PUR MOUNTING FOAM 1K 750

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1. SECTION 3: Identification of the substance/mixture and the company/company

1.1 Product ID

Brand name	:	PUR MOUNTING FOAM 1K 750 ML
Product code	:	0892 155 1

1.2 Appropriate identified uses and uses of the substance or mixture that are contra-indicated

The use of the material/mixture Download from	:	Building material, Adhesives, Filler, Sealants Products for professional use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	:	Würth Szereléstechnika Kft. 2040 Budaörs, Gyár u. 2.
Phone	:	(23) 418 130
Fax	:	(23) 418 137
Email address of the person responsible for the safety data sheet	:	prodsafe@wuerth.com

1.4 Emergency phone number

Health Toxicology Information Service (HTS)(0-24h): +36 (80) 201 199.
Szereléstechnika Ltd. MON-TUES: 7:30-17:00, FRI: 7:30- 16:00: (23) 418 130

2. SECTION 3: Identifying the hazard

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Aerosols, Category 1	H222: Extremely flammable aerosol. H229: The vessel is overpressurised: heat may cause it to crack.
Acute toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Irritant to skin.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes severe eye irritation.
Respiratory hypersensitivity, Category 1	H334: Inhalation may cause allergic and asthmatic symptoms and difficult breathing.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Carcinogenicity, Category 2	H351: May cause cancer.
Target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through repeated or prolonged exposure.

2.2 Labelling elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Pictograms indicating danger :

Warning : Danger

Cautionary phrases :
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 The vessel is overpressurised: heat may cause rupture.
H315 Irritant to skin.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319Severe eye irritation.
H332 Harmful by inhalation.
H334If inhaled, may cause allergic and asthma symptoms and difficult breathing.
H335May cause irritation to respiratory tract. H351 May cause cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs through repeated or prolonged exposure.

Sentences on precautionary measures :

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, naked flames and other sources of ignition. Smoking is prohibited. P211Do not spray on open flames or other sources of ignition. P251 Do not puncture or burn, even after use. Inhalation of P260A spray is prohibited.
P280 Use of protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye/ face protection mandatory.

Intervention:

P308 + P313Exposure or suspected exposure: seek medical attention.

Storage:

P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

Dangerous ingredients that must be indicated on the label:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues

2.3 Other hazards

Overexposure may aggravate pre-existing asthma and other respiratory diseases (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airway dysfunction syndrome).

3. SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS number EU number Serial number Registration number	classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues	9016-87-9	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 30 - < 50
Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate	13674-84-5 237-158-7	Acute Tox. 4; H302	>= 1 - < 10
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6 204-065-8 603-019-00-8	Flam. Gas 1A; H220 Press. Gas Liquefied gas; H280 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 1 - < 10

See section 16 for an explanation of the notations.

4. SECTION 3: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : In case of accident or sickness, seek medical advice immediately. In case of persistent complaints or in any case of doubt
you need to see a doctor.

Protection of first aid providers : First aid workers should take care to protect themselves and use the recommended personal protective equipment when there is a risk of possible contact with the substance (see section 8).

In case of inhalation : If inhaled, take to fresh air.
If he is not breathing, artificial respiration should be given. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be given.

Medical supervision is required.

In contact with skin	:	In the event of contact, the skin should be washed immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while contaminated clothing and shoes should be removed.

Medical supervision is required.
Soiled clothes should be washed before use.
The shoes should be thoroughly cleaned before reuse.

In case of confrontation : In case of contact, the eyes should be rinsed immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
If it is easy, the contact lens should be removed.
Medical supervision is required.

In case of ingestion : In case of ingestion: DO NOT vomit. Medical supervision required.
Rinse your mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 The main symptoms and effects - acute and delayed

Risks : It is a skin irritant.
It can cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes severe eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
If inhaled, it can cause allergic and asthma symptoms and difficult breathing.
May cause respiratory irritation. Possible cause of cancer.
Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause damage to organs.

Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary oedema, may occur late.
Overexposure may aggravate pre-existing asthma and other respiratory diseases (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airway dysfunction syndrome).

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special care needed

Treatment : Symptomatic and supportive treatment should be used.

