



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex II

Product name: FROTH-PAK™ 180 Isocyanate

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SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK 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: FROTH-PAK™ 180 Isocyanate

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

Identified uses: Component for polyurethane manufacture.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK
LIMITED
KINGS COURT, LONDON ROAD
STEVENAGE
England
SG1 2NG
UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information Number:

00800-3876-6838

SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418

Local Emergency Contact: +(44)-870-8200418

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas - H280

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation - H332

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 - Inhalation - 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

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 (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
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.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental information

-----	Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases.
-----	In accordance with REGULATION (EU) No 517/2014, contains: HFC-134a.
-----	"As from 24 August 2023 adequate training is required before industrial or professional use."

Contains	Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues; 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
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2.3 Other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties (human health):

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered 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.

Endocrine disrupting properties (environment):

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered 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.

PBT and vPvB assessment:

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CASRN 9016-87-9 EC-No. 618-498-9 Index-No. – REACH No –	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	Eye Irrit.2; H319:C >= 5 % STOT SE3; H335:C >= 5 % Skin Irrit.2; H315:C >= 5 % Resp. Sens.1; H334:C >= 0.1 % Oral ATE: > 10,000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 0.49 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 9,400 mg/kg	> 40.0 - < 50.0 %
CASRN 101-68-8 EC-No. 202-966-0 Index-No. 615-005-00-9 REACH No 01-2119457014-47	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	Eye Irrit.2; H319:C >= 5 % STOT SE3; H335:C >= 5 % Skin Irrit.2; H315:C >= 5 % Resp. Sens.1; H334:C >= 0.1 % Oral ATE: > 2,000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: 1.5 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 9,400 mg/kg	> 40.0 - < 50.0 %
CASRN 811-97-2 EC-No. 212-377-0 Index-No. – REACH No	1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	Press. Gas Liquefied gas - H280	Inhalation ATE: > 1,500 mg/l (vapour)	> 1.0 - < 10.0 %

01-2119459374-33				
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For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Note

Note: CAS 101-68-8 is an MDI isomer that is 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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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).

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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. May spread 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 fluoride. Hydrogen halides. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Some components of this product will burn in a fire situation. Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Vaporizes quickly at room temperature. 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. 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. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. 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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. 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. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. 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: Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. 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: Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. 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:	Storage Period:
15 - 25 °C	15 Month

7.3 Specific end use(s): Information on specific end use(s) of this product may be provided in a technical data sheet/annex to the SDS (if available).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	GB EH40	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 , NCO
Further information: 53+54: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also			

	known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers.; 55: Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.; Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.; 56: The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.		
	GB EH40	STEL	0.07 mg/m3 , NCO
	Further information: 53+54: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers.; 55: Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.; Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.; 56: The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.		
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: resp sens: Respiratory sensitization		
	GB EH40	TWA	0.02 mg/m3 , NCO
	Further information: 53+54: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers.; 55: Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented.		

	Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.; Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.; 56: The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.		
	GB EH40	STEL	0.07 mg/m3 , NCO
	Further information: 53+54: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers.; 55: Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.; Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.; 56: The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.		
1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	US WEEL	TWA	1,000 ppm
	GB EH40	TWA	4,240 mg/m3 1,000 ppm

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	urinary diamine (Isocyanate s)	Urine	At the end of the period of exposure	1 µmol/mol creatinine	GB EH40 BAT
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	urinary diamine (Isocyanate s)	Urine	At the end of the period of exposure	1 µmol/mol creatinine	GB EH40 BAT

Derived No Effect Level

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation

50 mg/kg bw/day	0.1 mg/m ³	28.7 mg/cm ²	0.1 mg/m ³	n.a.	0.05 mg/m ³	n.a.	0.05 mg/m ³
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Consumers

<i>Acute systemic effects</i>			<i>Acute local effects</i>		<i>Long-term systemic effects</i>			<i>Long-term local effects</i>	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
25 mg/kg bw/day	0.05 mg/m ³	20 mg/kg bw/day	17.2 mg/cm ²	0.05 mg/m ³	n.a.	0.025 mg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	0.025 mg/m ³

Predicted No Effect Concentration

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	1 mg/l
Marine water	0.1 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l
Soil	1 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l

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. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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 (meeting standard EN 14387).

