



Safety Data Sheet

Dow Chemical Company Ltd

Product Name: FROTH-PAK(TM) 600 Isocyanate

Revision Date: 2010/07/12

Print Date: 13 Jul 2010

Dow Chemical Company Ltd 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 of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Product Name

FROTH-PAK(TM) 600 Isocyanate

Use of the substance/preparation

Cavity sealing foam. Thermal insulation.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow Chemical Company Ltd
Diamond House, Lotus Park
Kingsbury Crescent
TW18 3AG Staines, Middlesex
United Kingdom

Customer Information Number: 0203 139 4000

For questions about this SDS, contact: SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +44 (0) 1553 761 251

Local Emergency Contact: 00 44 155 37 61 251

2. Hazards Identification

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury. May stain skin. Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

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Component	Amount	Classification:	CAS #	EC #
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, homopolymer	40.0 - 60.0 %	Xn: R42	39310-05-9	NLP
Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	40.0 - 60.0 %	Carc.Cat.3: R40; Xn: R20, R48/20; Xi: R36/37/38; R42/43	101-68-8	202-966-0
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane#	5.0 - 10.0 %	Not classified.	811-97-2	212-377-0

Substance(s) with an Occupational Exposure Limit.
See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

4. First-aid measures

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.

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.

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.

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

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

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

Emergency Personnel Protection: 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.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this

is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out.

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Some components of this product will burn in a fire situation. Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Vaporizes quickly at room temperature. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

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

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Spills should be contained by, and covered with large quantities of sand, earth or any other readily available absorbent material which is then brushed in vigorously to assist absorption. The mixture can then be collected into drums and removed for disposal. Wash area from residues with soap and water and rinse down.

Personal Precautions: Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. If available, use foam to suppress vapors. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Should the product enter sewers or drains, it should be pumped into a covered, vented container; the cover should be placed loosely on the container but not made pressure tight. Emergency services may need to be called to assist in the cleanup operation.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Use only with adequate ventilation.

Storage

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage Period:	Storage temperature:
15 Months	15 - 25 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Diphenylmethane-4,4'-di-isocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	UK WEL	TWA as NCO	0.02 mg/m3 SEN
	UK WEL	STEL as NCO	0.07 mg/m3 SEN

	Ireland OELV	TWA as NCO	0.02 mg/m3	SEN
	Ireland OELV	STEL as NCO	0.07 mg/m3	SEN
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	AIHA WEEL	TWA	4,240 mg/m3	1,000 ppm
	UK WEL	TWA	4,240 mg/m3	1,000 ppm

A "SEN" notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential to produce sensitization, as confirmed by human or animal data.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

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 chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. 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. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) 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 AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. 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. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

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

Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	0.4 ppm <i>Literature</i> Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Vapor Density (air = 1)	3.5 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	No test data available
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	No test data available
Solubility in water (by weight)	reacts with water
pH	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

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

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid temperatures above 50°C (122°F) Elevated temperatures can cause container to vent and/or rupture. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

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 Polymerization

Can occur. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization.

Thermal Decomposition

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

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.

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

Based on information for component(s): Estimated. LD50, Rat > 10,000 mg/kg

Aspiration hazard

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

Dermal

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

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. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product. The LC50 has not been determined.

Eye damage/eye irritation

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. 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.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

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. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects; however, in laboratory animals, other toxic effects to the fetus have been seen. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Genetic Toxicology

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

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Data for Component: **Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, homopolymer****Movement & Partitioning**

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

Persistence and Degradability

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.

Data for Component: **Diphenylmethane-4,4'-di-isocyanate****Movement & Partitioning**

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

Persistence and Degradability

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.

Data for Component: **1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane****Movement & Partitioning**

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 5.00E-02 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

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

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 97 Estimated.

Persistence and Degradability

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) has a stratospheric ozone depletion potential (ODP) of zero, relative to CFC 12 (ODP=1). 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
4 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test

ECOTOXICITY

Data for Component: **Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, homopolymer**

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).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm Eisenia foetida, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: **Diphenylmethane-4,4'-di-isocyanate**

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).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm Eisenia foetida, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: **1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane**

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged ToxicityLC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static, 96 h: 450 mg/l**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 980 mg/l**13. Disposal Considerations**

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.