5. SECTION 3: Fire safety measures

5.1 Solvents

The right vaccine : Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Solvent dust
Water spray for major fires

The inappropriate vaccine : High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special hazards when extinguishing fires	:	Rebound is possible over a considerable distance. The vapours can form an explosive mixture with air. Exposure to combustion products can damage health.

As the temperature rises, there is a risk of the vessels cracking due to the high vapour pressure.

Hazardous combustion products	:	Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Isocyanates Hydrogen cyanide (hydrochloric acid) Chlorine compounds Oxides of phosphorus

5.3 Proposal for firefighters

Special protective clothing for firefighters installation	:	In case of fire, wear a portable breathing apparatus. Personal protective equipment must be used.
Special vaccination methods	:	Inoculation measures should be taken according to local conditions and the environment. Water spray can be used to cool containers that are not open. If safe to do so, remove intact containers from the fire area. The area must be cleared.

6. SECTION 3: Measures in case of accidental exposure

6.1 Personal precautions, personal protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	All ignition sources must be removed. Personal protective equipment must be used. Follow the safety handling advice and the recommendations for personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Release into the environment should be avoided. If it can be done safely, further leakage or run-off should be prevented. It must be prevented from spreading over a large area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Contaminated wash water should be collected and disposed of as waste. If a significant amount of run-off cannot be contained, the local authorities should be notified.

6.3 Methods and materials for zoning and decontamination

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Decontamination methods	:	Use non-sparking tools. It should be soaked with an inert absorbent. The gas/steam/mist should be pushed off with a water jet. If a large amount of material is spilled, a dike or other preventive method should be used to prevent the material from spreading. If the contained material can be pumped, then the spilled material must be stored in a suitable container. Soak up the residue with an appropriate absorbent se-

with the help of.
After about an hour, transfer it to a waste container and do not close it, as carbon dioxide is produced.
Local or national regulations on discharges and their disposal, or on the materials and articles used to dispose of discharges, must be complied with. You will be responsible for identifying the regulations in force.
Chapters 13 and 15 of the safety data sheet provide information on specific local or national regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. SECTION 3: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures	:	See the technical measures in the EXHIBITION PREVENTION/EXTERNAL DEFENCE section.
Local/full ventilation	:	If adequate ventilation is not available, use local exhaust ventilation. If the local exposure assessment indicates that you should use it in an area equipped with an explosion-proof exhaust fan.
Tips for safe handling	:	Do not get on skin or clothing. Vapours or mist spray should not be inhaled. Do not swallow. Avoid eye contact. Manage in accordance with good industrial hygiene, health and safety practices based on the results of the occupational exposure assessment Keep the container tightly closed. Keep away from water. It must be protected from dampness. Individuals who are already sensitised should seek advice from their doctor about breathing irritants or sensitising substances in the respiratory tract. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Static build-up must be guarded against. Prevent spills and waste, minimise absorption into the environment. Do not spray on open flames or other sources of ignition.
Health measures	:	Where exposure to chemicals is likely to occur during normal use, provide eye rinsing systems and safety showers near the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Soiled clothing should be washed before use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including possible conflicts of interest

Requirements for storage places and storage containers : Keep locked up. Protect from moisture. Keep in a cool, well ventilated place. Store in accordance with specific national regulations. Do not pierce or set on fire after use. Keep in a cool place. Keep out of sunlight.

Advice on normal storage : Do not store with the following product types: self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Oxidising agents
Flammable solids Pyrophoric
liquids Pyrophoric solids
Self-heating substances and mixtures
Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases
Explosives

Recommended storage temperature : < 40 °C

More information on storage stability : Keep out of direct sunlight.

7.3 Specified end use(s)

Special use(s) : No data

8. SECTION 3: Exposure controls/individual protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

Components	CAS number	Value Type (The exposure pathway)	Control parameters	Base
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	TWA	1.000 ppm 1.920 mg/m³	2000/39/EC
	More information: indicative			
		AK-value	1.920 mg/m³	EN OEL
	Further information: value reported in Directive 91/322/EEC			
		CK value	15.360 mg/m³	EN OEL

Occupational exposure limit values for decomposition products

Components	CAS number	Value Type (The exposure pathway)	Control parameters	Base
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	AK-value	0.6 mg/m³	EN OEL

