocyanate (MDI) (CAS No. 101-68-8) a.k.a.

Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate
Diphenyl methane diisocyanate
Methane diisocyanate

MDI Exposure Levels

The OSHA exposure levels for this chemical are regulated under 1910.1000. MDI only has a ceiling limited under OSHA. The ceiling is 0.02ppm or 0.2mg/m3.

Ceiling limits (for OSHA) are 15 minute samples that cannot exceed this limit at any s time during the day.

Common Uses for MDI

Flexible and rigid polyurethane foams Foundry core

binders

Adhesives

Sealants Spandex fibers Spray-on polyurethane coatings MDI is used in the rapidly expanding business of spray on truck bedliners. The application involves mixing a two component product and spraying the polymerizing liquid onto a cleaned and scuffed truck bed.

Adverse Health Effects of MDI

Acute effects of overexposure:

Allergic sensitization – a person becomes allergic; this could appear as wheezing, shortness of breath or coughing.
Irritation of eyes and respiratory tract.
Upset stomach, vomiting.
Elevated body temperature (fever).
A feeling of tightness in the chest.
Stuffiness of the nose.
Sore throat.

Adverse Health Effects of MDI

Chronic effects of overexposure:

•Permanent breathing or chest problems, including asthma, even when no longer exposed.

 Increased respiratory sensitivity to isocyanates and related compounds. Once sensitized, an individual may experience severe asthma at concentrations well below the established limits, which could result in death of the sensitized individual.

Source: WISHA Hazard Alert, March 2003

Michigan, 2/20/03: An employee with a previous acute exposure to MDI dies after spraying an isocyanate–based truck bed liner inside a van.



Jennifer M. Granholm GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & ECONOMIC GROWTH DAVID C. HOLLISTER DIRECTOR Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA)

MIOSHA ISOCYANATE ALERT Spray-on Truck-bed Liner Operation Proves Fatal

Fatality Summary

In 2003, the MIOSHA program investigated a fatality related to the spraying of truck-bed liners. The spray-on truck-bed liner product contained a very toxic chemical, methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI). This alert provides information on isocyanate use, the hazards associated with isocyanates, steps to take to protect yourself, and contact information for the MIOSHA Consultation Education & Training (CET) Division, which provides free assistance to employers in the State of Michigan.

The fatality occurred at a small auto and truck accessory and detailing shop that purchased the franchise rights to apply the spray-on truck-bed liner product. The individual spraying the product had a previous acute exposure to the MDI and had become sensitized. Due to inadequate training on the hazards of isocyanate use, the individual was not aware of this increased sensitivity. In addition, the facility did not have a spray area with appropriate ventilation and had inadequate respiratory protection for the employees. When a subsequent exposure to the MDI occurred, it caused a fatal asthmatic reaction. How do You Protect Yourself and Others from Exposure to MDI?

 Education and training on the hazards associated with the use of MDI. Assessment of employees' potential exposure to MDI. Adequate ventilation. Respiratory protection. Personal protective equipment. Medical surveillance.

Education and Training

1910.1200 Hazard Communications
 1910.1200(h) requires employees to be trained on the chemicals in their work areas.
 This training should include:
 Signs and Symptoms of exposure
 PPE

 Hazards Associated with the chemical Don't Forget the MSDS....OOH and 1910.134 also requires training on the chemical. ASSESSMENT OF EXPOSURE or Sample sample sample The worksite shall be assessed. The Respiratory Protection standard requires this assessment.

1910.134(d)(1)(iii) Respiratory Protection. States that you must identify and evaluate the respiratory hazards in the workplace.

Ventilation Protection

 Ventilation requirements are covered in section 1910.1000. This is a requirement for engineering controls when an overexposure to MDI occurs.

Respiratory Protection

This is covered under 1910.134.
Studies have shown that OV respirators alone are not as effective has OV respirators with a particulate filter for aerosolized MDI.
Cartridge respirators should not be used without an adequate exposure assessment.

The study was sponsored by International Isocyanate Institute, Inc.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Check with chemical manufacturers prior to using any protective equipment for breakthrough information.
- Mixtures of chemicals can change the breakthrough time.

API Technical Bulletin, January 2002, provides breakthrough times for MDI and MDI with several other chemicals.

Medical Surveillance

The only OSHA regulation where medical surveillance for MDI is required is under Respiratory Protection, 1910.134. (When respiratory protection is required.)

Several governmental and nongovernmental institutions recommend medical surveillance for MDI.

