



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC

**Product name:** FROTH-PAK™ 1.75 ISO 12.0 HC Polyurethane  
Foam System GUN Can

**Issue Date:** 09/02/2022

**Print Date:** 05/25/2023

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC 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.

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product name:** FROTH-PAK™ 1.75 ISO 12.0 HC Polyurethane Foam System GUN Can

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** For industrial use. Component(s) for the manufacture of urethane polymers. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS  
US 9, LLC  
974 Centre Road  
Wilmington DE 19805  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

833-338-7668  
SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.com

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 1-800-424-9300

**Local Emergency Contact:** 800-424-9300

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard classification**

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable aerosols - Category 1

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2B

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

**Label elements**  
**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Causes skin and eye irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Harmful if inhaled.

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

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention**

Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

**Response**

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**Other hazards**

No data available

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	>= 5.0 - <= 10.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	>= 5.0 - <= 10.0 %
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	>= 90.0 - <= 100.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	>= 45.0 - <= 50.0 %

*Note*

Note: CAS 101-68-8 is an MDI isomer that is part of CAS 9016-87-9.

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### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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**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. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration.

**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.

**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.

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

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

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## **5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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**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.

**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 cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen halides. Halogenated hydrocarbons.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns. Some components of this product will burn in a fire situation. Blowing agent vaporizes quickly at room temperature.

**Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. 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. 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.

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## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**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. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

**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.

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## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. 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.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Elevated temperatures can cause pressure buildup in closed containers due to the release of blowing agents. Store under cover in a dry, clean, cool, well ventilated place away from sunlight.

### Storage stability

Storage temperature:  
24 °C (75 °F)

Storage Period:  
15 Month

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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
Dimethyl ether	US WEEL	TWA	1,000 ppm
Propane	ACGIH		See Further information
	Further information: See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content; EX: Explosion hazard: the substance is a flammable asphyxiant or excursions above the TLV® could approach 10% of the lower explosive limit.; asphyxia: Asphyxia; D: Simple asphyxiant; see discussion covering Minimal Oxygen Content found in the 'Definitions and Notations' section following the NIC tables		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	CAL PEL	PEL	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	Further information: (h): A number of gases and vapors, when present in high concentrations, act primarily as asphyxiants without other adverse effects. A concentration limit is not included for each material because the limiting factor is the available oxygen. (Several of these materials present fire or explosion hazards.)		
	NIOSH REL	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Further information: resp sens: Respiratory sensitization		
	OSHA Z-1	C	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.; ®: Ceiling limit is to be determined from breathing-zone air samples.		
	OSHA P0	C	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm

### 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.

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene.

Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

Physical state	Aerosol containing a liquefied gas
Color	dark brown
Odor	No odor information provided
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not Applicable
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	Not available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	Not Measurable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures. Extremely flammable aerosol.
Lower explosion limit	Not available
Upper explosion limit	Not available
Vapor Pressure	63 psia at 23 °C (73 °F) <i>Measured</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not available
Relative Density (water = 1)	Not available
Water solubility	Not applicable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available

Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No No data available
Molecular weight	No data available

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** No data available

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

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.

**Conditions to avoid:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. 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. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and 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. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.

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

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### Acute dermal toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.



**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**Sensitization**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

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

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

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

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

**Carcinogenicity**

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

**Teratogenicity**

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

**Reproductive toxicity**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**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.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Dimethyl ether**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, gas, 164000 ppm

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the skin leading to drying or flaking of skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Liquid may cause frostbite.

**Sensitization**

No relevant information found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant information found.

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

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

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Propane**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

No hazard from gas.

Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.

Effects may be delayed.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Liquid may cause frostbite.

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

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

**Reproductive toxicity**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**Acute oral toxicity**

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**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.

**Sensitization**

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

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

Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

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

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

**Acute oral toxicity**

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 9,400 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**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.

**Sensitization**

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

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

Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

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

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**Toxicity**

**Dimethyl ether**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis  
(LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 4,000 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC10, *Pseudomonas putida*, > 1,600 mg/l

**Propane**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**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 practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis  
(LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

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 practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
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

**Persistence and degradability**

**Dimethyl ether**

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

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 5 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Propane**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.64 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 8.4 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**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

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

##### **Dimethyl ether**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.10 Measured

##### **Propane**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.36 Measured

##### **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

#### **Mobility in soil**

##### **Dimethyl ether**

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

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

##### **Propane**

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

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

##### **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.

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal methods:** DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. Landfill. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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#### DOT

Proper shipping name	Aerosols
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	

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

Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	
Marine pollutant	No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	



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

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## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312**

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
Gases under pressure  
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)  
Skin corrosion or irritation  
Serious eye damage or eye irritation  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation  
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313**

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8

### **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103**

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>RQ (RCRA Code)</b>
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	5000 lbs RQ

### **Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:**

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6
Propane	74-98-6

### **California Prop. 65**

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

### **United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)**

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Hazard Rating System

#### HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
2*	4	3

\* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

### Revision

Identification Number: 12020283 / A776 / Issue Date: 09/02/2022 / Version: 2.1

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)
C	Ceiling limit
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
NIOSH REL	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA P0	USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

### Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No

Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; 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.

