



Material Safety Data Sheet

The Dow Chemical Company

Product Name: FROTH-PAK(TM) 620BF HFC CLASS A POLYOL
Spray Polyurethane Foam

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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

FROTH-PAK(TM) 620BF HFC CLASS A POLYOL Spray Polyurethane Foam

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Brown

Physical State: Liquid.

Odor: Sharp

Hazards of product:

CAUTION! May cause eye irritation. May be harmful if inhaled. Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing. May cause anesthetic effects. May cause central nervous system effects; may cause respiratory tract irritation. Isolate area. Keep upwind of spill. Containers are under high pressure.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

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 moderate eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.

Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

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

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. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: May cause lacrimation (tears). Salivation. Convulsions. Tremors. Increased activity (hyperactivity).

Effects of Repeated Exposure: 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. Central nervous system. Bladder. For the minor component(s): Diethylene glycol. Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans: Gastrointestinal tract. Kidney.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: 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 Effects: In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Sucrose , propylene oxide polymer	9049-71-2	> 10.0 - < 30.0 %
1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, Dimethyl Ester, manuf. of, by-products from, Polymers with Diethylene Glycol	70749-97-2	> 10.0 - < 30.0 %
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	> 10.0 - < 30.0 %
1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane	460-73-1	> 1.0 - < 30.0 %
Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	13674-84-5	> 10.0 - < 30.0 %
Triethyl phosphate	78-40-0	> 1.0 - < 5.0 %
2-Ethylhexanoic acid potassium salt	3164-85-0	> 1.0 - < 5.0 %
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	> 1.0 - < 5.0 %

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

Notes to Physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. This material is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration. 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. 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 exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). 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.

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. 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. 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. 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.

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. Blowing agent may migrate from product and 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.

Shelf life: Use within **Storage temperature:**
15 Months 24 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	AIHA WEEL	TWA	4,240 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane	AIHA WEEL	TWA	1,644 mg/m3 300 ppm
Diethylene glycol	AIHA WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.

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: 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.

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.

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	Brown
Odor	Sharp
Odor Threshold	No test data available
Flash Point - Closed Cup	> 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Estimated.</i> (based on major component)
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	very low
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	> 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Estimated.</i> (based on major component).
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	1.18 <i>Estimated.</i>
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	Not applicable to liquids
Solubility in water (by weight)	Negligible
pH	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
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available

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

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

Dermal

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Inhalation

The LC50 has not been determined.

Serious 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. Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Liver. Central nervous system. Bladder. For the minor component(s): Diethylene glycol. Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans: Gastrointestinal tract. Kidney.

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.

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: Sucrose , propylene oxide polymer

Movement & Partitioning

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

Persistence and Degradability

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

Data for Component: 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, Dimethyl Ester, manuf. of, by-products from, Polymers with Diethylene Glycol

Movement & Partitioning

For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3).

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is moderate (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 10 and 40%).

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
17 %	29 %	>= 29 %	

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.50 mg/mg

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.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
6.20E-15 cm3/s	1,700 d	Estimated.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
4 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.47 mg/mg

Data for Component: 1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 6.89E-02 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

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

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 280 Estimated.

Persistence and Degradability

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

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.97E-14 cm ³ /s	360 d	Estimated.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
8 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.60 mg/mg

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.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

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

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
14 %	28 d	OECD 301E Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.17 mg/mg

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

Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD < 2.5%).

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
5.794E-11 cm ³ /s	0.18 d	Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
0 %			

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.58 mg/mg

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).

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).

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.23E-11 cm3/s	5.7 h	Estimated.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

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

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.51 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITY

Data for Component: Sucrose , propylene oxide polymer

Based on information for a similar material: 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).

Data for Component: 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, Dimethyl Ester, manuf. of, by-products from, Polymers with Diethylene Glyco

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, fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 96 h: > 500 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h: > 500 mg/l

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

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, 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: 1,1,1,3,3 - Pentafluoropropane

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, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static renewal, 96 h: > 100 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, immobilization: > 100 mg/l

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, 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: **Triethyl phosphate**

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).

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

Data for Component: **Diethylene glycol**

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, 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

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: 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 Non-Bulk

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

Technical Name: Fluorinated Hydrocarbons, Nitrogen

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

DOT Bulk

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

Technical Name: Fluorinated Hydrocarbons, Nitrogen

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

IMDG

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

Technical Name: Fluorinated Hydrocarbons, Nitrogen
Hazard Class: 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956
EMS Number: F-C,S-V

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.
Technical Name: Fluorinated Hydrocarbons, Nitrogen
Hazard Class: 2.2 **ID Number:** UN1956 **Cargo Packing Instruction:** 200
Passenger Packing Instruction: 200

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. 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

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	Yes

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

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6	> 1.0 - < 5.0 %

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

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.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

At least one component of this product is not on the DSL. Products containing such substances cannot enter in Canada until these substances are properly notified under the New Substances Notifications Regulations of the CEPA.

16. Other Information

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Polyurethane foam.

Revision

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

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

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