	Additional information:Absorbed through the skin. The MAC values for this property of the hazardous substances and the resulting exposure are only given for are taken into account according to the level of their airborne concentration, A substance with sensitising properties (the

	may cause skin, respiratory or other organ/organ system damage in sensitive individuals due to 'hypersensitivity'), Corrosive (may scab skin, mucous membranes, eyes or all three)			
		CK value	0.6 mg/m³	EN OEL
		STEL	0,6 ppm 0.74 mg/m³	2004/37/EC
	Additional information: skin sensitisation, Carcinogens and mutagens			
		TWA	0,3 ppm 0.37 mg/m³	2004/37/EC
Methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m³	2006/15/EC
	Additional information: Indicative, The annotation 'dermal' next to the occupational exposure limit value indicates that there is a significant possibility of dermal penetration			
		AK-value	260 mg/m³	EN OEL
	Additional information:Absorbed through the skin. The TLVs take into account this property of the dangerous substances and the resulting exposure only up to the level of their airborne concentration, as reported in Directive 2006/15/EC, Irritant (irritating to skin, mucous membranes, eyes or all three)			
		CK value	2.080 mg/m³	EN OEL

Derived no observed effect level (DNEL) according to EC Regulation 1907/2006:

Designation of the substance	Use	Exposure path- line	Potential economic impacts	Value
Dimethyl ether	Employees	Inhale	Long-term - monitoring effects	1894 mg/m³
	Consumers	Inhale	Long-term - monitoring effects	471 mg/m³
Poly(propylene oxide) glycerol ether	Employees	Inhale	Long-term - monitoring effects	98 mg/m³
	Employees	Contact with skin	Long-term - monitoring effects	13,9 mg/kg bw/day
	Employees	Contact with skin	Long-term - monitoring effects	8,3 mg/kg bw/day
Paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes, chlorine-	Employees	Inhale	Long-term - local impacts	65.5 mg/m³
	Employees	Contact with skin	Long-term - local impacts	450 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Contact with skin	Long-term - local impacts	225 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Download from	Long-term - local impacts	4,5 mg/kg bw/day
Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate	Employees	Inhale	Long-term - monitoring effects	5.82 mg/m³
	Employees	Inhale	Acute - organisational impacts	5.82 mg/m³

	Employees	Contact with skin	Long-term - monitoring effects	2,08 mg/kg bw/day
	Employees	With leather	Acute - organisational	2,08 mg/kg

		contact	Effects	bw/day
	Consumers	Inhale	Long-term - monitoring effects	1.46 mg/m³
	Consumers	Inhale	Acute - organisational impacts	1.46 mg/m³
	Consumers	Contact with skin	Long-term - monitoring effects	1,04 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Contact with skin	Acute - organisational impacts	1,04 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Download from	Long-term - monitoring effects	0,52 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Download from	Acute - organisational impacts	0,52 mg/kg bw/day

Estimated no-effect concentration (PNEC) according to EC Regulation 1907/2006:

Name of the substance	Environmental medium	Value
Dimethyl ether	Freshwater	0,155 mg/l
	Sea water	0,016 mg/l
	Intermittent use/emission	1,549 mg/l
	Waste water treatment plant	160 mg/l
	Freshwater sediment	0,681 mg/kg dry weight
	Marine sediment	0,069 mg/kg dry weight
	Talaj	0,045 mg/kg dry weight
Poly(propylene oxide) glycerol ether	Freshwater	0,2 mg/l
	Sea water	0,02 mg/l
	Intermittent use/emission	1 mg/l
	Waste water treatment plant	1000 mg/l
	Freshwater sediment	0,52 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0,052 mg/kg
	Talaj	0,067 mg/kg
Paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated	Freshwater	0,0029 mg/l
	Sea water	0,00058 mg/l
	Intermittent use/emission	0,0029 mg/l
	Waste water treatment plant	60 mg/l
	Freshwater sediment	5710 mg/kg
	Talaj	4640 mg/kg
	Oral (Secondary poisoning)	10 mg/kg food
Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate	Freshwater	0,64 mg/l
	Sea water	0,064 mg/l
	Intermittent use/emission	0,51 mg/l
	Waste water treatment plant	7.84 mg/l
	Freshwater sediment	2,92 mg/kg mg/kg oral