Most Frequently Cited Standards Cited During MDI LEP Inspections (Region VIII)

- 1910.1200(e)(1) Lack of a hazard communication program.
- 2 1910.134(c)(1) Lack of a respiratory protection program.
- **3** 1910.1000(a)(1) Overexposure to MDI.
- 4 1910.1000(e)(1) Failure to implement engineering controls.
- 5 1910.134(d)(1) Inappropriate respirator selection for inhalation hazard.

Englewood Area Office, 7/16/03 - 9/30/04

Most Frequently Cited Standards Cited During MDI LEP Inspections (Region VIII)

- 6 1910.134(e)(1) Lack of medical evaluation.
- 7 1910.134(f)(2) Failure to provide a fit test.
- 8 1910.134(k)(1) Failure to provide training to employees required to use respirators.
- 9 1910.134(h)(1) Failure to clean and disinfect respirators.
- 1910.134(h)(2) Failure to store respirators properly.

Englewood Area Office, 7/16/03 - 9/30/04

Examples of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes where Spray-on Bed Lining Operations are Performed*

IC Code	<u>Industry</u>
5013	Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts
5531	Auto and Home Supply Stores
5561	Recreational Vehicle Dealers
7532 11/1 K	Top, Body, and Upholstery Repair Shops and Pain Shops
7538	General Automotive Repair Shops
7549	Automotive Services, Except Repair and Carwashe

knowledge of whether an establishment is engaged in the targeted process or

not.

Route of Exposure to MDI

The major route of exposure to MDI during spray-on bedliner operations is by inhalation of the vapor or aerosol. Variables which may affect employee exposure to MDI during spray application include:

•Whether the material to be applied is **heated**

•Whether the material is applied under

•The percentage of MDI in the isocyanate component and the MDI:resin ratio of the material being applied

•Work practice (is the technician located inside or outside the truck bed; is the product applied such that it "rains" upon the truck bed in order to create a fine texture)

Modes of Application

Heated High Pressure: Isocyanate and resin material components are pumped out of separate 55 gallon drums at approximately 150° F and pressurized to about 2200 PSI. The material is sent via heated hoses to the spray gun in a 1:1 (isocyanate:resin) volume ratio. The material is mixed and is usually applied from <u>outside</u> the truck bed. Depending on the product and application process, the lining may harden within 3-30 seconds.

Modes of Application

•Cold low pressure: Isocyanate and resin material are pumped out of separate 55 gallon drum at room temperature (approximately 85° F) and pressurized to about 100 PSI. The material is sent to the spray gun in a 1:2 volume ratio. The material is mixed and is usually applied from <u>inside</u> the truck bed. Depending on the product and application process, the lining may harden within 3-30 seconds.

Modes of Application

Cold Batch Premix: Isocyanate, resin and in some cases, a catalyst are mixed in small quantities at room temperature using a non-explosive high speed drill. The mixture is poured into a hopper gun and applied at 30-60 PSI. The bed will usually be "tack free" in 30-60 minutes.





This slide depicts the components of a heated high pressure system.

While Region VIII has documented overexposures in approximately 50% of the establishments inspected which use this application method, there was a 95% incidence of overexposures in the establishments using the cold low pressure system.

The most likely reason for the disparity:

The location of the technician <u>inside</u> the truck bed when using the cold low pressure system.

Note the half-mask respirator worn by the spray technician. Its use is permitted if: the employee's exposure to MDI does not exceed the respirator's assigned protection factor and a cartridge change out schedule is developed and implemented to ensure the cartridge remains effective. Otherwise, use a full-face, airline respirator during bed liner spray operations. Airline respirator are always the preferred protection when using MDI chemicals.



While the plastic enclosure will protect against overspray, a ventilation system which will capture, contain and dilute spray aerosols to reduce worker exposure to MDI has not been provided.

Larger auto refinishing shops and dealerships will likely have dedicated ventilated areas to perform spray operations. For many spray-on bedliner franchises and small collision and auto repair shops, outfitting their establishments with an effective ventilation system remains a challenge.



As you can see, spray-on liners are not for just truck beds anymore. Here is the interior of vehicle which is being coated with the lining material. There is a greater likelihood for overexposure to MDI in this case due to the confining areas pictured in the slide.



Here is an example of the hopper gun used in the cold batch premix system.

This method of spray application has not proven to be a significant source of exposure to MDI (to date).

Want More Information About OSHA Requirements for MDI?

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The OSHA Home Page



www.osha.gov User friendly! All OSHA information in one place

Many links to other sites

OSHA on the Internet



International



International











Other Sources of Information

Government Printing Office - for copies of OSHA regulations and publications & OSHA CD-ROM (202-512-1800)

- OSHA-funded free onsite consultation services in each state
- Various S&H courses offered by the OSHA Training Institute (Arlington Heights, IL) and the Training Institute Education Center at Keene State College, Manchester, NH (800-449-6742)