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.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
	Form Liquefied gas
Colour	Yellow
Odour	Characteristic
	Odour Threshold 0.4 ppm
	Method: Based on Literature for MDI. Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: No test data available
	Freezing point: No test data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Boiling point/boiling range: No test data available
Flammability	Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit No test data available

	Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit No test data available
Flash point	Method: (closed cup) No test data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	Thermal decomposition No test data available
pH	No test data available
Viscosity	Viscosity, kinematic No data available Viscosity, dynamic Not applicable
Solubility(ies)	Water solubility insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Vapour pressure	No test data available
Density and / or relative density	Relative Density (water = 1) No test data available
Relative vapour density	No test data available
Particle characteristics	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Explosives	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	The substance or mixture does not emit flammable gases in contact with water.
Evaporation rate	No test data available
Molecular weight	No test data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Avoid temperatures above 50°C (122°F) 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.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Acute toxicity, Category 4

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Acute toxicity estimate, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 1.63 mg/l Calculation method

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin irritation, Category 2

H315: Causes skin irritation.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eye irritation, Category 2

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1

H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Skin sensitisation, Category 1

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

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.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

STOT - single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

STOT - repeated exposure

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
May stain skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

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.

Germ cell mutagenicity

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.

Carcinogenicity

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) 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.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No relevant data found.

Assessment 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.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

STOT - 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.

Aspiration Hazard

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

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)**

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

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

Acute toxicity estimate, dust/mist, 1.5 mg/l Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May stain skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

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.

Germ cell mutagenicity

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.

Carcinogenicity

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) 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.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

STOT - 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.

Aspiration Hazard

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

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 1,500 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Liquid may cause frostbite.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered 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.

Further information

No data available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

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

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 450 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 980 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, static test, 6 Hour, Growth inhibition, > 730 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

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: 4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log P_{ow} < 3$). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log P_{ow} < 3$). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low ($BCF < 100$ or $\log P_{ow} < 3$).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.68 Estimated.

12.4 Mobility in soil

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.

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 97 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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).

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

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 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered 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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product contains no ozone-depleting components.

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) has a stratospheric ozone depletion potential (ODP) of zero, relative to CFC 12 (ODP=1).

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing

hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Incineration under approved, controlled conditions using incinerators suitable or designed for the disposal of hazardous chemical wastes, is the preferred method for disposal. Small quantities of waste may be pretreated for example with polyol, to neutralise prior to disposal. Empty drums should be decontaminated (see Section 6) and either punctured and scrapped or given to an approved drum reconditioner.

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.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 3500 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 2 |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | Hazard Identification Number: 20 |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 3500 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 2.2 |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | EmS: F-C, S-V |
| 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 3500 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | Chemical under pressure, n.o.s.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 2.2 |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not applicable |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | 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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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 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
Number on the list: 56, 74

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
Number on the list: 56, 74

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: Not applicable

Further information

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

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 if inhaled.

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

Press. Gas - Liquefied gas - H280 - Based on product data or assessment

Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 - Calculation method

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 - Calculation method

STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Calculation method

Training advice

In Accordance with REACH Annex XVII, restriction no. 74, from 24 August 2023 adequate training is required before industrial or professional use.

Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Revision

Identification Number: 99018793 / A670 / Issue Date: 27.12.2021 / Version: 20.0

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
GB EH40	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
STEL	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity

Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Press. Gas	Gases under pressure
Resp. Sens.	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European 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

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.

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS UK LIMITED urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's

responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

GB



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Du Pont de Nemours (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.

Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex II

Product name: FROTH-PAK™ 180 Polyol HD QR

Revision Date: 25.02.2022

Version: 5.0

Date of last issue: 11.01.2022

Print Date: 28.02.2022

Du Pont de Nemours (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. 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: FROTH-PAK™ 180 Polyol HD QR

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

Identified uses: Component for polyurethane manufacture.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Du Pont de Nemours (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.
Rue du Général Patton / Contern
L-2984 LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBOURG

Customer Information Number:

00800-3876-6838
SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Local Emergency Contact: +(34)-931768545

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas - H280

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

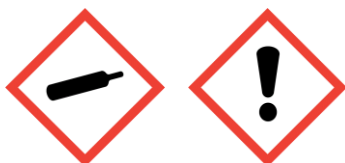
Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 3 - H412

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: WARNING****Hazard statements**

- 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.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

- P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Supplemental information

- Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases.
----- In accordance with REGULATION (EU) No 517/2014, contains: HFC-134a.

Contains Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane; Dodecyl mercaptan

2.3 Other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties (human health):

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered 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.

Endocrine disrupting properties (environment):

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered 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.