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC 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.

US



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC

**Product name:** FROTH-PAK™ 1.75 Polyol 12.0 HC  
Polyurethane Foam Sysytem GUN Can

**Issue Date:** 06/02/2022

**Print Date:** 05/25/2023

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC 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.

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product name:** FROTH-PAK™ 1.75 Polyol 12.0 HC Polyurethane Foam Sysytem GUN Can

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** For industrial use. Component(s) for the manufacture of urethane polymers. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS  
US 9, LLC  
974 Centre Road  
Wilmington DE 19805  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

833-338-7668  
SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.com

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 1-800-424-9300

**Local Emergency Contact:** 800-424-9300

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard classification**

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable aerosols - Category 1

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

#### **Hazards**

Extremely flammable aerosol.  
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye damage.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

#### **Precautionary statements**

##### **Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.  
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
Avoid breathing mist.  
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.  
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

##### **Response**

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

##### **Storage**

Store locked up.  
Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

##### **Disposal**

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### **Other hazards**

No data available

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### **3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Polyester polyol	Not available	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	13674-84-5	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
Sucrose, propylene oxide	9049-71-2	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
Glycerol propylene oxide	25791-96-2	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt	3164-85-0	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %
Triethyl phosphate	78-40-0	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %
N,N,N',N',N''''-Pentamethylene triamine	3855-32-1	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5 %
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane	51287-84-4	>= 0.1 - <= 1.0 %

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

##### Description of first aid measures

###### General advice:

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

**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:** Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

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

**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.

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

**Notes to physician:** 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). Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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.

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## **5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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**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.

**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: Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

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

**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.

**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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Wash the spill site with water. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Apply vapor suppression foams until spill can be cleaned up. Knock down and dilute vapors with water fog or spray. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. This material is hygroscopic in nature. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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

**Conditions for safe storage:** Store in a dry place. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Blowing agent may migrate from product and accumulate in some storage situations. Elevated temperatures can cause pressure buildup in closed containers due to the release of blowing agents. Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Polypropylene. Polyethylene-lined container. Teflon. Glass-lined container. Aluminum. Plasite 3066 lined container. Plasite 3070 lined container. 316 stainless steel. See Section 10 for more specific information.

### Storage stability

<b>Storage temperature:</b>	<b>Storage Period:</b>
24 °C (75 °F)	15 Month

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 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
Triethyl phosphate	US WEEL	TWA	7.45 mg/m3
Dimethyl ether	US WEEL	TWA	1,000 ppm
Propane	ACGIH		See Further information



	Further information: See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content; EX: Explosion hazard: the substance is a flammable asphyxiant or excursions above the TLV® could approach 10% of the lower explosive limit.; asphyxia: Asphyxia; D: Simple asphyxiant; see discussion covering Minimal Oxygen Content found in the 'Definitions and Notations' section following the NIC tables		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	CAL PEL	PEL	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	Further information: (h): A number of gases and vapors, when present in high concentrations, act primarily as asphyxiants without other adverse effects. A concentration limit is not included for each material because the limiting factor is the available oxygen. (Several of these materials present fire or explosion hazards.)		
	NIOSH REL	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane	OSHA Z-1	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 , Tin
	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		

## 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.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. 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"). 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.

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## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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### **Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Aerosol containing a liquefied gas
<b>Color</b>	Colorless to amber
<b>Odor</b>	No Data
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No data available
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash point</b>	Not Measurable
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol. Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures.
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	Not available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	94 psig at 23 °C (73 °F) <i>estimated</i>
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	Not available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	Not available
<b>Water solubility</b>	Not applicable
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	Not applicable
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No No data available
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** No data available

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

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

**Conditions to avoid:** Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

**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.

**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.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### Acute dermal toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

### Sensitization

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

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

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

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

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**Carcinogenicity**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**Teratogenicity**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**Mutagenicity**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Polyester polyol**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate**

**Acute oral toxicity**

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

**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.

**Sensitization**

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.

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

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

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

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

**Carcinogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Teratogenicity**

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

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Sucrose, propylene oxide**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.  
Material may be handled at elevated temperatures; contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.  
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.  
Corneal injury is unlikely.

**Sensitization**

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

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

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

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

**Carcinogenicity**

Available data suggest that the material is unlikely to cause cancer.

**Teratogenicity**

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

In animal studies, a similar material has been shown not to interfere with reproduction.

