



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED

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

**Product name:** GREAT STUFF PRO™ All Direction Straw Foam  
500ml

**Revision Date:** 28.10.2016

**Version:** 9.0

**Print Date:** 31.10.2016

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

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

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### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name:** GREAT STUFF PRO™ All Direction Straw Foam 500ml

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

**Identified uses:** Cavity sealing foam.

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

#### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

#### Customer Information Number:

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

### 1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

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

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## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Aerosols - Category 1 - H222, H229

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1 - H334

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

Carcinogenicity - Category 2 - H351

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

## 2.2 Label elements

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

### Hazard pictograms



**Signal word: DANGER**

### Hazard statements

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

### Precautionary statements

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

**Contains** Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

## 2.3 Other hazards

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

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

**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**3.2 Mixtures**

This product is a mixture.

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

|   |                  |               |  |   |
|---|------------------|---------------|--|---|
| <b>CASRN</b><br>5873-54-1<br><b>EC-No.</b><br>227-534-9<br><b>Index-No.</b><br>615-005-00-9 | 01-2119480143-45 | 0.1 - < 1.0 % | o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate. | Acute Tox. - 4 - H332<br>Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315<br>Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319<br>Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334<br>Skin Sens. - 1 - H317<br>Carc. - 2 - H351<br>STOT SE - 3 - H335<br>STOT RE - 2 - H373 |
| <b>CASRN</b><br>75-28-5<br><b>EC-No.</b><br>200-857-2<br><b>Index-No.</b><br>601-004-00-0   | 01-2119485395-27 | 8.0 - 12.0 %  | Isobutane                                | Flam. Gas - 1 - H220<br>Press. Gas - Compr. Gas - H280  |
| <b>CASRN</b><br>74-98-6<br><b>EC-No.</b><br>200-827-9<br><b>Index-No.</b><br>601-003-00-5   | 01-2119486944-21 | 1.0 - 2.0 %   | propane                                  | Flam. Gas - 1 - H220<br>Press. Gas - Compr. Gas - H280  |
| <b>CASRN</b><br>115-10-6<br><b>EC-No.</b><br>204-065-8<br><b>Index-No.</b><br>603-019-00-8  | —                | 2.0 - < 6.0 % | dimethyl ether                           | Flam. Gas - 1 - H220<br>Press. Gas - Liquefied gas - H280   |

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

*Note*

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

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## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

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

**Skin contact:** Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more

effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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

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

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

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

**Notes to physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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. 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). Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

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## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

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

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

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

**Hazardous combustion products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Isocyanates. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen cyanide.

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

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

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

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## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

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

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

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## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**7.1 Precautions for safe handling:** Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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

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

**Storage stability**

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

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

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**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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**8.1 Control parameters**

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

| Component                                | Regulation | Type of listing | Value/Notation        |
|--|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Diphenylmethane                          | GB EH40    | TWA             | SEN                   |
| Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues     | GB EH40    | STEL            | SEN                   |
|  | GB EH40    | TWA             | 0.02 mg/m3 , NCO      |
|  | GB EH40    | STEL            | 0.07 mg/m3 , NCO      |
| 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate      | ACGIH      | TWA             | 0.005 ppm             |
|  | Dow IHG    | TWA             | 0.005 ppm             |
|  | Dow IHG    | STEL            | 0.02 ppm              |
|  | GB EH40    | TWA             | SEN                   |
|  | GB EH40    | STEL            | SEN                   |
|  | GB EH40    | TWA             | 0.02 mg/m3 , NCO      |
|  | GB EH40    | STEL            | 0.07 mg/m3 , NCO      |
| o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate. | GB EH40    | TWA             | 0.02 mg/m3 , as -NCO  |
|  | GB EH40    | STEL            | 0.07 mg/m3 , as -NCO  |
| Isobutane                                | ACGIH      | STEL            | 1,000 ppm             |
| propane                                  | ACGIH      |                 | Asphyxiant            |
| dimethyl ether                           | US WEEL    | TWA             | 1,000 ppm             |
|  | 2000/39/EC | TWA             | 1,920 mg/m3 1,000 ppm |
|  | GB EH40    | TWA             | 766 mg/m3 400 ppm     |
|  | GB EH40    | STEL            | 958 mg/m3 500 ppm     |

This material contains a simple asphyxiant which may displace oxygen. Insure adequate ventilation to prevent an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

The minimum requirement of 19.5% oxygen at sea level (148 torr O2, dry air) provides an adequate amount of oxygen for most work assignments.

## 8.2 Exposure controls

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

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Viton. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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

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

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a highly toxic particulate pre-filter, type AP3.

### Environmental exposure controls

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



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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

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

### 9.2 Other information

**Molecular weight** No test data available

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

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## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**10.1 Reactivity:** No data available

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

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Can occur. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization.

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

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

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

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## **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

### **11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

#### **Acute toxicity**

##### **Acute oral toxicity**

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: May cause lacrimation (tears). Salivation. Convulsions. Tremors. Increased activity (hyperactivity).

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

Based on information for component(s):  
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

##### **Acute dermal toxicity**

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

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

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine

and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.  
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.  
Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal.  
May stain skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

May cause 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)**

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

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

**Carcinogenicity**

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

**Teratogenicity**

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

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Mutagenicity**

Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

### Aspiration Hazard

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

### COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

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

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

#### Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

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

#### 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

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

#### o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate.

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

#### Isobutane

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

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

#### propane

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). May cause central nervous system effects. At air concentrations <1000 ppm, propane exerts very little physiological action; at 100,000 ppm and above it may produce dizziness or other central nervous system effects. Excessive exposure may cause headache, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, including death. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

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

**dimethyl ether**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, gas, 164000 ppm

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## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

### **12.1 Toxicity**

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

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

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

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

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

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

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

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

**4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

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

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

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

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

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

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

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

**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

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

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Toxicity to bacteria**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

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

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

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

**Isobutane**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

**propane**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

**dimethyl ether**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

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

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

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

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

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

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

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

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

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

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Isobutane**

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

**propane**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**dimethyl ether**

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

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 5 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation:** No data available.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

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

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

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

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

**4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

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

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

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

**Isobutane**

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

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



**propane**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 24 - 460 Estimated.

**dimethyl ether**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).  
**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1.29 - 14 Estimated.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

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

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

**Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

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

**4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

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

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

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

**Isobutane**

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

**propane**

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

**dimethyl ether**

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

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

Product contains no ozone-depleting components.

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**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

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

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

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## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 14.1 UN number                    | UN 1950   |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name      | AEROSOLS  |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)   | 2.1   |
| 14.4 Packing group                | Not applicable  |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards        | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | No data available.  |

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 14.1 UN number  | UN 1950   |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name  | AEROSOLS  |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)   | 2.1   |
| 14.4 Packing group  | Not applicable  |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards  | Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data. |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user   | EmS: F-D, S-U   |
| 14.7 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):

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

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

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## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

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

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

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| CAS-No.: 9016-87-9 | Name: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues |
|--------------------|--|

Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

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

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| CAS-No.: 101-68-8 | Name: 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate |
|-------------------|---|

Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

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

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| CAS-No.: 75-28-5 | Name: Isobutane |
|------------------|-----------------|

Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

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

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

Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS

Number in Regulation: P3a

150 t

500 t

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Not applicable

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## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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

|      |   |
|------|---|
| H220 | Extremely flammable gas.                            |
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol.                        |
| H229 | Pressurised container: May burst if heated.         |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.                             |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction.                |

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.   |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled.  |
| H334 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation.  |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer.   |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.         |

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

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

**Revision**

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

**Legend**

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

**Information Source and References**

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

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