PBT and vPvB assessment:

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

Identification number	Component	Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP)	specific concentration limit/ M-Factors/ Acute toxicity estimate	%
CASRN 13674-84-5 EC-No. 237-158-7 Index-No. — REACH No 01-2119486772-26	Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	Acute Tox. 4 - H302	Oral ATE: 1 000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 7 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 5 000 mg/kg	>= 25,0 - < 40,0 %
CASRN 811-97-2 EC-No. 212-377-0 Index-No. — REACH No 01-2119459374-33	1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	Press. Gas Liquefied gas - H280	Inhalation ATE: > 1 500 mg/l (vapour)	>= 5,0 - < 15,0 %
CASRN 111-46-6 EC-No. 203-872-2 Index-No. 603-140-00-6 REACH No 01-2119457857-21	2,2'-oxybisethanol	Acute Tox. 4 - H302	Oral ATE: 500 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 4,6 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: 13 330 mg/kg	>= 2,5 - < 5,0 %
CASRN 78-40-0 EC-No. 201-114-5 Index-No. 015-013-00-7 REACH No 01-2119492852-28	triethyl phosphate	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319	Oral ATE: 1 131 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 21 400 mg/kg	>= 2,2 - < 5,0 %
CASRN 3164-85-0 EC-No. 221-625-7 Index-No. — REACH No 01-2119980714-29	2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Repr. 2 - H361	Oral ATE: 2 043 mg/kg Inhalation ATE: > 0,11 mg/l (dust/mist) Dermal ATE: > 2 000 mg/kg	>= 1,0 - < 2,5 %
CASRN 3855-32-1 EC-No. 223-362-3 Index-No. — REACH No 01-2119983518-22	N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	Oral ATE: 1 598 mg/kg Dermal ATE: 569 mg/kg	>= 1,0 - < 2,5 %

CASRN 51287-84-4 EC-No. 257-111-4 Index-No. – REACH No 01-2120769343-50	Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane	Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Sens. 1A - H317 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412	Oral ATE: 1 150 mg/kg	>= 0,25 - < 1,0 %
CASRN 112-55-0 EC-No. 203-984-1 Index-No. – REACH No 01-2119491318-31	Dodecyl mercaptan	Skin Corr. 1C - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1A - H317 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	M-Factor: 10[Acute] 10[Chronic] Oral ATE: > 5 000 mg/kg Dermal ATE: > 2 000 mg/kg	>= 0,025 - < 0,1 %

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

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: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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. Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases

where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Attempt seizure control with diazepam 5-10 mg (adults) intravenous over 2-3 minutes. Repeat every 5-10 minutes as needed. Monitor for hypotension, respiratory depression, and need for intubation. Consider second agent if seizures persist after 30 mg. If seizures persist or recur administer phenobarbital 600-1200 mg (adults) intravenous diluted in 60 ml 0.9% saline given at 25-50 mg/minute. Evaluate for hypoxia, dysrhythmia, electrolyte disturbance, hypoglycemia (treat adults with dextrose 100 mg intravenous). Cholinesterase inhibition has been noted in human exposure but is not of benefit in determining exposure and is not correlated with signs of exposure. Exposure to amine vapors may cause minor transient edema of the corneal epithelium (glauropsia) with blurred vision, blue haze and halos around bright objects. Effects disappear in a few hours and temporarily reduce ability to drive vehicles. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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. May spread 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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen halides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Blowing agent vaporizes quickly at room temperature. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose

holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. See Section 10 for more specific information. Keep upwind of spill. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. 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: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. This material is hygroscopic in nature. Keep container closed. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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: Blowing agent may migrate from product and accumulate in some storage situations. 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:**

5 - 30 °C

Storage Period:

15 Month

7.3 Specific end use(s): Information on specific end use(s) of this product may be provided in a technical data sheet/annex to the SDS (if available).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	US WEEL	TWA	1 000 ppm
2,2'-oxybisethanol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
triethyl phosphate	US WEEL	TWA	7,45 mg/m3
Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane	ACGIH	TWA	0,1 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: Central nervous system; immune eff: Immune effects; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; headache: Headache; eye irr: Eye irritation; nausea: Nausea; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption; varies: varies		
	ACGIH	STEL	0,2 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: Central nervous system; immune eff: Immune effects; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation; headache: Headache; eye irr: Eye irritation; nausea: Nausea; A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption; varies: varies		
	ES VLA	VLA-ED	0,1 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: via dérmica: Skin		
	ES VLA	VLA-EC	0,2 mg/m3 , Tin
	Further information: via dérmica: Skin		
Dodecyl mercaptan	ACGIH	TWA	0,1 ppm
	Further information: DSEN: Dermal Sensitization; URT irr: Upper Respiratory Tract irritation		
	ES VLA	VLA-ED	0,1 ppm