**Mutagenicity**

For this family of materials: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Glycerol propylene oxide**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Essentially nonirritating to skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.  
Corneal injury is unlikely.

**Sensitization**

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

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

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

For similar material(s):

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

**Carcinogenicity**

Available data suggest that the material is unlikely to cause cancer.

**Teratogenicity**

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

In animal studies, a similar material has been shown not to interfere with reproduction.

**Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt**

**Acute oral toxicity**

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

**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.

**Sensitization**

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

No data available

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

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

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (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.

**Carcinogenicity**

No data available

**Teratogenicity**

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

**Reproductive toxicity**

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

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

No aspiration toxicity classification

**Triethyl phosphate**

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 1,131 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Guinea pig, > 21,400 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.35 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**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.

**Sensitization**

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

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

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (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.

**Carcinogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Teratogenicity**

No relevant data found.



**Reproductive toxicity**

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

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

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

**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 1,598 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rat, 569 mg/kg

**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.

**Sensitization**

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

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

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

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

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

**Carcinogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Teratogenicity**

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**

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

**Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Dimethyl ether**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, gas, 164000 ppm

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the skin leading to drying or flaking of skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Liquid may cause frostbite.

**Sensitization**

No relevant information found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant information found.

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

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

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

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

Kidney.

Liver.

**Carcinogenicity**

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity**

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Propane**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

No hazard from gas.

Liquid may cause frostbite upon skin contact.

Effects may be delayed.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Liquid may cause frostbite.

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

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

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

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

**Carcinogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Teratogenicity**

Screening studies suggest that this material does not affect fetal development.

**Reproductive toxicity**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

**Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

**Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane**

**Acute oral toxicity**

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

**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**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.

**Sensitization**

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

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

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

No relevant information found.

**Carcinogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Teratogenicity**

No relevant information found.

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Mutagenicity**

Not mutagenic in Ames Test

**Aspiration Hazard**

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

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**Toxicity**

**Polyester polyol**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

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).

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

**Sucrose, propylene oxide**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, 6,310 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 9,890 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, mortality, >= 10 mg/l

**Glycerol propylene oxide**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

For this family of materials:

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

For this family of materials:

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

For this family of materials:

EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, mortality, >= 10 mg/l

**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

**Triethyl phosphate**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis  
(LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

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

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

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

**Dimethyl ether**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, Poecilia reticulata (guppy), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 4,000 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC10, Pseudomonas putida, > 1,600 mg/l

**Propane**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**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

**Persistence and degradability**

**Polyester polyol**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.17 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**  
**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
**Sensitization:** OH radicals  
**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.24 d  
**Method:** Estimated.

**Sucrose, propylene oxide**

**Biodegradability:** Based on information for a similar material: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

**Glycerol propylene oxide**

**Biodegradability:** For this family of materials: 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. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 40 %  
**Exposure time:** 28 d  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent  
10-day Window: Not applicable  
**Biodegradation:** 99 %  
**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

**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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.58 mg/mg

**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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.42 mg/mg

**Dimethyl ether**

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

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 5 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Propane**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.64 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 8.4 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**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

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Polyester polyol**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.59 Measured

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 0.8 - 4.6 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

**Sucrose, propylene oxide**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -3.38 - -3.25 Estimated.

**Glycerol propylene oxide**

**Bioaccumulation:** No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

**2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioaccumulation is unlikely. Based on information for a similar material: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Triethyl phosphate**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.80 Measured

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** >= 0 at 25 °C

**Dimethyl ether**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.10 Measured

**Propane**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.36 Measured

**Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane**

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 13.473

**Mobility in soil**

**Polyester polyol**

No relevant data found.

**Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1300 Estimated.

**Sucrose, propylene oxide**

No relevant data found.

**Glycerol propylene oxide**

No relevant data found.

**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).

**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.

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

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 940 Estimated.

**Dimethyl ether**

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

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

**Propane**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 24 - 460 Estimated.

**Bis(dodecylthio)dimethylstannane**

No relevant data found.

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal methods:** DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. Landfill. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**DOT**

Proper shipping name	Aerosols
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	

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

Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	
Marine pollutant	No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	

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

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## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312**

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
Gases under pressure  
Skin corrosion or irritation  
Serious eye damage or eye irritation  
Reproductive toxicity  
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation

### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313**

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103**

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

### **Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:**

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6
Propane	74-98-6

### **California Prop. 65**

This product contains a chemical that is at or below California Propositions 65's "safe harbor level" as determined via a risk assessment. Therefore, the chemical is not required to be listed as a Prop 65 chemical on the SDS or label.

### **United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)**

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Hazard Rating System

#### HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
2*	4	3

\* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

### Revision

Identification Number: 12020284 / A776 / Issue Date: 06/02/2022 / Version: 4.3

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)
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
NIOSH REL	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

### Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; RCRA -

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; 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.

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