		mass
	Marine sediment	0,29 mg/kg mg/kg oral mass
	Talaj	1,7 mg/kg dry weight
	Oral (Secondary poisoning)	11600000 mg/kg

		food

8.2 Control of exposure

Technical measures

Processing can produce very hazardous ingredients (see section 10). Minimise workplace exposure concentrations.
If adequate ventilation is not available, use local exhaust ventilation.
If the local exposure potential assessment indicates that you should use only in an area equipped with an explosion-proof exhaust ventilator.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection	:	The following personal protective equipment must be worn: Safety goggles The equipment shall comply with the requirements of EN166
Hand protection		
Material from	:	Polyethylene
Transit time	:	<= 30 min
Glove thickness	:	0,025 mm
Comments	:	The design of the chemical protective gloves should be selected according to the workplace, depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance. The chemical resistance of the above-mentioned protective gloves for specific uses is recommended. tos to clarify with the manufacturer of the gloves. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the day.
Skin and body protection	:	Select the appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and local exposure potential assessment. The following personal protective equipment must be worn: If the assessment indicates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fire, use flame-retardant antistatic protective clothing. Impervious protective clothing (gloves, apron, boots, etc.) must be worn to avoid contact with the skin.
Protection of airways	:	If adequate local ventilation is not available or the exposure assessment indicates exposure beyond the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection. The equipment shall comply with the requirements of EN137
Filter type	:	Portable breathing apparatus

9. SECTION 3: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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External characteristics : aerosol

Printed from	:	Dimethyl ether, Isobutane, Propane
Colour	:	colour
Odour	:	typical
Odour threshold	:	No data
pH value	:	No data
Melting point / freezing point	:	No data
Initial boiling point and source point range	:	Not applicable
Flashpoint	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Fire hazard (solid, gaseous state)	:	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Upper explosion limit / Upper inflammation limit	:	No data
Lower explosion limit / Lower inflammation limit	:	No data
Vapour pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapour density	:	> 1
Relative density	:	0,95 (20 °C)
Volumetric weight	:	950 kg/m³ (20 °C)
Solubility (solubilities)		
Solubility in water	:	insoluble
Solubility in other solvents in agents	:	available at Solvent: organic solvents
Distribution coefficients: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Self-ignition temperature	:	No data
Decomposition temperature	:	No data
Viscosity		
Kinematic viscosity	:	Not applicable

Property at risk of explosion	:	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidising.

9.2 Other information

Size of the cemetery	:	Not applicable

10. SECTION 3: Stability and responsiveness

10.1 Responsiveness

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable when used as intended. Follow precautionary instructions and avoid incompatible materials and conditions.
It polymerises at high temperatures with carbon dioxide evolution.

10.3 The possibility of dangerous reactions

Dangerous reactions	:	Extremely flammable aerosol. Vapours can form an explosive mixture with air. Isocyanates react with many substances and the rate of reaction increases with temperature and increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact increases with mixing or when other substances are mixed with isocyanates. Exothermic reactions with acids, amines and alcohols Reacting with water produces carbon dioxide and heat Isocyanates are insoluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly on the surface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a solid polyurea layer. As the temperature rises, there is a risk of the vessels cracking due to the high vapour pressure. Hazardous decomposition products are formed by contact with water or humid air. Dangerous decomposition products are formed at high temperatures.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Exposure to moisture. Heat, flame and spark.

10.5 Incompatible materials

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Materials to avoid	:	Oxidising agents Acids Bases Water Alcohols Amines Ammonia Aluminium

Zinc
Brass
Tin
Copper
Galvanised
metals Humid air

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition : Formaldehy de Methanol

11. SECTION 3: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on the likely exposure route : Inhale
Skin contact Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

Product:

Acute toxicity, oral : Acute toxicity value: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: calculation method

Acute toxicity, inhalation : Acute toxicity value: 4.55 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: calculation method

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Acute toxicity, oral : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity, inhalation : LC50 (Rat): > 2.24 mg/l
Exposure time: 1 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD test guidelines 403

Acute toxicity, dermal : LD50 (rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
Assessment: the substance or mixture does not cause acute toxicity by dermal contact

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Acute toxicity, oral : LD50 (Rat): 931 mg/kg

Acute toxicity, inhalation : LC50 (Rat): > 7 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute toxicity, dermal : LD50 (rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
Assessment: the substance or mixture does not cause acute toxicity by dermal contact

Dimethyl ether:

Acute toxicity, inhalation : LC50 (Rat): 164000 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas

Skin corrosion/irritation

It is a skin irritant.

