



SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: FROTH-PAK™ 650BF Class A Polyol Spray
Polyurethane Foam Kit

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THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY 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™ 650BF Class A Polyol Spray Polyurethane Foam Kit

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: 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

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
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UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

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

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazards

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage

Store locked up.
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Polyol

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Sucrose , propylene oxide	9049-71-2	<= 25.0 %
Polyester polyol	1221716-56-8	<= 20.0 %
Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	13674-84-5	<= 20.0 %
1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane	460-73-1	<= 15.0 %

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, 3,4,5,6-Tetrabromo-, mixed Esters with Diethylene Glycol and Propylene Glycol	77098-07-8	<= 10.0 %
Triethyl phosphate	78-40-0	<= 10.0 %
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	<= 5.0 %
2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt	3164-85-0	<= 5.0 %
Glycerol propylene oxide	25791-96-2	<= 5.0 %
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	<= 5.0 %
Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated	68937-54-2	<= 5.0 %
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	<= 20.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

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

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

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: Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If

ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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). If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen halides.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. 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. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not swallow. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. This material is hygroscopic in nature. 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: Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Flammable vapors may accumulate in some storage situations. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Avoid temperatures above 50°C (122°F) See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage stability

Storage Period:
6 Month

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane	US WEEL	TWA	300 ppm
Triethyl phosphate	US WEEL	TWA	7.45 mg/m3
Polyethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA aerosol	10 mg/m3
Diethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	US WEEL	TWA	1,000 ppm

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.

Color Brown

Odor Sharp

Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Estimated.</i> (based on major component)
Flash point	closed cup >100 °C (212 °F) <i>Estimated.</i> (based on major component)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	very low
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.18 <i>Estimated.</i>
Water solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Molecular weight	No test data available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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. 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.

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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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, > 2,000 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

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief 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

Based on information for component(s):
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)

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

Kidney.

Contains a component which is reported to be a weak organophosphate-type cholinesterase inhibitor.
Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition.

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

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

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Diethylene glycol did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies except at very high doses.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Sucrose , propylene oxide

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation.

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

Polyester polyol

Acute inhalation toxicity

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 7 mg/l

1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 1,096 mg/l

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, 3,4,5,6-Tetrabromo-, mixed Esters with Diethylene Glycol and Propylene Glycol

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC0, 1 Hour, vapour, > 0.008 mg/l Other guidelines The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Triethyl phosphate

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Polyethylene glycol

Acute inhalation toxicity

Typical for this family of materials. LC50, Rat, 6 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.5 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 0.14 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Glycerol propylene oxide

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Diethylene glycol

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.6 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

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

Polyester polyol

Acute toxicity to fish

For similar material(s):
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).

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

1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane

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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 118 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 14 d, mortality, 29 mg/l

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, 3,4,5,6-Tetrabromo-, mixed Esters with Diethylene Glycol and Propylene Glycol

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).

Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations above material's water solubility.

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 12 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

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

Polyethylene glycol

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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on information for a similar material:

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).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna, 60 mg/l

Glycerol propylene oxide

Acute toxicity to fish

For this family of materials:

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

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

Diethylene glycol

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Persistence and degradability

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).

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.

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)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.24 d

Method: Estimated.

1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane

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: 8 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.60 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 360 d

Method: Estimated.

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, 3,4,5,6-Tetrabromo-, mixed Esters with Diethylene Glycol and Propylene Glycol

Biodegradability: Expected to degrade slowly in the environment.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.74 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.351 d

Method: Estimated.

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

Polyethylene glycol

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 85 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.67 mg/mg

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization 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

Diethylene glycol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 20 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 82 - 98 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.51 mg/mg Estimated.

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.47 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 1,700 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

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.

Polyester polyol

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

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

1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.35 Measured

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, 3,4,5,6-Tetrabromo-, mixed Esters with Diethylene Glycol and Propylene Glycol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.83 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 39 Fish Estimated.

Triethyl phosphate

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

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

Polyethylene glycol

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

2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt

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

Glycerol propylene oxide

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

Diethylene glycol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.98 at 20 °C Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 100 Fish Measured

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

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

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

Mobility in soil

Sucrose , propylene oxide

No relevant data found.

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.

1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 280 Estimated.

1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, 3,4,5,6-Tetrabromo-, mixed Esters with Diethylene Glycol and Propylene Glycol

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): 10 Estimated.

Triethyl phosphate

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

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 48 Estimated.

Polyethylene glycol

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).

Glycerol propylene oxide

No relevant data found.

Diethylene glycol

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

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): < 1 Estimated.

Dimethyl Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-Hydroxypropyl Methyl, Ethoxylated

No relevant data found.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 97 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Chemical under pressure, n.o.s.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)
UN number	UN 3500
Class	2.2
Packing group	

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)
UN number	UN 3500
Class	2.2
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	Chemical under pressure, n.o.s.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane)
UN number	UN 3500
Class	2.2
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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

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.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

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

Components

Diethylene glycol

CASRN

111-46-6

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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

Product Literature

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

Revision

Identification Number: 101272282 / A001 / Issue Date: 10/06/2015 / Version: 5.0

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

Legend

TWA	8-hr TWA
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.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY 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.