



# Material Safety Data Sheet

The Dow Chemical Company

**Product Name:** GREAT STUFF™ Fireblock Insulating Foam Sealant 12oz HC **Issue Date:** 12/14/2012

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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. Product and Company Identification

### Product Name

GREAT STUFF™ Fireblock Insulating Foam Sealant 12oz HC

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

The Dow Chemical Company  
2030 Willard H. Dow Center  
Midland, MI 48674  
United States

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436  
SDSQuestion@dow.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact:

989-636-4400

Local Emergency Contact:

989-636-4400

## 2. Hazards Identification

### Emergency Overview

**Color:** Orange

**Physical State:** Foam

**Odor:** Odorless

### Hazards of product:

**DANGER!** Flammable gas - May cause flash fire. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. May cause eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing. May cause anesthetic effects. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may travel a long distance; ignition and/or flash back may occur. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Stay out of low areas. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture becoming flaming projectiles. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Contents under pressure. Avoid temperatures above 49°C (120.2°F)

### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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

### Potential Health Effects

**Eye Contact:** May cause eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

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

**Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

**Skin 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.

**Inhalation:** 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.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** May cause allergic respiratory response. 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.

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

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

**Effects of 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.

**Cancer Information:** 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.

**Birth Defects/Developmental Effects:** 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.

## 3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	>= 5.0 - <= 10.0 %
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with .alpha.,.alpha.',.alpha."-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[.omega.-hydroxypoly	57029-46-6	>= 30.0 - <= 60.0 %
Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer	53862-89-8	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	13674-84-5	>= 5.0 - <= 10.0 %
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated	63449-39-8	>= 5.0 - <= 10.0 %
Isobutane	75-28-5	>= 5.0 - < 10.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %
Methyl ether	115-10-6	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %

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

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

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

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

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

## Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Although cholinesterase depression has been reported with this material, it is not of benefit in determining exposure and need not be considered in the treatment of persons exposed to the material. 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). Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

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## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

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### Suitable extinguishing media

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

**Extinguishing Media to Avoid:** Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

### **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.

## **6. Accidental Release Measures**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Use non-sparking tools in cleanup operations. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Milsorb®. Sand. Sawdust. Vermiculite. See Section 10 for more specific information. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

## **7. Handling and Storage**

### **Handling**

**General Handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep out of reach of children. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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

### Storage

Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Store in a dry place. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Shelf life: Use within 12 Months Do not store above: 49 °C

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	OSHA Table Z-1	Ceiling	0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm
Methyl ether	AIHA WEEL	TWA	1,880 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
Isobutane	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm
Propane	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm

### Personal Protection

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields).

**Skin 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.

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

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

**Ingestion:** Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

### Engineering Controls

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

inadequate to warn of excessive exposure. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

### Appearance

Physical State	Foam
Color	Orange
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting Point	No test data available
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	-104 °C (-155 °F) <i>Estimated.</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable gas.
Flammable Limits In Air	<b>Lower:</b> No test data available <b>Upper:</b> No test data available
Vapor Pressure	1,179 kPa @ 55 °C <i>Calculated</i>
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.069 25 °C/25 °C
Solubility in water (by weight)	Insoluble
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	Reacts with water.
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Unstable at elevated temperatures.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can occur. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid temperatures above 116 °C (241 °F). Elevated temperatures can cause container to vent and/or rupture. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

**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.

### Hazardous decomposition products

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

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Acute Toxicity

#### Ingestion

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

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

#### Dermal

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

#### Inhalation

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

#### Eye damage/eye irritation

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

#### 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.

#### Sensitization

##### Skin

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

##### Respiratory

May cause allergic respiratory response. 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.

#### Repeated Dose Toxicity

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.

#### Chronic Toxicity and 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.

#### Developmental Toxicity

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.

#### Genetic Toxicology

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. 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.