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD test guidelines 404
Result : No skin irritation

Severe eye damage/eye irritation

Causes severe eye irritation.

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Result : Eye irritation that lasts for 7 days

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD test guidelines 405
Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

It can cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory hypersensitivity

If inhaled, it can cause allergic and asthma symptoms and difficult breathing.

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Test type	:	Buehler Test
Exposure route	:	Contact with skin
Species	:	Tengerimalac
Result	:	positive
Comments	:	Based on data from similar materials
Estimate	:	On human skin with probable or proven hypersensitivity to get causes.
Exposure route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/smoke)
Species	:	Rat
Result	:	positive
Estimate	:	In humans, inhalation is likely to cause hypersensitivity, based on animal experiments.

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Test type	:	Local lymph node analysis (LLNA)
Exposure route	:	Contact with skin
Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD test guidelines 429
Result	:	negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified on the basis of the information available.

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

In vitro genotoxicity	:	Test type: bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
In vivo genotoxicity	:	Type of test: mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus assay (in vivo cytogenetic study) Species: rat Route of administration: inhalation (dust/mist/smoke) Method: OECD test guidelines 474 Result: negative

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

In vitro genotoxicity	:	Test type: bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD test guidelines 471 Result: negative
		Test type: in vitro gene mutation assay in mammalian cells Method: OECD test guidelines 476 Result: positive

In vivo genotoxicity	:	Test type: mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone marrow cyto-

gene test, chromosome analysis) Species: rat Route of administration: ingestion Result: negative

Dimethyl ether:

In vitro genotoxicity : Test type: bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD test guidelines 471 Result: negative

Test type: in vitro chromosome aberration test Method: OECD Test Guidelines 473 Result: negative

Test type: in vitro gene mutation assay in mammalian cells Method: OECD test guidelines 476 Result: negative

In vivo genotoxicity : Test type: sex-linked recessive lethal mutation test in Drosophila melanogaster (n vivo) Route of administration: inhalation (gas) Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

It is thought to cause cancer.

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Species	:	Rat
Route of use	:	inhalation (dust/mist/smoke)
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	positive
Carcinogenicity - Estimation	:	Animal studies provide limited evidence of carcinogenicity. it's dead.

Dimethyl ether:

Species	:	Rat
Route of use	:	inhalation (steam)
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified on the basis of the information available.

Components:

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Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Effects on foetal development	:	Type of test: embryonic-maggothalamic development

re — Species: rat
Route of administration: inhalation (dust/mist/smoke) Result: negative

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Effects on fertility : Test type: two-generation reproductive toxicity study
Species: rat Route of administration: ingestion
Method: OECD test guidelines 416 Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Test type: embryonic-maggothalamic development Species: rat
Route of administration: ingestion Result: negative

Dimethyl ether:

Effects on fertility : Test type: repeated dose combined toxicity test reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: rat
Route of administration: inhalation (vapour) Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Test type: embryonic-maggothalamic development
Species: rat
Route of administration: inhalation (vapour) Result: negative

Single-target organ toxicity after a single exposure (STOT)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Estimate : May cause respiratory irritation.

Dimethyl ether:

Estimate : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Repeated post exposure target organ toxicity (STOT)

Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause damage to organs.

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Exposure route : inhalation (dust/mist/smoke)
Target bodies : Airways

Estimate	:	caused significant health effects in animals at concentrations above 0.02 and 0.2 mg/l/6h/day.

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Estimate	:	100 mg/kg body weight or at a concentration in animals of 100 mg/kg body weight did not cause significant health effects.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1.4 mg/m3
LOAEL	:	4.1 mg/m3
Route of use	:	inhalation (dust/mist/smoke)
Exposure time	:	13 Week

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	52 mg/kg
Route of use	:	Download from
Exposure time	:	13 Week

Dimethyl ether:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	47,11 mg/l
Route of use	:	inhalation (steam)
Exposure time	:	2 a

Inhalation toxicity

Not classified on the basis of the information available.

