



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1) PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY  
Midland Michigan 48674  
USA

24-Hour Emergency Phone Number: 989-636-4400

Customer Service: 800-366-4740

PRODUCT NAME : FILL AND SEAL 20OZ EXP

GMID : 00157860

COLLECTIVE ID : 29

MATERIAL TYPE : One component system

ISSUE DATE : 03/15/2006

REVISION DATE : 07/21/2005

### 2) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	%
Prepolymer of MDI and Polyether polyol	mixture	40-70, 60-100%
Polymethylene polyphenyl Isocyanate containing approx. 40-50% MDI (4,4'methylene bisphenyl isocyanate) CAS# 101-68-8	9016-87-9	5-10,10-30%
Liquified Petroleum Mixture containing Isobutane (CAS#75-28-5), propane (CAS# 74-98-6) and dimethyl ether (CAS# 115-10-6)	mixture	10-30%

### 3) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Sprayed or heated material harmful if inhaled. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction and lung injury. Avoid temperatures above 105F (41C). Toxic flammable gases and heat are released under decomposition conditions. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide, which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this process.

#### EYE

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause very slight transient (temporary) corneal injury.

#### SKIN

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause slight skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction in susceptible individuals. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization. May stain skin. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed in harmful amounts.

#### INGESTION

Single dose oral toxicity is considered to be low. No hazards anticipated from swallowing small amounts incidental to normal handling operations.

#### INHALATION

At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low vapor pressure. However, certain

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operations may generate vapor or aerosol concentrations sufficient to cause irritation or 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 and lungs, and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). May cause respiratory sensitization in susceptible individuals. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Effects may be delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

### SYSTEMIC EFFECTS

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

### TERATOLOGY

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.

### CANCER INFORMATION

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

## 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### EYE

Irrigate with flowing water immediately and continuously for 15 minutes. Remove contacts after first five minutes and continue washing. Consult medical personnel.

### SKIN

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. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water.

### INGESTION

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

### INHALATION

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

### NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

No specific antidote. Provide supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, and antitussives may be of help. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed for 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress.

## 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

Flash point: -156F, -104C

Method: Estimated

### HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Hazardous combustion products may include but are

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not limited to: nitrogen oxides, isocyanates, hydrogen cyanide, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide.

### OTHER FLAMMABILITY INFORMATION

Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. Reaction may be violent. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns. Spills of these organic liquids on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog or fine spray. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred if available. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but much less effective. Do not use direct water stream which can spread fire.

### FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Keep people away. Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended but may be applied in very large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider use of unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out. Immediately withdraw all personnel from area in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of the containers. Move containers from fire area if this is possible without hazard.

### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - FIRE FIGHTERS

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, pants, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant clothing with SCBA. If this will not provide sufficient fire protection; consider fighting fire from a remote location.

## 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### PROTECT PEOPLE

Avoid any contact. Barricade area. Clear non-emergency personnel from area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. The area must be evacuated and reentered by persons equipped for decontamination. Use appropriate safety equipment. If available, use foam to suppress vapors.

### PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Contain liquid to prevent contamination of soil, surface water or ground water. Keep out of ditches, sewers, and water supplies. Should the product enter sewers or drains, it should be pumped into a covered, vented container; the cover should be placed loosely on the container but not made pressure tight. Move to a well-ventilated area. Emergency services may need to be called to assist in the cleanup operation.

### CLEAN-UP

Supplies of suitable decontaminant should always be kept available. Absorb with material such as: sawdust, vermiculite, dirt, sand, clay, cob grit, Milsorb. Avoid materials such as cement powder. Collect material in suitable and properly labeled OPEN containers. Do not place in sealed container. Prolonged contact with water results in a chemical reaction which may result in rupture of the container. Place in: polylined fiber pacs, plastic drums, or properly labeled metal containers. Remove to a well ventilated area. Clean up floor areas. Attempt to neutralize by 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

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0.2-2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. If you have any questions on how to neutralize call The Dow Chemical Company.

