



SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: MONSTERGRIP™ Truck Liner Adhesive 23LB HFC Complete

Issue Date: 11/14/2016

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: MONSTERGRIP™ Truck Liner Adhesive 23LB HFC Complete

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Adhesive.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2030 WILLARD H DOW CENTER
MIDLAND MI 48674-0000
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

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

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

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

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2B

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

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

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Causes skin and eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves.
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

| Component | CASRN | Concentration |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer | 53862-89-8 | > 50.0 - < 80.0 % |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane | 811-97-2 | > 10.0 - < 20.0 % |
| Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues | 9016-87-9 | > 10.0 - < 20.0 % |
| 4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate | 101-68-8 | > 7.0 - < 13.0 % |
| N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether | 6425-39-4 | > 0.0001 - < 1.0 % |

Note

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: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: 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), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: 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. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. 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. 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).

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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.

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. 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. See Section 10 for more specific information. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Apply vapor suppression foams until spill can be cleaned up. Knock down and dilute vapors with water fog or spray. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Maintain a nitrogen atmosphere. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. Avoid temperatures above 50°C (122°F) See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Storage stability

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Storage temperature: | Storage Period: |
| 25 °C (77 °F) | 12 Month |

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

| Component | Regulation | Type of listing | Value/Notation |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane | US WEEL | TWA | 1,000 ppm |
| 4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate | Dow IHG | TWA | 0.005 ppm |
| | Dow IHG | STEL | 0.02 ppm |
| | ACGIH | TWA | 0.005 ppm |
| | OSHA Z-1 | C | 0.2 mg/m3 0.02 ppm |

Exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|--|---|
| Appearance | |
| Physical state | Liquefied gas |
| Color | Natural |
| Odor | Very slight |
| Odor Threshold | No test data available |
| pH | Not applicable |
| Melting point/range | Not applicable |
| Freezing point | No test data available |
| Boiling point (760 mmHg) | No test data available |
| Flash point | <i>closed cup</i> Not applicable |
| Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) | No test data available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not applicable to liquids |
| Lower explosion limit | No test data available |
| Upper explosion limit | No test data available |
| Vapor Pressure | 2.100 kN/m ² at 55 °C (131 °F) <i>Estimated.</i> |
| Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) | No test data available |
| Relative Density (water = 1) | 1.155 at 25 °C (77 °F) / 25 °C <i>Calculated.</i> |
| Water solubility | Not applicable |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | No data available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | No test data available |
| Decomposition temperature | No test data available |
| Kinematic Viscosity | No data available |
| Explosive properties | Not explosive |
| Oxidizing properties | No |
| Molecular weight | Not applicable |

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

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

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

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

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

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

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

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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

Sensitization

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

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.
MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.
Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

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.

Teratogenicity

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

Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in animals; other fetal effects occurred only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

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. For the component(s) tested: 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer
Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low volatility. However, certain operations may generate vapor or mist concentrations sufficient to cause respiratory irritation and other adverse effects. Such operations include those in which the material is heated, sprayed or otherwise mechanically dispersed such as drumming, venting or pumping. 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.

The LC50 has not been determined.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

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

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropylene glycol copolymer

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 450 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Toxicity to bacteria

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

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Acute toxicity to fish

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

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

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

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

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

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

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Acute toxicity to fish

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

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Toxicity to bacteria

Based on information for a similar material:

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

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

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

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

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

N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether

Acute toxicity to fish

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

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 2,150 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Algae, static test, 72 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, static test, 3 Hour, 100 mg/l, activated sludge test (OECD 209)

Persistence and degradability

Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer

Biodegradability: Expected to degrade slowly in the environment.

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.47 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 1,700 d

Method: Estimated.

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 - 10 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.49 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.03 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Mobility in soil

Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer

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

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 97 Estimated.

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

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

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

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

N,N'-Dimorpholinodiethylether

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.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 784 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

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

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

| | |
|---|--|
| Proper shipping name | CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) |
| UN number | UN 3500 |
| Class | 2.2 |
| Packing group | |
| Marine pollutant | No |
| Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Proper shipping name | Chemical under pressure, n.o.s.(1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) |
|-----------------------------|--|

UN number UN 3500
Class 2.2
Packing group

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

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

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

| Components | CASRN |
|--|-----------|
| Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues | 9016-87-9 |
| 4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate | 101-68-8 |

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

| Components | CASRN | RQ (RCRA Code) |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| 4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate | 101-68-8 | 5000 lbs RQ |

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

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.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 102993943 / A001 / Issue Date: 11/14/2016 / Version: 1.0

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

Legend

| | |
|----------|---|
| ACGIH | USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| C | Ceiling |
| Dow IHG | Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline |
| OSHA Z-1 | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| STEL | Short term exposure limit |
| TWA | Time weighted average |
| US WEEL | USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL) |

Information Source and References

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

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.