14. Transport Information**ROAD & RAIL****Proper Shipping Name:** COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane**Hazard Class:** 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956**Classification:** 1A**Kemler Code:** 20**Tremcard Number:** 20G1A**Environmental Hazard:** No**OCEAN****Proper Shipping Name:** COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane**Hazard Class:** 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956**EMS Number:** F-C,S-V**Marine pollutant.:** No**AIR****Proper Shipping Name:** COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane**Hazard Class:** 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956 **Cargo Packing Instruction:** 200**Passenger Packing Instruction:** 200**Environmental Hazard:** No**INLAND WATERWAYS****Proper Shipping Name:** COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane**Hazard Class:** 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956**Classification:** 1A**Kemler Code:** 20**Tremcard Number:** 20G1A**Environmental Hazard:** No**15. Regulatory Information**

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

The components of this product are on the EINECS inventory or are exempt from inventory requirements.

EC Classification and User Label Information**Hazard Symbol:**

Xn - Harmful.

Risk Phrases :

R40 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R48/20 - Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R36/37/38 - Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R42/43 - May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

Safety Phrases :

S1/2 - Keep locked up out of reach of children.

S23 - Do not breathe spray.

S36/37/39 - Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S51 - Use only in well-ventilated areas.

S56 - Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

Contains: Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, homopolymer

Diphenylmethane-4,4'-di-isocyanate

Contains isocyanates. See information supplied by the manufacturer.

Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.

Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

16. Other Information**Risk-phrases in the Composition section**

R20 Harmful by inhalation.

R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R42 May cause sensitization by inhalation.

R42/43 May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Product Literature

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

Revision

Identification Number: 82662 / 3005 / Issue Date 2010/07/12 / Version: 5.0

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

Dow Chemical Company Ltd 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.



Safety Data Sheet

Dow Chemical Company Ltd

Product Name: FROTH-PAK(TM) 600 Polyol QR

Revision Date: 2010/03/31

Print Date: 01 Apr 2010

Dow Chemical Company Ltd 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 of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Product Name

FROTH-PAK(TM) 600 Polyol QR

Use of the substance/preparation

Component for polyurethane manufacture. Thermal insulation.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow Chemical Company Ltd
Diamond House, Lotus Park
Kingsbury Crescent
TW18 3AG Staines, Middlesex
United Kingdom

Customer Information Number: 0203 139 4000

For questions about this SDS, contact: SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +44 (0) 1553 761 251

Local Emergency Contact: 00 44 155 37 61 251

2. Hazards Identification

Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	Amount	Classification:	CAS #	EC #
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane#	15.0 - 30.0 %	Not classified.	811-97-2	212-377-0
Polyether polyol##	15.0 - 30.0 %	Not classified.	Confidential	Polymer
Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate	15.0 - < 25.0 %	Xn: R22	13674-84-5	237-158-7

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Polyester polyol##	10.0 - 20.0 %	Not classified.	Confidential	Polymer
Diethylene glycol	2.5 - < 5.0 %	Xn: R22	111-46-6	203-872-2
Triethyl phosphate	1.0 - < 2.5 %	Xn: R22	78-40-0	201-114-5
2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt	1.0 - < 2.5 %	Xi: R36	3164-85-0	221-625-7

Substance(s) with an Occupational Exposure Limit.

Voluntarily disclosed component(s).

See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

4. First-aid measures

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.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

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.

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

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. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. This material is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration. 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. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

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.

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.

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.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: 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.

Personal Precautions: Isolate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. 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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. This material is hygroscopic in nature. 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

Store in a dry place. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Blowing agent may migrate from product and accumulate in some storage situations. Elevated temperatures can cause pressure buildup in closed containers due to the release of blowing agents. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage Period: 15 Months
Storage temperature: 5 - 30 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Diethylene glycol	AIHA WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³
	UK WEL	TWA	101 mg/m ³ 23 ppm
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	AIHA WEEL	TWA	4,240 mg/m ³ 1,000 ppm
	UK WEL	TWA	4,240 mg/m ³ 1,000 ppm

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

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 chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. 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: 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. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. 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.

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 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State Liquid.