12. SECTION 3: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebrafish)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plant nyek	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1,640 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: > 10 mg/l Exposure time: 21 np Species: daphnia magna (giant water milfoil)

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas): 51 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna): 131 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 82 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guidelines, 201 EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 42 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guidelines, 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 : 784 mg/l Exposure time: 30 min Method: ISO 8192
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 32 mg/l Exposure time: 21 np Species:Daphnia magna (giant water milfoil) Method:OECD Test Guidelines, 211

Dimethyl ether:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (Guppi)): > 4.100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna): > 4,400 Exposure time: 48 h mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): > 1,600 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues:

Biodegradability	:	Result: not readily biodegradable. Biodegradability: 0 %. Exposure time: 28 np

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Biodegradability	:	Result: not readily biodegradable. Biodegradability: 0 %. Exposure time: 28 np

Dimethyl ether:

Biodegradability	:	Result: not readily biodegradable. Biodegradability: 5 %. Exposure time: 28 np Method: OECD Test Guidelines 301D

12.3 Bioaccumulative capacity

Components:

Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.8 - 4.6 Method: OECD Test Guidelines 305C
Distribution coefficients: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2.68

Dimethyl ether:

Partition coefficients: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.2

12.4 Mobility in the soil

No data

12.5 Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

Does not apply to

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data

13. SECTION 3: Disposal aspects

13.1 Waste management methods

Product	:	It must be destroyed in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not specific to the product, but to the use. Waste codes are defined by the user, preferably in consultation with the environmental authorities.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers must be taken to an approved waste treatment site for recycling or waste treatment. Empty containers may contain residues that can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, sculpt, hardface, drill holes in such containers and keep them away from heat, sparks, naked flames or other sources of ignition. They can explode and cause injury and/or death. Unless otherwise specified: dispose of as a waste product. Empty the aerosol cylinders completely (including the propellant)

Waste code	:	The following Waste codes are only suggestions: product used 08 05 01 waste isocyanates unused product 08 05 01 waste isocyanates uncleaned packaging 15 01 10 packaging waste containing or contaminated with residual hazardous substances

14. SECTION 3: Information on transport

14.1 UN number

ADN	:	UN 1950
ADR	:	UN 1950
RID	:	UN 1950
IMDG	:	UN 1950
IATA	:	UN 1950

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN	:	AEROSOLS
ADR	:	AEROSOLS
RID	:	AEROSOLS
IMDG	:	AEROSOLS
IATA	:	Aerosols, flammable

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN	:	2
ADR	:	2
RID	:	2
IMDG	:	2.1
IATA	:	2.1

14.4 Packaging group

ADN

Packaging group	:	Not classified by regulation
Classification rule	:	5F
Tags	:	2.1

ADR

Packaging group	:	Not classified by regulation

Classification rule	:	5F
Tags	:	2.1
Code for restrictions on tunnels	:	(D)

RID

Packaging group	:	Not classified by regulation
Classification rule	:	5F
Numbers indicating danger	:	23
Tags	:	2.1

IMDG

Packaging group	:	Not classified by regulation
Tags	:	2.1
EmS Code	:	F-D, S-U

IATA (Shipment)

Packing Instructions (Cargo Carrier Aircraft)	:	203
Packaging instructions (LQ)	:	Y203
Packaging group	:	Not classified by regulation
Tags	:	Flammable gas

IATA (Utas)

Packing instructions (passenger-carrier aircraft)	:	203
Packaging instructions (LQ)	:	Y203
Packaging group	:	Not classified by regulation
Tags	:	Flammable gas

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Dangerous for the environment	:	not

ADR

Dangerous for the environment	:	not

RID

Dangerous for the environment	:	not

IMDG

Marine pollutant	:	not

14.6 Special precautions for the user

The shipping classification(s) given here are for information only and are based on the properties of the unpackaged material as described in this MSDS. Transport classifications will vary depending on the mode of transport, the size of the packaging and any variations in local or national regulations.

14.7 Bulk transport under Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Comments	:	As supplied, it cannot be used as a product.