## 12. Ecological Information

### Toxicity

#### Data for Component: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species. Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic

organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**

Based on information for a similar material: LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 h: > 1,000 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

Based on information for a similar material: EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 h: > 1,000 mg/l

**Aquatic Plant Toxicity**

Based on information for a similar material: NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: 1,640 mg/l

**Toxicity to Micro-organisms**

Based on information for a similar material: EC50; activated sludge, static test, 3 h: > 100 mg/l

**Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms**

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species. Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**

Based on information for a similar material: LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 h: > 1,000 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

Based on information for a similar material: EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 h: > 1,000 mg/l

**Aquatic Plant Toxicity**

Based on information for a similar material: NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: 1,640 mg/l

**Toxicity to Micro-organisms**

Based on information for a similar material: EC50; activated sludge, static test, 3 h: > 100 mg/l

**Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms**

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with alpha, alpha, alpha'-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Data for Component: Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

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).

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 h: 84 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h, immobilization: 131 mg/l

**Aquatic Plant Toxicity**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 82 mg/l

**Toxicity to Micro-organisms**

EC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 3 h: 784 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value**

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

Data for Component: Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**



|| LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: > 100 mg/l  
**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

|| EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 0.037 mg/l

Data for Component: Isobutane

|| No relevant data found.

Data for Component: Propane

|| No relevant data found.

Data for Component: Methyl ether

|| 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).

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**

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

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

|| LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h, immobilization: > 4,000 mg/l

**Persistence and Degradability**

Data for Component: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

|| 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.

|| **OECD Biodegradation Tests:** Based on information for a similar material:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
0 %	28 d	OECD 302C Test	Not applicable

Data for Component: 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

|| 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.

|| **OECD Biodegradation Tests:** Based on information for a similar material:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
0 %	28 d	OECD 302C Test	Not applicable

Data for Component: Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with alpha, alpha', alpha"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly

|| Expected to degrade only slowly in the environment.

Data for Component: Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

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

|| **OECD Biodegradation Tests:**

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
14 %	28 d	OECD 301E Test	fail
95 %	64 d	OECD 302A Test	Not applicable

**Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals**

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
4.47E-11 cm <sup>3</sup> /s	0.24 d	Estimated.

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

Data for Component: Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated

|| Expected to degrade only slowly in the environment.

|| **Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.89 mg/mg

Data for Component: Isobutane

|| Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

**Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals**

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.44E-12 cm3/s	4.4 d	Estimated.
<b>Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.58 mg/mg</b>		

Data for Component: **Propane**

No relevant data found.

**Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals**

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
1.27E-12 cm3/s	8.4 d	Estimated.
<b>Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.64 mg/mg</b>		

Data for Component: **Methyl ether**

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

**OECD Biodegradation Tests:**

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
5 %	28 d	OECD 301A Test	fail

**Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals**

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
1.66E-12 cm3/s	6.4 d	Estimated.
<b>Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.08 mg/mg</b>		

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Data for Component: **Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

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

Data for Component: **4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

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

Data for Component: **Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with .alpha...alpha..alpha.-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[.omega.-hydroxypoly**

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

Data for Component: **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); Measured

Data for Component: **Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).  
**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 7.4 Estimated.

Data for Component: **Isobutane**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 2.76 Measured

Data for Component: **Propane**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 2.36 Measured

Data for Component: **Methyl ether**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 0.10 Measured

**Mobility in soil**

Data for Component: **Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

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

Data for Component: **4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

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

Data for Component: **Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with .alpha.,.alpha.,.alpha."-1,2,3-propanetriyltrisf.omega.-hydroxypoly**

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

Data for Component: **Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate**

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

**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 1,300 Estimated.

**Henry's Law Constant (H):** < 1.35E-05 atm\*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Data for Component: **Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated**

**Mobility in soil:** 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., Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** > 5,000 Estimated.

**Henry's Law Constant (H):** < 1.0E-07 atm\*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Data for Component: **Isobutane**

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

**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 35 Estimated.

**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 1.19E+00 atm\*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

**Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:**

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

Data for Component: **Propane**

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

**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 24 - 460 Estimated.

**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 7.07E-01 atm\*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

**Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:**

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

Data for Component: **Methyl ether**

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

**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 1.29 - 14 Estimated.

**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 9.78E-04 atm\*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

### 13. Disposal Considerations

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: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

### 14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Hazard Class: 2.1 ID Number: UN1950

LIMITED QUANTITY