



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

**Product name:** GREAT STUFF PRO™ Gun Fixer Foam 750ml

**Revision Date:** 03.11.2016

**Version:** 6.1

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DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name:** GREAT STUFF PRO™ Gun Fixer Foam 750ml

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

**Identified uses:** Cavity sealing foam.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### **COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED  
DIAMOND HOUSE, LOTUS PARK,  
KINGSBURY CRESCENT,  
STAINES  
England  
TW18 3AG  
UNITED KINGDOM

#### **Customer Information Number:**

+44 (0) 203 139 4000  
SDSQuestion@dow.com

### 1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 0031 115 694 982

**Local Emergency Contact:** 00 31 115 69 4982

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### **Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:**

Aerosols - Category 1 - H222, H229

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1 - H334

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

Carcinogenicity - Category 2 - H351

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H335  
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - H373  
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

## 2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: DANGER

### Hazard statements

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Precautionary statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a
+ P312	POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

**Contains** Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

## 2.3 Other hazards

Persons already sensitised to diisocyanates may develop allergic reactions when using this product. Persons suffering from asthma, eczema or skin problems should avoid contact, including dermal contact, with this product.

This product should not be used under conditions of poor ventilation unless a protective mask with an appropriate gas filter (i.e. type A1 according to standard EN 14387) is used.

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
<b>CASRN</b> 61111-77-1 <b>EC-No.</b> Polymer <b>Index-No.</b> —	—	45.0 - < 65.0 %	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyp henylene ester, polymer with - alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(me thyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'al pha"-1,2,3- propanetriyltris[ome ga- hydroxypoly[oxy(me thyl-1,2- ethanediyl)]]	Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317
<b>CASRN</b> 9016-87-9 <b>EC-No.</b> 618-498-9 <b>Index-No.</b> —	—	10.0 - < 25.0 %	Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Carc. - 2 - H351 STOT SE - 3 - H335 STOT RE - 2 - H373
<b>CASRN</b> 101-68-8 <b>EC-No.</b> 202-966-0 <b>Index-No.</b> 615-005-00-9	01-2119457014-47	5.0 - < 15.0 %	4,4'- methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Carc. - 2 - H351 STOT SE - 3 - H335 STOT RE - 2 - H373

<b>CASRN</b> 5873-54-1 <b>EC-No.</b> 227-534-9 <b>Index-No.</b> 615-005-00-9	01-2119480143-45	0.1 - < 1.0 %	o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)p henyl isocyanate	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Carc. - 2 - H351 STOT SE - 3 - H335 STOT RE - 2 - H373
<b>CASRN</b> 6425-39-4 <b>EC-No.</b> 229-194-7 <b>Index-No.</b> —	—	1.0 - < 2.5 %	N,N'- Dimorpholinodiethyl ether	Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319
<b>CASRN</b> 75-28-5 <b>EC-No.</b> 200-857-2 <b>Index-No.</b> 601-004-00-0	01-2119485395-27	< 7.0 %	Isobutane	Flam. Gas - 1 - H220 Press. Gas - Compr. Gas - H280
<b>CASRN</b> 74-98-6 <b>EC-No.</b> 200-827-9 <b>Index-No.</b> 601-003-00-5	01-2119486944-21	< 4.0 %	propane	Flam. Gas - 1 - H220 Press. Gas - Compr. Gas - H280
<b>CASRN</b> 115-10-6 <b>EC-No.</b> 204-065-8 <b>Index-No.</b> 603-019-00-8	—	< 7.0 %	dimethyl ether	Flam. Gas - 1 - H220 Press. Gas - Liquefied gas - H280

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

#### Note

Both CAS# 101-68-8 and CAS# 5873-54-1 are MDI isomers that are part of CAS# 9016-87-9.

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General advice:** First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Skin contact:** Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

**Eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

#### **4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Notes to physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

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## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**Hazardous combustion products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion

products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Isocyanates. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen cyanide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Contains flammable propellant. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture and become flaming projectiles. Propellant release may result in a fireball. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

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## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**6.2 Environmental precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

**6.4 Reference to other sections:** References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

**7.1 Precautions for safe handling:** No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Keep in a cool place, heat causes an increase in pressure and risk of bursting. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

### Storage stability

**Storage temperature:** 15 - 25 °C  
**Storage Period:** 18 Month

**7.3 Specific end use(s):** See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Diphenylmethane	GB EH40	TWA	SEN
Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	GB EH40	STEL	SEN
	GB EH40	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 , NCO
	GB EH40	STEL	0.07 mg/m3 , NCO
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	GB EH40	TWA	SEN
	GB EH40	STEL	SEN
	GB EH40	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 , NCO
	GB EH40	STEL	0.07 mg/m3 , NCO
o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	GB EH40	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 , as -NCO
	GB EH40	STEL	0.07 mg/m3 , as -NCO
	GB EH40	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 , NCO
	GB EH40	STEL	0.07 mg/m3 , NCO

Isobutane	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
propane	ACGIH		Asphyxiant
dimethyl ether	US WEEL	TWA	1,000 ppm
	2000/39/EC	TWA	1,920 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	GB EH40	TWA	766 mg/m3 400 ppm
	GB EH40	STEL	958 mg/m3 500 ppm

## 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls:** Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Other protection:** Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

**Respiratory protection:** Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

### Environmental exposure controls



See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	<b>closed cup</b> No test data available
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No test data available
Water solubility	Reacts with water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	1,340 - 2,480 mPa.s at 25 °C <i>ASTM D 445</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No

### 9.2 Other information

Molecular weight	No test data available
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NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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10.1 Reactivity: No data available

**10.2 Chemical stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Unstable at elevated temperatures.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Acids.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid:** Avoid temperatures above 50 °C  
Elevated temperatures can cause container to vent and/or rupture. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

**10.5 Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Strong oxidizers. Products based on diisocyanates like TDI and MDI react with many materials to release heat. The reaction rate increases with temperature as well as with increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material acts as a solvent. Products based on diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are not soluble in water and will sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:** Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

##### Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Observations in animals include: Gastrointestinal irritation.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):  
LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg Estimated.

##### Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):  
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. May cause central nervous system depression.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal.

May stain skin.

#### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

#### **Sensitization**

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.

Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest.

Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

#### **Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

May cause respiratory irritation.

#### **Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

For the minor component(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

#### **Teratogenicity**

In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother.

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

#### **Mutagenicity**

For the minor component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:****Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]****Acute inhalation toxicity**

For similar material(s): 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8). LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Aerosol, 2.24 mg/l

For similar material(s): 2,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1). LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 0.387 mg/l

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues****Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.49 mg/l

For similar material(s): 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8). LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Aerosol, 2.24 mg/l

For similar material(s): 2,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1). LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 0.387 mg/l

**4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate****Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, 2.24 mg/l

**o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate****Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 0.387 mg/l

For similar material(s): 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8). LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, Aerosol, 2.24 mg/l

**N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether****Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Isobutane****Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Mouse, 1 Hour, gas, 52 mg/l

**propane****Acute inhalation toxicity**

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats).

May cause central nervous system effects. At air concentrations <1000 ppm, propane exerts very little physiological action; at 100,000 ppm and above it may produce dizziness or other central nervous system effects. Excessive exposure may cause headache, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, including death. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 425000 ppm

#### **dimethyl ether**

##### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, gas, 164000 ppm

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## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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*Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

### **12.1 Toxicity**

#### **Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha.alpha.'alpha'" -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

#### **Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

##### **Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

##### **Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material:, 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

**4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate****Acute toxicity to fish**

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material:, 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

**o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate****Acute toxicity to fish**

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on information for a similar material:

NOEC, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

#### **Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on information for a similar material:

EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

#### **Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

EC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material:, 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

#### **Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

EC50, *Avena sativa* (oats), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

EC50, *Lactuca sativa* (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1,000 mg/l

### **N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 2,150 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

#### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Algae, static test, 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

#### **Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, Bacteria, static test, 3 Hour, 100 mg/l, activated sludge test (OECD 209)

### **Isobutane**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

### **propane**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

### **dimethyl ether**

#### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50, *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 4,000 mg/l

#### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 4,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

## **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

**Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha'" -1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]**

**Biodegradability:** Expected to degrade slowly in the environment.

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**Biodegradability:** In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

**4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

**Biodegradability:** In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

**o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate**

**Biodegradability:** In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

**N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 0 - 10 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

**Isobutane**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

**propane**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**dimethyl ether**



**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 5 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulation:** No data available.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha'"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 784 Estimated.

Isobutane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 35 Estimated.

propane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 24 - 460 Estimated.

dimethyl ether

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1.29 - 14 Estimated.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha'"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

**4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

**o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate**

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

**N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether**

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

**Isobutane**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**propane**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**dimethyl ether**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

Product contains no ozone-depleting components.

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## **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Relieve all pressure prior to disposal. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information on recovery/recycling. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with all local and national laws and regulations.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

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## **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>14.1 UN number</b>                  | UN 1950  |
| <b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>    | AEROSOLS |
| <b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b> | 2.1      |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>14.4 Packing group</b>                | Not applicable  |
| <b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>        | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| <b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b> | No data available.  |

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>14.1 UN number</b>  | UN 1950   |
| <b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>  | AEROSOLS  |
| <b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | 2.1   |
| <b>14.4 Packing group</b>  | Not applicable  |
| <b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>  | Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data. |
| <b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b>   | EmS: F-D, S-U   |
| <b>14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b> | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk      |

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| <b>14.1 UN number</b>                    | UN 1950             |
| <b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>      | Aerosols, flammable |
| <b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | 2.1                 |
| <b>14.4 Packing group</b>                | Not applicable      |
| <b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>        | Not applicable      |
| <b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b> | No data available.  |

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006**

This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no

warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

**Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use:**

The following substance/s contained in this product is/are subject through Annex XVII of REACH regulation to restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use when present in certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles. Users of this product have to comply with the restrictions placed upon it by the aforementioned provision.

CAS-No.: 9016-87-9	Name: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
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Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction

CAS-No.: 101-68-8	Name: 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
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Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction

CAS-No.: 5873-54-1	Name: o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate
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Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction

CAS-No.: 75-28-5	Name: Isobutane
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Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction

**Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.**

Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS

Number in Regulation: P3a

150 t

500 t

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

Not applicable

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**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

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**Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.**

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
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.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Aerosol - 1 - H222 - On basis of test data.  
Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method  
Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method  
Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 - Calculation method  
Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method  
Carc. - 2 - H351 - Calculation method  
STOT SE - 3 - H335 - On basis of test data.  
STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Calculation method

**Revision**

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

**Legend**

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Asphyxiant	Asphyxiant
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
SEN	Sensitizer
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

**Information Source and References**

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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