### 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### HANDLING

Avoid contact of this product with water at all times during handling and storage. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep equipment clean. Use disposable containers and tools where possible. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in working area.

#### STORAGE

Store in a dry place between 32 - 90F (0-32C). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers from physical abuse. Avoid direct sunlight. DO NOT incinerate aerosol can.

### 8) EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use only with adequate ventilation. 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 the people working at this point. Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.

#### EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Use chemical goggles.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Use protective clothing impervious to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, gloves, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on operation. Consideration of all chemicals involved, time and the dexterity needed to safely complete the job must be considered. Solvents can significantly change the permeation of a chemical through a barrier. Work with your safety equipment supplier to obtain the best Personal Protective Equipment for the job. Nitrile gloves are often found to be appropriate for work with MDI. Butyl rubber, PVC and neoprene are also often chosen.

Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water (warm water if available) and launder clothing before reuse. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and destroyed.

#### 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 (airline 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.

#### EXPOSURE GUIDELINES(S)

Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI): ACGIH TLV is 0.005 ppm TWA and OSHA PEL is 0.02 ppm Ceiling. PELs are in accord with those recommended by OSHA, as in the 1989 revision of PELs.

Isobutane: ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL are 800 ppm.

Propane: ACGIH TLV is 2500 ppm TWA and OSHA PEL is 1000 ppm.

Dimethyl ether: ACGIH TLV is 1000 ppm TWA.

### 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE/PHYSICAL STATE

liquid

### VAPOR PRESSURE

4210 mm Hg at 21C/70F

### SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.1

## 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid temperatures above 105F, 41C. Avoid temperatures below 75F, 24C. Can react with itself at temperatures above 320F, 160C. Product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide, which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

### INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS

Avoid contact with acids, water, alcohols, amines, ammonia, bases, moist air, and strong oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized metals, tin, zinc. Avoid contact with moist organic absorbents. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat. Generation of gas can cause pressure buildup in closed systems. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and are denser than water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea.

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Hazardous decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.

### HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Can occur. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: strong bases and water. Can react with itself at temperatures above 320F (160C).

## 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### SKIN

MDI: The LD50 for skin absorption in rabbits is > 2000 mg/kg.

### INGESTION

MDI: The oral LD50 for rats is > 10,000 mg/kg.

### MUTAGENICITY

MDI: Mutagenicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in-vitro (test tube) studies;

other in-vitro studies were negative. A mutagenicity study in animals was negative.

Dimethyl ether: In vitro mutagenicity studies were positive. Animal mutagenicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in others.

## 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### MOVEMENT & PARTITIONING

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Based on information for MDI and polymeric MDI. In the aquatic or terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reactivity with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

### DEGRADATION & PERSISTENCE

Based on information for MDI and polymeric MDI. 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.

### ECOTOXICITY

Based on information for MDI and polymeric MDI. 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 > 100 mg/L in most sensitive species). The LC50 in earthworm *Eisenia foetida* is > 1000 mg/kg.

## 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: recycler, reclaimer, incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resource to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Telephone Dow's Customer Information Center at 800-258-2436 or 989-832-1556 for further details.

### DISPOSAL

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal methods 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. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY HAS 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 2 (Composition/Information On Ingredients).

## 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### US D.O.T.

Consumer Commodity ORM-D

## 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

### NOTICE

The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The following specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations. See other sections for health and safety information.

### REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

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D2A - respiratory tract sensitizer  
D2B - eye or skin irritant, skin sensitizer  
B3 - combustible liquid

Refer elsewhere in the MSDS for specific warnings and safe handling information. Refer to the employer's workplace education program.

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CPR STATEMENT: 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.

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HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS ACT INFORMATION: This product contains the following ingredients which are Controlled Products and/or on the Ingredient Disclosure List (Canadian HPA section 13 and 14):

COMPONENTS: CAS #

4,4' Methylene bisphenol isocyanate CAS# 101-68-8 2-15 wt %

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA):

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

### 16) OTHER INFORMATION

#### OTHER INFORMATION

VOC content: 158.1 grams/liter

No other information.

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