Color	Colorless
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
Flash Point - Closed Cup	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	Container is under pressure.
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable.
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.1 - 1.2 25 °C/25 °C <i>Supplier</i>
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	No test data available
Solubility in water (by weight)	partially miscible
pH	Not applicable
Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

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 Polymerization

Will not occur by itself.

Thermal Decomposition

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

Acute Toxicity

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. Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Estimated. LD50, Rat > 2,000 mg/kg

Aspiration hazard

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

Dermal

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

The dermal LD50 has not been determined. Estimated. LD50, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

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.

Eye damage/eye irritation

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Sensitization**Skin**

No relevant information found.

Respiratory

No relevant information found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

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. For the minor component(s): Diethylene glycol. In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Gastrointestinal tract. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Central nervous system. Bladder.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

No relevant information found.

Developmental Toxicity

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.

Genetic Toxicology

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.

12. Ecological Information

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Data for Component: **1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 5.00E-02 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

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

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 97 Estimated.

Persistence and Degradability

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) has a stratospheric ozone depletion potential (ODP) of zero, relative to CFC 12 (ODP=1). 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
4 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test

Data for Component: **Polyether polyol**

Movement & Partitioning

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

Persistence and Degradability

Most polyols are expected to degrade only slowly in the environment.

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

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

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

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

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

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 0.8 - 4.6; common carp (Cyprinus carpio); Measured

Persistence and Degradability

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
14 %	28 d	OECD 301E Test

Data for Component: **Polyester polyol**

Movement & Partitioning

For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). 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.

Persistence and Degradability

For the major component(s): Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

Data for Component: **Diethylene glycol**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). 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.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 7.96E-10 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.47 Estimated.

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

Persistence and Degradability

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).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
92 %	28 d	OECD 301C Test
82 - 98 %	28 d	OECD 302C Test

Data for Component: Triethyl phosphate**Movement & Partitioning**

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

Henry's Law Constant (H): 3.60E-08 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

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

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 48 Estimated.

Persistence and Degradability

|| No relevant information found.

Data for Component: 2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt**Movement & Partitioning**

|| Based on information for a similar material: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Persistence and Degradability

|| 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).

ECOTOXICITY

Data for Component: 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

|| LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static, 96 h: 450 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

|| EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 980 mg/l

Data for Component: Polyether polyol

|| For similar material(s): Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

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

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

|| LC50, bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), 96 h: 84 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

|| EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 63 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

|| EC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: 47 mg/l

|| EC50, alga *Scenedesmus* sp., biomass growth inhibition, 72 h: 45 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

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

Data for Component: Polyester polyol

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

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 48,900 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), biomass growth inhibition, 7 d: > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

IC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Data for Component: **Triethyl phosphate**

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Japanese medaka (*Oryzias latipes*), static, 48 h: > 500 mg/l

Data for Component: **2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt**

Based on information for a similar material: Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

13. Disposal Considerations

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 91/689/EEC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required.

14. Transport Information

ROAD & RAIL

Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

Hazard Class: 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956

Classification: 1A

Kemler Code: 20

Tremcard Number: 20G1A

Environmental Hazard: No

OCEAN

Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

Hazard Class: 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956

EMS Number: F-C,S-V

Marine pollutant.: No

AIR

Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

Hazard Class: 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956 **Cargo Packing Instruction:** 200

Passenger Packing Instruction: 200

Environmental Hazard: No

INLAND WATERWAYS**Proper Shipping Name:** COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane**Hazard Class:** 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956**Classification:** 1A**Kemler Code:** 20**Tremcard Number:** 20G1A**Environmental Hazard:** No**15. Regulatory Information****European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**

The components of this product are on the EINECS inventory or are exempt from inventory requirements.

EC Classification and User Label Information**Hazard Symbol:**

Xn - Harmful.

Risk Phrases :

R22 - Harmful if swallowed.

Safety Phrases :

S23 - Do not breathe vapour/gas/fumes/spray.

S51 - Use only in well-ventilated areas.

S2 - Keep out of the reach of children.

Container is under pressure.

Keep out of reach of children.

Protect from sun and temperatures above 50°C.

During shipment and storage the product container must be kept closed and protected against direct sunlight.

Do not open with force or incinerate even after use.

To avoid risk for man and the environment, follow the use instructions.

16. Other Information**Risk-phrases in the Composition section**

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

R36 Irritating to eyes.

Revision

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

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