



Material Safety Data Sheet

Dow Chemical Canada ULC

Product Name: ENERBOND(TM) 26.5oz SF HC Polyurethane
Foam Adhesive CDN

Issue Date: 2010.01.27

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Dow Chemical Canada ULC 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

ENERBOND™ 26.5oz SF HC Polyurethane Foam Adhesive CDN

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow Chemical Canada ULC
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
4445 Marie-Victorin Blvd
Varenes, QC J3X 1T3
Canada

For MSDS updates and Product Information: 800-331-6451

Prepared By: Prepared for use in Canada by EH&S, Hazard Communications.
Revision 2010.01.27
Print Date: 5/10/2010

Customer Information Number: 800-331-6451

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: (989) 636-4400
Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Natural
Physical State: Foam
Odor: Mild

Hazards of product:

DANGER! Extremely flammable liquid and vapor - Vapor may cause flash fire. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. May cause eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing. May cause anesthetic effects. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause lung injury. Vapors may travel a long distance; ignition and/or flash back may occur. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Stay out of low areas. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture becoming flaming projectiles. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Containers are under high pressure.

Potential Health Effects

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

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

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

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

Inhalation: In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

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

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

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

Cancer Information: 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.

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

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	CAS #	Amount W/W
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %
Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer	53862-89-8	>= 30.0 - <= 60.0 %
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with .alpha.,.alpha.',.alpha."-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[.omega.-hydroxypoly	57029-46-6	>= 30.0 - <= 60.0 %

Isobutane	75-28-5	>= 1.0 - <= 10.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %
Methyl ether	115-10-6	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %

Amounts are presented as percentages by weight.

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

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. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

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. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish 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. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire

from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Contains flammable propellant. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture and become flaming projectiles. Propellant release may result in a fireball. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

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. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen cyanide.

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Contain spilled material if possible. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Use non-sparking tools in cleanup operations. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Milsorb®. Sand. Sawdust. Vermiculite. See Section 10 for more specific information. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Personal Precautions: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. See Section 10 for more specific information. 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, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Never use air pressure for transferring product. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

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

Shelf life: Use within	Storage temperature:
12 Months	20 - 30 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CAD AB OEL	TWA	0.051 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	CAD BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm SKIN
	CAD BC OEL	CEILING	0.01 ppm SKIN
	CAD ON OEL	TWAEV	0.005 ppm
	CAD ON OEL	CEV	0.02 ppm
	OEL (QUE)	TWA	0.051 mg/m3 0.005 ppm SEN Exposure must be minimized.
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	CAD AB OEL	TWA	0.07 mg/m3 0.005 ppm
	CAD BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CAD BC OEL	CEILING	0.01 ppm
Isobutane	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm
	OEL (QUE)	TWA	1,900 mg/m3 800 ppm
	CAD ON OEL	TWAEV	1,000 ppm
	CAD BC OEL	TWA	1,000 ppm
	CAD ON OEL	TWAEV	1,900 mg/m3 800 ppm
Propane	OEL (QUE)	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	CAD AB OEL	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	CAD AB OEL	STEL	2,700 mg/m3 1,500 ppm
	CAD BC OEL	TWA	1,000 ppm
	CAD ON OEL	TWAEV	1,000 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm
Methyl ether	CAD BC OEL	TWA	1,000 ppm
	AIHA WEEL	TWA	1,880 mg/m3 1,000 ppm

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

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 safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Foam
Color	Natural
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available
Flash Point - Closed Cup	-104 °C <i>Estimated</i> . Flammable gas.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable gas.
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	1,151 kPa @ 55 °C <i>Supplier</i> Container is under pressure.
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable.
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.06 <i>Calculated</i>
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	No test data available
Solubility in water (by weight)	Insoluble
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	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. 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

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Skin Absorption

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Inhalation

The LC50 has not been determined.

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.

Reproductive Toxicity

No relevant information found.

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.

Component Toxicology - Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Skin Absorption	Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg
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Component Toxicology - 4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Skin Absorption	Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg
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Component Toxicology - Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Inhalation	LC50, Aerosol, Rat 490 mg/m3
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Component Toxicology - 4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Inhalation	LC50, Aerosol, Rat 490 mg/m3
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Component Toxicology - Isobutane

Inhalation	LC50, 1 h, Mouse 52 mg/l
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Component Toxicology - Propane

Inhalation	LC50, 15 min, Vapor, Rat, male and female > 800,000 ppm
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Component Toxicology - Methyl ether

Inhalation	LC50, 0.5 h, Vapor, Mouse 395,940 ppm
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Component Toxicology - Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Ingestion	Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat > 10,000 mg/kg
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Component Toxicology - 4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Ingestion	Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat > 10,000 mg/kg
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12. Ecological Information

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

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

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: **4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

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: **Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer**

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: **Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with alpha..alpha.'..alpha."-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[.omega.-hydroxypoly**

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: **Isobutane**

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).

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 2.76 Measured

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

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

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

Persistence and Degradability

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

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.44E-12 cm3/s	4.4 d	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.58 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Propane**

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).

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 2.36 Measured

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

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

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

Persistence and Degradability

No relevant information found.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
1.27E-12 cm3/s	8.4 d	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.64 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Methyl ether**

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).

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.10 Measured

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 1.29 - 14 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
1.66E-12 cm3/s	6.4 d	Estimated.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
5 %	28 d	OECD 301A Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.08 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITY

Data for Component: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

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

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

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

Data for Component: 4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

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

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

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

Data for Component: Polymethylenepolyphenyl polyisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol copolymer

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).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

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

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

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).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

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

Data for Component: Isobutane

No relevant information found.

Data for Component: Propane

No relevant information found.

Data for Component: Methyl ether

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, guppy (Poecilia reticulata), 96 h: > 4,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, water flea Daphnia magna, 48 h: > 4,000 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: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. Transport Information

TDG Small container

CONSUMER COMMODITY RECLASSIFIED AS ORM-D MATERIAL

TDG Large container

NOT AVAILABLE IN BULK CONTAINERS

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Hazard Class: 2.1 **ID Number:** UN1950

EMS Number: F-D,S-U

LIMITED QUANTITY

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Hazard Class: 2.1 **ID Number:** UN1950 **Cargo Packing Instruction:** 203

Passenger Packing Instruction: 203

LIMITED QUANTITY

15. Regulatory Information

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)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification

B5	Flammable Aerosols
D2A	Respiratory Tract Sensitizer
D2B	Eye or Skin Irritant
D2B	Skin Sensitizer

Hazardous Products Act Information: Hazardous Ingredients

This product contains the following ingredients which are Controlled Products and/or are on the Ingredient Disclosure List (Canadian HPA Section 13 and 14).

Component	CAS #	Amount W/W
Isobutane	75-28-5	>= 1.0 - <= 10.0 %
Methyl ether	115-10-6	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

101-68-8

>= 1.0 - <= 5.0 %

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
VOL/VOL	Volume/Volume

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