Derived No Effect Level

2,2'-oxybisethanol

Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	106 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.	60 mg/m3

Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation

n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53 mg/kg bw/day	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12 mg/m3
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Predicted No Effect Concentration

2,2'-oxybisethanol

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	10 mg/l
Marine water	1 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l
Sewage treatment plant	199,5 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	20,9 mg/kg
Soil	1,53 mg/kg
Marine sediment	2,09 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. 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. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator (meeting standard EN 136) with organic vapor cartridge (meeting standard EN 14387).

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: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements

or guidelines, use an approved respirator. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

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.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
	Form Liquefied gas
Colour	Colorless
Odour	Characteristic
	Odour Threshold No test data available
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: No test data available
	Freezing point: No test data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Boiling point/boiling range: Not applicable
Flammability	Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit No test data available
	Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit No test data available
Flash point	Method: (closed cup) No test data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	Thermal decomposition
	No test data available

pH	Not applicable
Viscosity	Viscosity, kinematic Not applicable
Solubility(ies)	Water solubility partly miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Vapour pressure	Container is under pressure.
Density and / or relative density	Relative Density (water = 1) 1,1 - 1,2 (25 °C (25 °C),) Method: Supplier
Relative vapour density	No test data available
Particle characteristics	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Explosives	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	The substance or mixture does not emit flammable gases in contact with water.
Evaporation rate	No test data available
Molecular weight	Not applicable

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: No data available

10.2 Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Will not occur by itself.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Elevated temperatures can cause pressure buildup in closed containers due to the release of blowing agents. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Avoid unintended contact with isocyanates. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generates heat.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Alcohols. Ethers. Hydrocarbons. Hydrogen halides. Ketones. Polymer fragments.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

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. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: May cause lacrimation (tears). Salivation. Convulsions. Tremors. Increased activity (hyperactivity).

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

LD50, Rat, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

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

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system

depression. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin irritation, Category 2

H315: Causes skin irritation.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eye irritation, Category 2

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

May cause eye irritation.

May cause corneal injury.

Vapor of amines may cause swelling of the cornea resulting in visual disturbances such as blurred or hazy vision. Bright lights may appear to be surrounded by halos. Effects may be delayed and typically disappear spontaneously.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation, Category 1

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Classification procedure: Calculation method

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in some animal genetic toxicity studies and positive in others.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for

classification.

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus at doses nontoxic to the mother. Diethylene glycol has caused toxicity to the fetus and some birth defects at maternally toxic, high doses in animals. Other animal studies have not reproduced birth defects even at much higher doses that caused severe maternal toxicity.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans:

Kidney.

Gastrointestinal tract.

Contains a component which is reported to be a weak organophosphate-type cholinesterase inhibitor.

Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition.

Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be headache, dizziness, incoordination, muscle twitching, tremors, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, sweating, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, salivation, tearing, tightness in chest, excessive urination, convulsions.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Liver.

Aspiration Hazard

Not classified

Not classified due to lack of data. / Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

LD50, Rat, male and female, >1 000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Rabbit, > 5 000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

No deaths occurred at this concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 7 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 1 500 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Liquid may cause frostbite.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

2,2'-oxybisethanol**Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)**

In humans, expected to be moderately toxic if swallowed even though oral toxicity was low when tested in animals. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. LD50, Rat, male, 19 600 mg/kg

Lethal Dose, Human, adult, 65 ml Estimated.

Acute toxicity estimate, 500 mg/kg Acute toxicity estimate according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Rabbit, 13 330 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4,6 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Diethylene glycol has been tested for carcinogenicity in animal studies and is not believed to pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

Diethylene glycol did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies except at very high doses.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Diethylene glycol has caused toxicity to the fetus and some birth defects at maternally toxic, high doses in animals. Other animal studies have not reproduced birth defects even at much higher doses that caused severe maternal toxicity.

STOT - single exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

triethyl phosphate

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

LD50, Rat, 1 131 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Guinea pig, > 21 400 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause slight corneal injury.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Assessment Teratogenicity:
No relevant data found.

STOT - single exposure

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

STOT - repeated exposure

Triethyl phosphate is considered to be a weak cholinesterase inhibitor.

Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition.

Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be headache, dizziness, incoordination, muscle twitching, tremors, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, sweating, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, salivation, tearing, tightness in chest, excessive urination, convulsions.

Aspiration Hazard

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

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt**Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)**

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. LC50, Rat, 2 043 mg/kg
OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000
mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

An LC50/inhalation/4h/rat could not be determined because no mortality of rats was observed at the maximum achievable concentration. LC0, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0,11 mg/l OECD
Test Guideline 403

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

STOT - single exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Aspiration Hazard

No aspiration toxicity classification

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine**Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)**

LD50, Rat, 1 598 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Rat, 569 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Vapors may burn skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Vapor of amines may cause swelling of the cornea resulting in visual disturbances such as blurred or hazy vision. Bright lights may appear to be surrounded by halos. Effects may be delayed and typically disappear spontaneously.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane**Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)**

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, 1 150 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute toxicity (Acute inhalation toxicity)

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not mutagenic in Ames Test

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

No relevant information found.

STOT - single exposure

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

STOT - repeated exposure

No relevant information found.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Dodecyl mercaptan

Acute toxicity (Acute oral toxicity)

LD50, Rat, male, > 5 000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute toxicity (Acute dermal toxicity)

LD50, Rabbit, male, > 2 000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

Toxicity to reproduction assessment :

No relevant data found.

Assessment Teratogenicity:

Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

11.2. Information on other hazards**Endocrine disrupting properties**

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered 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.

Further information

No data available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity**Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 84 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 131 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 82 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 3 Hour, 784 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 32 mg/l

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)**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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 450 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 980 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Pseudomonas putida, static test, 6 Hour, Growth inhibition, > 730 mg/l

2,2'-oxybisethanol**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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 75 200 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, > 10 000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on data from similar materials

EC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), 96 Hour, 6 500 - 13 000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to fish

Based on data from similar materials

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 7 d, 15 380 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, > 15 000 mg/l

triethyl phosphate**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, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 2 140 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 350 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 900 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 30 min, > 2 985 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Acute toxicity to fish

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

LC50, *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 85,4 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 96 Hour, 49,3 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, 25 mg/l

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

Acute toxicity to fish

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, *Danio rerio* (zebra fish), 96 Hour, 92,5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 35,4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 34,99 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 25 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, 2,2 mg/l

Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 32 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae), 72 Hour, 270 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

For similar material(s):

NOEC, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (green algae), 72 Hour, 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Dodecyl mercaptan

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna*, 48 Hour, 1 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, < 0,0145 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 14 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 95 %

Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302A or Equivalent

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

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: 4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

2,2'-oxybisethanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %
Exposure time: 20 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 82 - 98 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

triethyl phosphate

Biodegradability: Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: > 90 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Biodegradation: 99 %
Exposure time: 28 d

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Biodegradation: 4 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.
Considered to be rapidly degradable. 10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 63 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Dodecyl mercaptan

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 39,2 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1300 Estimated.

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 97 Estimated.

2,2'-oxybisethanol

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.

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

triethyl phosphate

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

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): 48 Estimated.

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Based on information for a similar material:

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

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 940 Estimated.

Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane

No relevant data found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

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).

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

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).

2,2'-oxybisethanol

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).

triethyl phosphate

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

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

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

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

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

Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane

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

Dodecyl mercaptan

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered 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.

12.7 Other adverse effects**Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate**

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) has a stratospheric ozone depletion potential (ODP) of zero, relative to CFC 12 (ODP=1).

2,2'-oxybisethanol

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

triethyl phosphate

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Dodecyl mercaptan

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national

and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

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.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 3500 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 2 |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | Hazard Identification Number: 20 |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 3500 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 2.2 |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | EmS: F-C, S-V |
| 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 14.1 UN number or ID number | UN 3500 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | Chemical under pressure, n.o.s.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 2.2 |
| 14.4 Packing group | Not applicable |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Not applicable |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | 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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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 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.: 51287-84-4	Name: Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane
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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

Number on the list: 20

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: Not applicable

Further information

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Press. Gas - Liquefied gas - H280 - Based on product data or assessment

Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method

Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method

Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method

Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method

Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Revision

Identification Number: 99018372 / LU03 / Issue Date: 25.02.2022 / Version: 5.0

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ES VLA	Spain. Environmental Limits for exposure to Chemical agents - Table 1: Occupational Exposure Values
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
VLA-EC	Environmental Short Term Value
VLA-ED	Environmental Daily Limit Value
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Press. Gas	Gases under pressure
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIIC - 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

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.

Du Pont de Nemours (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

ES