15. SECTION 3: Regulatory information

PUR MOUNTING FOAM 1K 750

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation relating to the substance or mixture

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)	:	The restrictive conditions for the following entries should be considered: diphenylmethane diisocyanate isomers and homologues (Listed number 56)
REACH - Substances of very high concern list of candidates for authorisation (Article 59).	:	Not applicable
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (XIV. Annex)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer about	:	Not applicable
(EU) 2019/1021 Regulation on persistent organic pollutants (recast)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals	:	Not applicable

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

		Quantity 1	Quantity 2
P3a	FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS	150 t	500 t
18	Liquefied extremely flammable gases (including liquefied propane gas) and natural gas	50 t	200 t

Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
Volatile organic compound (VOC) content: 26 %

Other regulations:

Take into account Directive 92/85/EEC on the protection of expectant mothers, or stricter regulations where applicable.

Take into account Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work, or stricter regulations where applicable.

Act XXV of 2000 on Chemical Safety
44/2000 (XII. 27.) EüM Decree on the detailed rules of certain procedures and activities involving dangerous substances and dangerous preparations

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

16. SECTION 3: Other information

Other information	:	The elements that have changed from the previous version are highlighted with two vertical lines in the in the body of the document.

Full text of the H-clauses

H220	:	It is an extremely flammable gas.
H280	:	Contains gas under pressure; may explode under heat.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	:	It is a skin irritant.
H317	:	It can cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	:	Causes severe eye irritation.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	:	Inhaled allergic and asthma symptoms and difficult breathing can cause.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	:	It is thought to cause cancer.
H373	:	Inhalation may cause damage to organs through repeated or prolonged exposure.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Carc.	:	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Flam. Gas	:	Flammable gases
Press. Gas	:	Gases under pressure
Resp. Sens.	:	Respiratory hypersensitivity
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Target organ toxicity - single exposure
2000/39/EC	:	In the context of the implementation of Commission Directive 2000/39/EC, the first list of proposed occupational exposure limit values the establishment of its
2004/37/EC	:	Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work on the protection of salmon
2006/15/EC	:	Proposed occupational exposure limit values
EN OEL	:	Chemical safety at work - Annex 1: Permissible concentrations and tolerances of hazardous substances in the air at the workplace
2000/39/EC / TWA	:	Threshold - 8 hours
2004/37/EC / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
2004/37/EC / TWA	:	time-weighted average
2006/15/EC / TWA	:	Threshold - 8 hours
EN OEL / AK value	:	Average concentration
EN OEL / CK value	:	Peak concentration

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland

Waterway; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road;

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification, Labelling and Marking Regulation; (EC) 1272/2008 - Classification of Chemicals (CLP). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction; DIN - German Institute for Standardization standard; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community Number; ECx
- Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Classification of exposure associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Response Schedule; ENCS - Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (PAN); ErCx - Rate of increase associated with x% response; GHS - Globally Harmonised System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half Maximum Inhibitory Concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - European Inventory of Existing Chemicals; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organization for Standardization; KECI - Korean Inventory of Existing Chemicals; LC50 - Lethal concentration at 50% of the test population; LD50 - Lethal dose at 50% of the test population (average lethal dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not further specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (No Adverse Effect) Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed Effect Level; NOELR - No Observed Effect Load; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Substances; PICCS - Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) structure-activity relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (USA); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

More information

Sources of key data used in the preparation of the fact sheet	:	Internal technical data, data from the raw material safety data sheets and OECD eChemPortal search results and from the European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification process:**
Aerosol 1	H222, H229	Product data or evaluation based on
Acute Tox. 4	H332	Calculation method
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Calculation method
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
Resp. Sens. 1	H334	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method
Carc. 2	H351	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H335	Calculation method
STOT RE 2	H373	Calculation method

The elements that have changed from the previous version are highlighted with two vertical lines in the body of the document.
The information contained in the safety data sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, belief and belief at the date of issue. This information is provided solely as a guide to safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and should not be considered a warranty or specification of any kind. The information provided relates only to the specific substance identified at the top of the material safety data sheet and the substance identified in the material safety data sheet may be used in combination with other substances or in any process unless specified in the text. Users of the substance should review the information and proposals in the specific context of the intended handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the suitability of the substance specified in the safety data sheet for the user's end product, if applicable.

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